



To my good friend

Hon. Geo. Gordon Battle

Yours truly

Cyde R. Hoey

**ADDRESSES, LETTERS AND PAPERS
OF CLYDE ROARK HOEY**

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James Tully
Cyde R Hoey

ADDRESSES, LETTERS AND PAPERS

of

CLYDE ROARK HOEY

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

1937-1941

Edited by

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FOREWORD

In publishing this volume of messages to the General Assembly, proclamations, addresses, statements, and articles for newspapers and magazines, the same general method and procedure used in the publication of the letter books of Governors Bickett, Morrison, McLean, and Gardner have been adopted. Unlike previous volumes some material has been included in this book which did not originate from Governor Hoey or his office. Even though including this material is somewhat a departure from the accustomed practice, it was thought that it might not be out of place for this book to introduce the innovation of carrying newspaper comments about contemporaneous events during the administration for the purpose of having the interpretation by the press of the speeches, statements and actions of Governor Hoey during the four-year period. Thus, this material is included as appendixes.

Another departure from the general practice is the inclusion of a number of pictures made of important events and persons during the four-year period.

Governor Hoey almost always spoke extemporaneously and therefore rarely are there any full and complete speeches except, of course, his messages to the General Assembly. While in office he kept a diary on his desk in which he listed all of his public appearances. From this diary a list of his speeches has been compiled and included in this volume because it is believed such information will be valuable for preservation.

In compiling the appointments an effort has been made to state the names and the terms of the appointees on the several boards and commissions, and to give the correct citation to the laws authorizing these appointments. It is believed that this is pertinent and valuable information.

The biographical sketch, Clyde Roark Hoey, was written by Mr. Robert L. Thompson at the request of Governor Hoey.

The funds for printing have been provided by the Council of State as has been the custom in previous volumes.

The State Department of Archives and History authorized my services for the purpose of arranging the papers, writing the headings, preparing the table of contents, compiling the index, and supervising the printing of the material.

In some instances I have found it necessary to change the capitalization, punctuation, phraseology, and sentence arrange-

ment, but in all cases I have endeavored to retain the original meaning.

Miss Elizabeth Rackley, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, and Mrs. Julia C. Meconnahey were the typists who performed valuable assistance in preparing the copy for the printer. To Mrs. Walker goes much of the credit for compiling the list of appointments.

I wish to express my appreciation to *The News and Observer* in making available the negatives of several pictures used in the book. The State Bureau of Investigation and Mrs. J. Melville Broughton have generously coöperated in supplying pictures. Many other persons, as well as libraries, have assisted in one way or another in supplying data. To all who have assisted I wish to express my appreciation.

D. L. CORBITT.

Raleigh, N. C.
January 15, 1944

CLYDE ROARK HOEY

By ROBERT L. THOMPSON

In the mind of Clyde Roark Hoey—Governor of North Carolina, 1937-1941—the protection of the rights of the individual transcended every other function of government. He not only believed in the principles outlined in the Declaration of Independence, he also practiced them.

Hoey is and probably always will be best known as the “friendly Governor”—the man who brought the government and the people of North Carolina into the closest and most friendly relationship in the history of the State. Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren in his keynote address to the Democratic State Convention held in Raleigh in May, 1938, expressed that fact in these words:

To my mind, one of the greatest contributions Clyde Hoey has made is something that can be felt far better than it can be described or tabulated. By his every day acts, from his morning stroll to the drug store soda fountain to the more than 300 speeches he has made in every section of the state; by his sympathetic understanding of all our people; by his unique and gracious personality; by his humane and common sense approach to the daily problems of government; by just being his own, friendly self, Clyde Hoey has created an affection for himself and his administration which permeates the people of North Carolina from the Atlantic Coast to the Tennessee line.

Yes, Clyde Hoey was a friendly governor. It is no exaggeration to say that he was beloved throughout the State—despite the fact that he became governor following one of the hardest and most bitter political fights in its modern history. But friendliness and love were not all that he had from the people of the State. Friendship and love are based on something far more substantial than the gracious manner, the extreme courtesy, and the ready smile of which Mr. Warren spoke. The foundation of the relationship between the people and the Governor of North Carolina during his four years in office was, first, his respect for their rights—individually and collectively—and, second, their respect for his absolute integrity and unfaltering courage.

Governor Hoey was reputed to be a peaceful man. And rightly so, in that he believed that differences between individuals, factions, and interests, could best be settled through frank and open discussion and, if the occasion justified, through compromise of claims—though never compromise of principle. But

those most intimately associated with him during his campaign, and during his term of office well knew that down in his heart, he loved a fight. He seldom started one, but once it was started, he never left it unfinished.

"He looks like a Methodist Bishop, he speaks like an old school orator, he goes among the people like an expert politician, he settles differences like a diplomat, but when the time comes that soft words and friendly smiles no longer are of avail, he fights to the end and never pulls a punch," said one member of the Council of State.

Clyde Roark Hoey was born in Shelby, North Carolina, December 11, 1877, the fifth child of Captain Samuel Alberta Hoey, a veteran of the Confederate army, and Mary Charlotte Roark Hoey. Six children were born to Captain and Mrs. Hoey—one died in infancy. The remaining were William R. Hoey, S. Ernest Hoey, Nellie Hoey Warren, Clyde R. Hoey, and Eula Hoey Shannonhouse. The Governor and Mrs. Shannonhouse are the only ones now living. Captain Hoey died in 1913, and the Governor's mother in 1927 at the age of 81 years.

In 1861 Captain Hoey organized and commanded a company from Cleveland County, which later joined the Confederate army. At that time he was well on the way toward becoming a successful, if not an affluent, planter. He returned to a broken and poverty-stricken land. Despite his best efforts, there was little or no extra money in the Hoey family during the dark days of Reconstruction. And so, when the Captain's health finally broke under the strain, Clyde laid aside his school books and, at the age of twelve, got his first job as a printer's "devil" in the office of the Shelby *Aurora*. Having learned his trade, he went to the *Charlotte Observer* as a full fledged printer at an age when—under the laws that Hoey himself asked the legislature to pass—a boy would not be allowed to work today. (Forty years later, after an unusually hard day, when he would go to bed in the executive mansion, invariably he would dream that he was distributing type.)

Having gone to work at twelve, Clyde Hoey felt that he was a man at sixteen. Of much greater significance was the fact that the business men of Shelby, who had known him all his life, had much the same feeling. When news reached Printer Hoey in Charlotte that the Shelby *Review* was about to collapse

under the burden of its debts, the sixteen-year-old man-boy hurried home.

From one of the *Review's* creditors to the other he went with this proposition: "I will assume the debts if you will give me time to work this thing out."

And so it was agreed. Young Clyde purchased the plant—if a transaction involving little or no cash can be called a purchase—and began publication of his own paper under the name of the *Cleveland Star*.

The vicissitudes of a country editor are too well known to be repeated here. It should be remembered, however, that in addition to the usual obstacles, Clyde Hoey had to overcome the fact that he was only sixteen years old and that he started his publishing career under a burden of debt.

The only difference between his story and that of many another was that he succeeded. To the delight, and perhaps the surprise of the creditors, he soon worked his way out of debt. An ardent Democratic partisan, he threw not only his paper, but himself into the hard and bitter political fights of the time and place. The Republicans were in power in Cleveland County, and feeling ran high. On occasions when Hoey, then about eighteen years old, was beginning his career as a political speaker, the tension was so great and his speeches so intense, that many fights occurred during these political meetings.

When Hoey was twenty years old, the Democrats of Cleveland County—who, it must be admitted, had little expectation of victory—nominated him for the Legislature. That was his first and probably his hardest campaign. He could not even vote for himself because he did not become of age until about five weeks after the election—a fact which he carefully kept a secret. But he won not only the election, but the taste for a fight that has never deserted him.

While running his paper and launching his political career, Clyde Hoey also found time to read law. After a brief study during the summer at the Law School of the University of North Carolina—his only formal education since he was twelve years old—he took the State Bar examination and was licensed to practice in 1899. Soon his practice grew to the point that he was forced to give up his paper, although he retained ownership of it until 1908. In 1904 he became the junior member of the law firm of Ryburn and Hoey which attained a state-wide

reputation, and which remained intact until the death of Mr. Ryburn in 1935.

It has been said that Governor Hoey made his living practicing civil law and that he got his recreation from his criminal practice, but when he had a restless feeling, which might send another man on a binge, he got into a political fight. Be that as it may, in 1899 and 1901 he represented Cleveland County in the House of Representatives and in 1903 he represented the district composed of Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford counties in the State Senate. He was chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee from 1903 to 1909.

After a decade without holding office, Hoey in 1913 became the Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, and served in that capacity until 1919 when he took his seat as a member of Congress having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edwin Y. Webb. Two years later, he declined renomination and resumed the practice of law in which he continued until he ran for governor of North Carolina in 1936.

Hoey's race for Congress was especially interesting in that it revealed the man's popularity among those with whom he had lived all his life. Even then there was much clamor about the "Shelby Dynasty" and much ado was made over the number of public offices held by Shelby men. At the time he ran, his brother-in-law, O. Max Gardner, was Lieutenant Governor of the State. Edwin Y. Webb also of Shelby had resigned from Congress to become a United States Judge. His brother, James L. Webb, was Superior Court Judge. The Democrats of Mecklenburg County, the largest in the district, thought they saw their chance to defeat the Shelby candidate on the ground of the number of Shelby men already in office. They nominated Johnson D. McCall, a leading lawyer and outstanding citizen of Charlotte. It was a short stirring campaign before a special primary held on November 24, 1919, and both sides canvassed the district thoroughly.

Hoey carried nine out of ten counties in the district, losing only McCall's home county of Mecklenburg. He carried his own county of Cleveland by the vote of 3,369 to 34—a remarkable vote for a man who had been practicing law in the county for years and who, as Assistant District Attorney, had sent many Cleveland County men to prison. But even that was not the out-

standing figure of the election returns. From the four voting precincts of his home town, Clyde Hoey received 1,242 votes, while his opponent received not a single one. That stands today as a record.

The primary was followed by a spirited election between Hoey and John Motley Morehead, wealthy textile manufacturer from Charlotte, who had previously served in Congress from another district. Hoey was elected and went to Washington. After two years there, he declined to stand for re-election. His explanation was that the Republicans already had gained control of the House, and that he saw little possibility of advancement for a comparatively new member of the minority. The explanation of some of his friends was that Clyde Hoey did not run for re-election because he wanted to spend all his time in North Carolina.

Clyde Hoey's success as a publisher, a lawyer, a prosecutor, and a Congressman did not belong to him alone, which he is the first to admit. On March 22, 1900 he married Bess Gardner, daughter of Dr. O. P. Gardner and Margaret Young Gardner. She came of a distinguished family. Her brother, as her husband, was later to become governor of her State. But her's was not a reflected glory. Indeed it was "Miss Bess" who raised one governor from childhood, after their mother had died, and who was the inspiration and often the guide of another, the man whom she married.

More about her later. In the meantime, the rise of Clyde Hoey to the governorship can be understood fully only by those who knew her. She was one of the sweetest, as well as one of the finest, women North Carolina has ever known. Three children were born to the union of Clyde R. and Bess Gardner Hoey. They are Clyde R., Jr., Charles A. Hoey, and Isabel Y. Hoey, now Mrs. Dan M. Paul.

Upon his return from Congress, Governor Hoey withdrew from public life. His brother-in-law, O. Max Gardner, had run for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1920 and Hoey gave him his full support. It was the last primary in which Hoey was active for sixteen years. (When Gardner, who was defeated in the primary of 1920, again sought the governorship in 1928, he had no opposition.) But although Hoey was not active in the primary elections, he was during this period a

party leader who campaigned in this and other states for Democratic nominees in every biennial election.

In 1935, North Carolina politics within the Democratic party was in a turmoil. That the disaffection was the result of the depression made it no less real. The sales tax had been adopted to save the schools from closing, but there were those who said that it was uncalled for and that the Democratic party had thrown over the common man to protect the incomes of corporations and men of means. The people of North Carolina were angry.

Lieutenant Governor A. H. (Sandy) Graham of Hillsboro, popular among members of the Legislature, was first to announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor—the achievement of which would assure election in this State. Dr. Ralph McDonald, a college professor with a flair for spectacular politics which was ideally suited for this time, and the leader of the Anti-Sales Tax and Anti-Administration faction of the 1935 General Assembly, also announced his candidacy. A first class fight was assured, even if no other had entered. It was into this tumultuous ring that on May 15, 1935, Clyde Hoey—"the man of peace"—threw his hat.

The primary campaign of 1936 will live long in the political mind of North Carolina. It was a bare-knuckle fight with no punches pulled. It would be unfitting for the writer of this sketch, who had a part in the Hoey campaign, even to attempt to review it. No personal feeling is left after all these years, but there may still be some prejudice. Suffice it to say that Hoey led by a few thousand votes in the first primary, with McDonald second and Graham third. A fourth candidate, John McRae of Charlotte, who was never a serious contender, carried only one of the one hundred counties. In the second primary, the majority of the Graham strength went to Hoey and he was nominated by more than 50,000 votes.

It was with the scars of that bitter battle still raw on the body politic of North Carolina, that Clyde Hoey was inaugurated governor in January, 1937. No man ever took that office with more political enemies within the ranks of his own party. Four years later he retired from the governorship with more friends and fewer enemies than any man who has ever served in that office.

No member of Governor Hoey's Council of State will ever

forget its first meeting, held on the first full day of the new administration. Assembled in the office were the new Secretary of State, Thad Eure; the new State Auditor, George Ross Pou; the State Treasurer, Charles M. Johnson; the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Clyde Erwin; Attorney General, A. A. F. Seawell; and the author who, as the newly appointed Private Secretary to the Governor, was ex-officio secretary to the Council. In the past, meetings of the Council of State frequently had been perfunctory and almost always rather formal. But that meeting was different, and set the tempo for the ensuing four years of government in this State.

"There is one thing I want to impress on you at the outset of my term of office," said the new Governor. "That is that this is not my administration. It is our administration." And that is the way it was throughout the term.

That same day, the Governor made a similar statement to Lieutenant Governor Wilkins P. Horton, president of the Senate, to Gregg Cherry, speaker of the House, and to leading members of both branches of the General Assembly.

"For the recommendations I have made to this General Assembly," he said, "I take full responsibility, but whatever credit or blame there may be for passing or defeating these proposed changes in the law of North Carolina also belongs to you. All I ask is your coöperation and I promise you mine."

He got it not only from the General Assembly of 1937, but also from his second Legislature two years thereafter.

According to Governor Hoey, the accomplishment of no administration belongs to the governor alone. He always gave credit to the Council of State, to the Legislature, and to department heads. Nevertheless, these men themselves agree with the statement made by the Hon. D. Hiden Ramsey of Asheville, who, in his keynote address to the State Democratic Convention at the close of the Hoey administration, said:

This new and enheartening chapter of Democratic achievement is, of course, the joint handiwork of many officials, elective and appointive, who have had a hand, a helpful hand, in writing it. But there is one official who above all others, should receive our praise today. Every administration derives its impulse and its character from the man who heads it. . . . To his credit stand very considerable achievements of brick and concrete and balance sheets. He will turn over to his successor a political organization that is financially sounder, administratively more efficient, and socially more beneficial because he directed it for four years. . . .

I do not know what the future holds in store for him. I do know that

in the affections of the present, and in the calm judgment of the long future, he will take his rank as one of the truly great governors of North Carolina—Clyde Roark Hoey.

So, without detracting from the credit due his Legislatures, his Council of State, and other state officials, let's briefly review the accomplishments made during Governor Hoey's administration.

Without attempting to list them with regard to their importance—for on that score there always will be a difference of opinion—they included:

Upon the recommendation of the Governor, the Legislature provided free text books for the pupils in the elementary schools of the State. "We have given all our children equal schools," the Governor said, "but until we also furnish them the books, there is no assurance of equal opportunity."

During the Hoey administration the State not only enlarged and expanded its highway system, paving 2,500 miles of roads and increasing the hard-surfaced total to 11,000 miles without issuing a single highway bond, but also it spent many more millions maintaining the 47,000 miles of secondary roads than had ever before been spent in the same length of time.

It was upon the recommendation of Governor Hoey that the General Assembly created the State's first advertising and publicity program. No one can say exactly how many new industries and how many tourists came to North Carolina as a result of this program. But, according to the estimate of the Federal Government, this State's tourist business increased from \$36,000,000 to \$102,000,000 annually during Governor Hoey's term of office. And in these same four years, a total of \$125,000,000 was spent on industrial plants and on additions to existing plants. Even if the advertising campaign was responsible for only 10 per cent of these investments and the increased payrolls and tax collections resulting therefrom, the few hundred thousand spent proved to be possibly the most profitable investment North Carolina had ever made.

The State's annual expenditures on public schools increased almost 30 per cent while Hoey was governor. Vocational education received the Governor's full support. The pay of the teachers was increased. And plans were made for carrying out one of Governor Hoey's greatest ambitions—a nine months, twelve-grade school system for every child in North Carolina, whether

he lived in a city, or in one of the most remote precincts of the mountains, or in a fishing village along the outer banks.

It was during this period that the Legislature, with the approval of the Governor, established a modern probation system under which almost 3,500 offenders—the majority of them young men—were saved from prison and for society. Simultaneously the state parole system was developed until it received a national recognition as a model for other states of the Union. A system of education of the prisoners in the State Prison and camps was inaugurated. Governor Hoey would be the last person to claim that the "prison problem" was solved during his administration, but certainly in no other four years was more progress made toward the solution.

It was while Hoey was governor that North Carolina complied fully with the Federal Social Security legislation, relative to old age assistance, help to dependent children and to the blind, and to the whole program for unemployment compensation. This was a Federal, rather than a state advance, but never once did the State fail to coöperate in the program.

During Governor Hoey's term in office, North Carolina made great progress in the matter of public health. The State was a pioneer in the new and enlightening fight against venereal disease. Its birth control laws achieved national recognition. Many a visitor to North Carolina was startled to find that the Governor of the State, which maintained the most advanced birth control clinics in the country, was such an "old-fashioned looking man."

Upon the recommendation of the Governor, North Carolina led the South in the establishment of graduate courses in the Negro colleges of the State. As a result of this work, the American Association of Universities has accredited the North Carolina College for Negroes. It was the second Negro institution in the country to be so recognized.

Hoey was, is, and always will be personally and politically a "dry." But he was not one of those "drys" who refused to face the facts. When the Legislature declined to follow his recommendations for a state-wide referendum on the liquor question, he set up, under legislative authority, the State Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control which supervised the sale of liquor by the "wet" counties of the State. How effectual that organization was is proven by the fact that during his administration there was

no serious criticism of the acts of the Board, even from the most rabid prohibitionists.

Governor Hoey was the father of North Carolina's permanent revenue law. Previously, each Legislature "started from scratch" in writing the tax laws of the State. It was his belief that fairness to the taxpayers, large and small, demanded a basic revenue law. That of course, did not change each Legislature's right to amend the law and the tax schedules contained therein. It did, however, tend to stabilize the law and to discourage careless and haphazard changes.

The passage of child labor laws, which Governor Hoey supported, caused the United States Department of Labor to single out North Carolina as first in the South and among the first in the Nation in this regard, to adopt a model law for the protection of child workers.

The largest building program for any four years in North Carolina's history occurred while Hoey was governor. It included the erection of a new state office building, the Justice building, the Unemployment Compensation building, and various other structures and improvements at the several educational, charitable, and correctional institutions. A total of \$17,667,524 was spent on permanent improvements during the four years.

The list could go on and on. It could include detailed accounts of the establishment of the State Bureau of Investigation, the creation of the Officers' Benefit Fund, an increase in the size of the Highway Patrol, and the inauguration of the highway safety campaign, the amending of the election laws to prevent irregularity, the development of the forestry service, various advancements in the agricultural program, and any number of other things. The remainder of this volume will record a hundred lesser steps in North Carolina's progress while Hoey was governor. Suffice it to say here that almost every service which North Carolina provides for North Carolinians was increased from 1937 through 1940.

"What did all that cost the taxpayers?" you may well ask. "What taxes were increased and how much? How great was the addition to the State debt?"

Instead of there being any increase in State taxes during this administration there was a decrease, the sales tax being removed from basic articles of food, and several less important reductions made. Instead of there being an increase in the

State's debt during the administration, there was a net reduction of \$26,000,000 over and above the bonds issued for the building and permanent improvement program.

An illustration of what North Carolinians thought of the government of North Carolina under Clyde Hoey was shown when these bonds were sold. When the last issue of \$2,250,000 was advertised, there was a rush by the bankers of New York and Chicago to bid for them at a rate of interest lower than they had previously been willing to accept the State's securities. But the successful bidder was a group of North Carolina bankers who took the bonds, which had an average term of 10 years, at an interest rate of 1.26 per cent. At that time, it was the lowest rate of interest at which any state in the Union had ever sold a long-term security, and lower than even the Federal Government could borrow money.

One might think that the Governor of North Carolina, during this period of progress, would have about all he could do at his office in Raleigh. That would have been true except for two reasons. First, that Clyde Hoey got things done without delay. He was not guilty of snap judgment but certainly he was never guilty of mental dilly-dallying. The second and probably the most important reason was that he was an executive who knew how to delegate authority. When he appointed a man as head of a department, he held that man responsible for its success or its failure, and left that man alone to do the job. He did not bother himself with departmental details.

That was something new in Raleigh in those days. It took months for the Governor to convince several appointees that he did not want to be consulted regarding the employment of a minor official or the settlement of a secondary problem. He never declined to give advice but always endeavored to make it clear that he was advising rather than directing.

And so, not being a detail man, Clyde Hoey had both the time and the desire to go all over North Carolina time and again while he was governor. He visited every section and practically every one of the one hundred counties several times during his four years in office and made the almost unbelievable total of nine hundred and seventy-six speeches. It was this interest in the State, and the people of the State, that did so much to cement the friendly relations between the Governor, the government, and the governed.

"That man has drunk more Coca-Colas in more drug stores in more counties in the state in the last four years than anybody else ever did in a lifetime," his chauffeur once declared. (Hoey never did see any reason why a man who had been making two visits to a soda fountain every day for forty years should change his habits merely because he happened to be governor.) The majority of these speeches were composed largely of reports to the public. Frequently, they sounded far more "newsworthy" than they were because of the Governor's gift for speaking.

Once when he returned from a trip he was asked what he had said.

"I did not say anything," the Governor answered. "I didn't have anything to say. So I turned it on and let it run until I thought they had had enough, and then cut it off."

Begging the Governor's pardon, that was not an accurate statement. What he had to say might have been old stuff around Raleigh, but it was new to his audiences at, shall we say, Currituck Courthouse, and something the people there had a right to know. But whether or not Governor Hoey on occasion had nothing to say and said nothing, there were others when he had much to say, and said it in language that was understood by every person who heard him.

A typical example was the radio address he delivered over a state-wide hook-up on March 27, 1937. At that time there was a wave of "sit down strikes" throughout the Nation. Several were threatened in North Carolina when one afternoon the Governor telephoned a radio station and made arrangements for his talk.

I wish to express the hope that any differences between the employers and the employees in this State will be peacefully adjusted and that any serious disruptions of business conditions or of the relationship existing between all of our people will be averted. It might not be amiss to re-state the rights and obligations of all classes of citizenship at this time. Under the law, labor has the right to bargain collectively, to petition, to strike if it so elects, and to picket peacefully. Labor, likewise has the right to bargain individually, the right to work and the right not to be interfered with in that right to work.

The right to quit work and the right to work are both sacred and every citizen has the right to exercise his choice without fear, without molestation, and without intimidation.

Sit-down strikes are unlawful, and will not be tolerated in North Carolina. We are a people believing in law and order, and no man or group of men have the right to take charge of the property of others and hold it adversely against the will of the owner. Men would have no more right

to sit down in a mill and refuse to vacate than an employer would have to go into a labor union hall and refuse to let the unionists hold a meeting. . . .

I pledge the whole power of the State in coöperating with the interested parties in undertaking to aid in the solution of the problems upon the basis of justice and fairness. . . . I likewise pledge the power of North Carolina to enforce and maintain order and protect the rights of all the people of this State.

North Carolina was one of, if not the only state in the Union where there were no sit-down strikes. As a matter of fact, during the entire Hoey administration, there was very little labor trouble in the State, and not once during the four years did Governor Hoey find it necessary to call out the National Guard to quell any disturbance.

Nothing that Governor Hoey did during his four years in office caused more comment than a thing he declined to do—take an active part in the nomination and election of his successor.

Everyone who knew North Carolina politics, and who realized the Governor's great popularity, knew that he could have named his successor. Many friends urged him to "give the nod" to the candidate whom he considered best qualified to carry on. If ever the gift of the governor's office was in one man's hand, it was in his. But he did not believe that it was his to give. So he took no part whatsoever in the primary campaign and to this good day there are few people, if any, who know for whom he voted.

"If my administration had been attacked by any of the candidates I would have defended it—to the point of taking an active part in the campaign if that was necessary," he said. "But as that was not the case, I did not feel that it would have been proper for the administration to take part in a contest between its friends."

No account of Governor Hoey's administration is complete unless it contains a tribute to his partner, officially "the First Lady of the State" from 1937 to 1941, and always "the First Lady" in the hearts of those who knew her before, during, and after her residence in the executive mansion.

There have been many charming women who for four years have presided over the mansion. Raleigh and official North Carolina have known them all and liked most of them. But there was one they loved. She was Bess Gardner Hoey.

It was not only those who attended the Governor's formal

receptions who adored Mrs. Hoey. Nor was the number limited to the members of scores of other groups—ranging from 4-H clubs to national and international figures—which were entertained at the mansion. She also was loved in the stores and on the streets, by rich and poor, by black and white.

The popularity of the Hoey administration has been the subject of many an editorial and many a speech. It grew throughout his term, whereas the reverse is usually true. For that phenomena, a great share of the credit was due to "Miss Bess." Hers was a major contribution to the Governor's success.

She is dead now. She died a little over a year after the Hoeys left the mansion to return to their home in Shelby. The death of no other person in this State could have caused more genuine grief.

This sketch of "my Governor" cannot be completed to my satisfaction—or in later years properly evaluated—unless I resort for a moment to the use of the first person.

It has been said that no man is a hero to his valet. I never served Governor Hoey in that capacity. (If I had I would have endeavored to break him of the habit of wearing those high stiff collars and those long-tailed [English-walking] suits which looked to be about as comfortable as a straight jacket.) But as his traveling companion and "man Friday" during the primary campaign when we drove some 10,000 miles back and forth across North Carolina, and as his private secretary during the first three years of his administration, I believe I knew him as intimately as any person outside his immediate family.

He was, he is, and he always will be a hero in my eyes. I have never known a more kindly or a more tolerant man; or one who was more interested in the welfare of others or more determined to defend their rights.

Perhaps what I have had to say about Governor Hoey should be discounted because of the affection which grew out of our relations. But it should also be remembered that I knew him far better—in fair weather and foul—because of those relations.

Clyde R. Hoey came into the governor's office a forthright, fearless, and unaffected man who was better liked, and more admired, in his home town than any other citizen.

He left four years later a forthright, fearless, and unaffected man who was better liked, and more admired, than any other citizen of North Carolina.

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**MESSAGES TO THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED IN THE RALEIGH MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

January 7, 1937

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GOVERNMENT IS THE CONCERN OF ALL THE PEOPLE

In this modern day the affairs of State are intimately known and discussed by men, women, and children in all walks of life. Interest in government in North Carolina is evidenced by the fact that out of a total population of three and a half million people—including all ages and all races—nearly 840,000 voted in the recent election. People have become government conscious in both State and Nation, and intelligent participation in government by the masses of the people is the surest guaranty of the security of our rights, the preservation of our liberties, and the proper administration of governmental functions, without prejudice and without favor.

TIME MARCHES ON

There are many among us who have great difficulty in adjusting ourselves to the changing conditions, and especially to the changes in governmental processes and activities. We are continually harking back to the past and recounting the policies of a former period and many times contrasting these with the extended and expanding governmental program of today—by way of voicing our disapproval. I can understand this situation and in a measure appreciate this viewpoint, and yet no one conversant with the progress of our civilization in the past fifty years, when travel, communication, transportation and our whole manner of living has been revolutionized, would expect government to remain static. This is a changing world and growth and progress is the law of life. This applies to government as well as to all other human activities.

COMPLAINT IS VOICED AGAINST EXPERIMENTS IN GOVERNMENT

It is argued that changes or uncertainties operate adversely upon business and general conditions. There is a measure of truth in that contention; and yet, if that should be adopted as a fixed policy there would be no progress, no improvement, no advancement, and government would stand still while the

procession of scientists, inventors, philosophers, and teachers marched on. Government must keep pace with human progress to the end that business, industry, and agriculture may be intelligently served, and that the prosperity of each may be placed upon a permanent basis of soundness and security, by increasing the intelligence, prosperity, and well-being of all of our citizenship.

EXPERIMENTS HAVE MARKED THE PATHWAY OF THE WORLD'S PROGRESS

Thomas Jefferson and his colaborers experimented with government, and behold this Republic—the mightiest democracy of earth. Luther Burbank experimented in plant life and more luscious fruit and lovely flowers filled the land. Thomas Edison experimented and the tallow candle and the kerosene lamp gave way to the electric bulb, and the cities, towns, and rural homes are lighted, and this energizing power has lifted much of the world's drudgery from the backs of men and women. Scientists have experimented and we talk around the world instead of across the back fence, and we travel almost across the continent in the time formerly required to visit the county seat. Medical science experimented and life has been prolonged, contagious diseases conquered, and epidemics almost eliminated. The luxuries of yesterday have become the necessities of today.

Government must keep pace with human progress and the spirit of humanity is finding universal expression in the functions now performed by the government which were formerly confined to benevolently inclined people, the church, and religious organizations. Those who would serve best today must have a civic conscience, must visualize the humanitarian needs, the claims of childhood and youth, and lend a listening ear to the plaintive appeal of the prisoner in bonds, the unfortunate and the underprivileged, the sick and afflicted, and the old and dependent. The public service cannot be improved or advanced by men of earth-bound vision and atrophied imaginations. We cannot return to other days. We are living in this day, and the supreme test of the character of our government is the measure and quality of its service to the people.

POVERTY ENEMY OF PROGRESS

The greatest enemy of our progress in North Carolina is *poverty*. In spite of the progress in North Carolina in this

century we are still relatively poor. In population we are above the average among the sisterhood of states, while in the total of our income to individuals we rank only about one-half of the average. In 1934 only 33,000 North Carolinians paid Federal income tax, whereas the national total was 4,000,000. In this State one in one hundred paid income tax, and the average in the Nation was one to thirty-one. This means that we cannot spend like other states, and, therefore, it is not quite fair to compare governmental expenditures in North Carolina by the average in the United States and condemn the State for its failure to measure up in this respect. The problem confronting North Carolina is to create new wealth from its own rich soil, develop its unmatched mineral resources, attract wealth from the outside in an increasing and expanding tourist trade, and procure the location of industrial plants and business enterprises in the State. We must increase the income of our people on the farm, in the store, shop, office, and factory, as well as the schoolroom and the trades. You cannot make a state prosperous on low wages and small income. I do not wish to see any business invited to North Carolina on the basis of cheap labor, but rather let us invite them to a state possessing unusual natural advantages, where business and industry shall be fairly treated, and where labor is not exploited, but is intelligent, efficient, dependable, and willing to work. Every increase in wages is reflected in the added purchasing power of the people, and every addition to the farmer's income increases his ability to buy. It is a source of gratification to note that so many industrial enterprises in the State have voluntarily increased salaries and wages during recent weeks. It is to be hoped that this policy will be adopted by all employers of labor and that other advances may be made from time to time as the recovery of business progresses. Certainly the worker is entitled to a fair share of the profits of business, and it is a good omen when employers recognize the justice of a fair and liberal policy in dealing with their employes, which makes for industrial peace and harmony and the well-being of the whole State.

I am intensely interested in the lot of the average man and sincerely concerned for his welfare and that of his family. I want to see him have a better chance in life. If he is a tenant, the opportunity should be afforded for him to become a landowner through his industry and sustained effort; if a worker in

any field of activity, the chance to improve his condition and increase his compensation by his efficient and faithful service; and for the children of all classes the opportunity of an education in our public schools and full preparation for the duties and responsibilities of life.

GOVERNMENTAL SPENDING

There is a disposition in some quarters to measure governmental service by the amount of money expended. That is not an absolutely accurate standard and should not be accepted as the only criterion. We see it frequently stated that North Carolina expends less per child for education than any other state. You cannot measure the educational opportunity provided for children by merely giving the figures representing the amount of money spent for education. Extravagant and unwise, and in many instances unnecessary, expenditures are made in many states in connection with the educational system—the very nature of the work invites extravagant and impractical spending. There are so many things for which money may be spent, but much fewer things for which it must be spent in order to meet the absolute needs in both education and government. It should be remembered that economy in government is still a virtue, and the most destructive force in government or education is unbridled extravagance. The State ought not to deal penuriously with its citizenship, and it must make substantial progress and go forward sanely, but it must not forget that there is no virtue in spending unless a hundred cents in value is obtained for every dollar expended, and unless the investment is necessary in order to serve the needs of the people of the State.

It can be said truthfully that North Carolina has maintained its government upon a basis of strict economy and unquestioned integrity, and yet it is revealing to note the increase in expenditures since the beginning of this century. During the first year of Governor Aycock's administration, thirty-five years ago, the total expenditures by the State for all purposes were a million and a quarter dollars. Last year the expenditures of the State reached the high total of \$60,646,422. Naturally the tremendous increase arises because of the support of schools and roads by the State. In 1901 the State contributed \$200,000 to the public school system, and now it pays \$21,000,000. Then no appropriation was made for roads, and now all the roads

are built and maintained by the State. All institutions have been enlarged and increased, others established in new fields of service, new State agencies have been created and others broadened and extended, and the State has preëmpted many fields of activity formerly belonging to the counties.

There has been an unmistakable trend toward state control and state responsibility during a period of years, but the change in the last seven years has been most striking. As an evidence of the shifting of the burden of government as between the State and counties and municipalities, it is interesting to note that in 1931 the total revenues raised and expended by the State amounted to \$36,776,964, while the counties, municipalities, and special districts expended \$65,354,302. Last year the State expended \$60,646,422, and the counties, municipalities, and special districts had their tax burden reduced to \$35,571,031. Of this sum, \$21,000,000 was for debt service, which is a diminishing obligation. The counties have been relieved of everything except the obligation to provide for the poor, conduct their courts, coöperate with the State and Federal governments in public health, welfare, and demonstration work, and provide for debt service. The State has remitted to the counties and municipal governments the exclusive right to levy ad valorem taxes on property during the last quadrennium.

TAXATION

The power to tax is still the power to destroy. It should be the constant purpose of an enlightened state to study to improve its system of taxation, to eliminate injustice, and to distribute equitably and fairly the burdens and benefits of government.

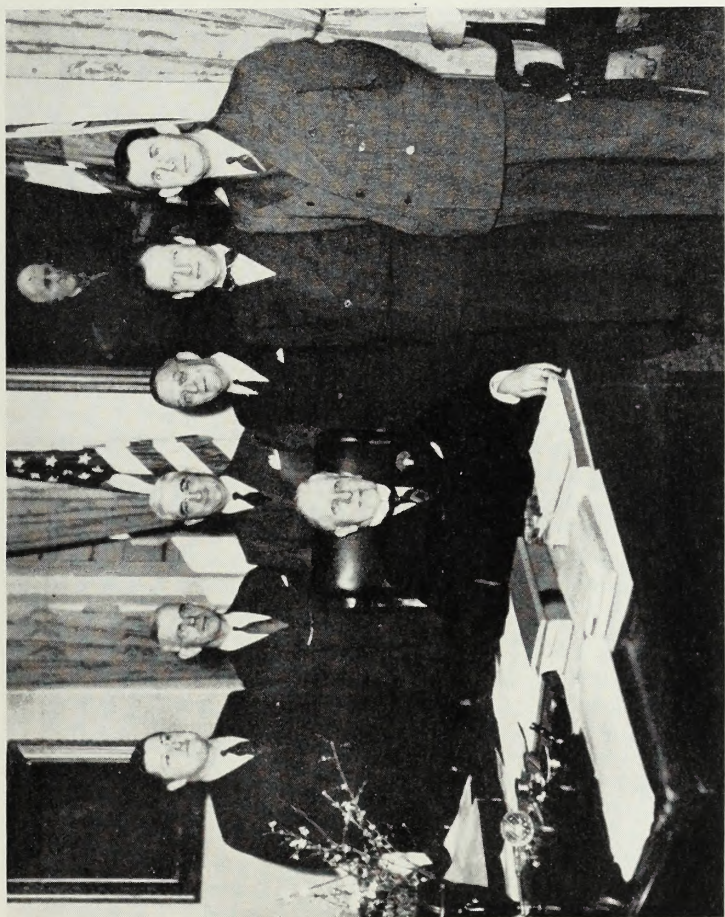
There are two considerations to be observed in levying taxes. First, who pays the tax; and second, who gets the benefits. Both of these should be properly considered in levying tribute upon the citizen. The State has heretofore voluntarily relinquished its right to levy taxes upon property, and hence has been restricted to income, inheritance, license, special, and sales taxes. The problem of finding sufficient revenue to meet the imperative needs of an expanding state program will require the best brains and the most industrious efforts of this entire Assembly. I know you will approach this task with the sole purpose of doing justice to every person and interest. In the pursuit of revenue, North Carolina shall not go upon any punitive expedition against any

class of our citizenship and, if additional taxes are necessary to be levied, the State should do so to meet the pressing needs and not by way of punishment of anybody.

There has been much discussion of the sales tax. I know of the general opposition to it, and it would be a source of genuine satisfaction to me if it could be repealed, but after canvassing the whole tax situation thoroughly, I regret to say that I cannot recommend this course, if we are to maintain an efficient public service, for the simple reason that the necessary revenue cannot be otherwise provided at this time. I do recommend the exemption from the sales tax of the basic necessities of life, including meals at hotels and restaurants and the removal of discriminations. I believe a better enforcement would result in less unfair competition among merchants. The merchant who deals fairly with the State and his customers in connection with the sales tax ought to have protection from the merchant who does not. The State is going to see that the sales tax is collected from all, and thus place all merchants on the same footing. This does not imply that the State is not already doing well in the collection of this tax, for more than one-third of the revenue, exclusive of road funds, arises from this source, and it was collected last year for less than two cents on the tax dollar. It is generally conceded, however, that many loopholes now exist for evading the payment of this tax, and, with the addition of more auditors and a better check-up and some necessary changes, increased revenue will be realized.

At an early date I will transmit to you the report of the Budget Commission containing very full and well-considered recommendations, at which time I will make more specific suggestions to you with reference to the revenue measure.

There is one thing of paramount importance in connection with the adoption of a revenue measure—that the receipts shall equal the expenditures—that the budget shall be balanced. The Federal Government has unlimited credit, hence it is not so imperative that Congress immediately balance its budget. This does not apply to a state. An unbalanced budget is disastrous to the state—its credit suffers immediately, interest rates advance, and financial embarrassment follows quickly. North Carolina's credit is good; she has never defaulted in any obligation, and her bonds sell above par, even at a low rate of interest. We must maintain this fine record.



GOVERNOR HOYT AND THE COUNCIL OF STATE
Left to right standing: Hathaway Cross, private secretary to Governor Hoyt and secretary to the Council of State; Harry McMullan, attorney general; Charles M. Johnson, state treasurer; George Ross Pon, state auditor; Thad Eure, secretary of state; and Clyde A. Erwin, superintendent of public instruction; and Governor Hoyt, *sitting*.



CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Contrary to past experience, the five constitutional amendments were approved by the voters in the last election, and this confers additional powers upon the General Assembly. The adoption of these amendments was an expression of confidence in the legislative branch of government, and I have no doubt that you will fully justify that confidence by prudently and wisely exercising these added powers.

The authority to increase the membership of the Supreme Court should be promptly exercised, because the need is imperative and the instruction was unequivocal. There seems to be universal recognition of the wisdom of this action.

The other four amendments deal with our tax system and should be studied with care and made effective in such manner as not to disturb unduly the economic balance of either the State, counties or municipalities, or make it oppressive upon any class of our citizenship. The proponents of the homestead exemption amendment wisely indicated that they would not ask for it to be made fully effective immediately, but realized the necessity of a gradual application of the exemptions, beginning with a small amount and increasing it as conditions will justify, so that county and municipal finances will not be seriously or adversely affected.

The amendment authorizing the classification of property is most vital and should not be acted upon hastily or without the fullest investigation. Unless you find it possible to make a thorough investigation and obtain all the facts necessary to justify you in formulating a definite policy that will be fair to the taxpayers to be affected and not injurious to either the State, counties or municipalities, I would recommend that you authorize the appointment of a commission to study the question and submit the facts, data, and recommendations to the next General Assembly. This is embarking upon a new policy and it should not be adopted without proper study and consideration, for the success of the plan will depend upon the fairness and completeness of any plan adopted, both with reference to the taxpayers affected directly by the classification and those not included in the groups, but who may be vitally concerned in the shifting burdens of taxation.

The income tax and debt limitation amendments will require your careful consideration and wise application. The adoption

of these four amendments should enable the General Assembly to develop a more equitable tax system, but it will require an intelligent and unbiased approach to the whole tax question with the thought of raising the necessary revenue and making a wise and equitable distribution of the tax burden.

EDUCATION

The consummate task confronting the people of North Carolina is the proper education of all the children. The State has largely assumed this responsibility, which was formerly shared by the counties and other lesser governmental units. We now maintain an eight months school term in every district, and I look forward confidently to the time when North Carolina will provide an uniform nine-months term for the whole State, but that cannot be realized now.

But what of the immediate objectives in education? I am definitely in favor of retrieving our lost ground, continuing the process of restoration of salaries of teachers to the former level, and increasing the facilities of our public school system, including the encouragement of public libraries in every county, until adequate opportunities shall be provided for childhood. I believe we should begin the policy of inaugurating twelve grades instead of eleven, which will serve the double purpose of increasing the opportunities of all the children and giving them more thorough preparation. A standard comparable to our sister states must be maintained. I know it all costs money, and we must proceed sanely, but North Carolina is too poor not to educate, and we must not fail to meet the situation adequately.

We furnish free tuition, we require the children to attend school, and we transport them to school in large numbers—and yet many of them are without the necessary school books. I believe the State should complete its service by furnishing free school books. The rental system has been helpful, but I recommend that provision be made for free textbooks for all the elementary grades, beginning with the fall sessions of 1937, and that the rental system be continued for the high schools until one or two years later. I think the present rental system covering supplemental books, which obtains in a few of the counties in the elementary grades, might properly be continued and extended to as many others as desire this service. The furnishing of free school books will relieve parents of a

heavy burden and will greatly increase the efficiency of the schools and give to every child an equal opportunity in our public school system, better denominated the university of all the people.

North Carolina is becoming more educationally minded. Our people are looking to you with confidence for an advanced step in education. The child must be our first concern. We believe in our educational system, but we also believe that it can be improved. It needs money, but it needs more than money. Less than 10 per cent of our children go to college, so the public school is the finishing school for 90 per cent. This being true, the curricula should minister to the needs of this vast majority and make a real effort to prepare them for the duties of life as fully as it prepares the smaller number for further scholastic training. I would not have less cultural training provided, but more practical, and the practical given the same dignity as the purely cultural studies.

The vocational courses ought to be available in our high schools. The agricultural courses have already accomplished remarkable results. Home economics is now receiving attention somewhat commensurate with its importance, but ought to be in every school. Another course in building, comparable to the agricultural course and embracing architecture, carpentry, brick-laying, and all character of construction, would help to round out and complete the education and preparation for skilled workers. These are merely suggestions. We must educate, train and equip people to work with their hands. Today there is demand everywhere for trained people—brick-masons, mechanics, builders, and all kinds of skilled labor. The Federal Government has been assisting in vocational training in our public schools and the appropriations this year will be greatly increased. Heretofore the local schools have been matching the Federal funds, and consequently the benefits have been limited to such schools as could provide the money. I believe the State should coöperate with the local schools in giving some reasonable assistance so that the increased Federal appropriation can be obtained. The Federal funds this school year amount to \$303,932, whereas next year it will be more than double, amounting to \$739,230.

I offer no criticism of our public school set-up, but it occurs to me that some unification should be effected so that the local authorities would not have to apply to so many different

agencies in order to get a determination of their local problems. I think the School Commission has performed a valuable service and should be continued. The Board of Education, composed of the constitutional state officials, could not devote the time and attention necessary to assure a strict business administration of the school finances, which is highly essential; but if a closer relation was effected between the Department of Education and the School Commission, I feel that less irritation and annoyance would be experienced by the school officials generally, and some duplication of activities could be eliminated. I cannot escape the conclusion that the Superintendent of Public Instruction should be the real head of the whole public school system, but the good offices of the Commission should be retained with full power to safeguard the school funds by a wise and business-like apportionment and expenditure of the school appropriation. In education, as in all other governmental activities, there should be checks and balances.

The whole State feels a pardonable pride in our Greater University of North Carolina and other splendid educational institutions. Without discussing these in detail, I bespeak your favorable consideration of their needs. We cannot content ourselves merely with provision for the public schools. If we are to have an educated people, who shall be able to meet the high expectation of those who believe in North Carolina and her future, we must make adequate provision for our institutions of higher learning. They carry the torch of educational progress—and we follow in the light of their leadership!

THE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

The road system of North Carolina is a source of pride and satisfaction to the people of the State. Few states have such a complete system and one which so nearly meets the needs of every section. The building of hard-surfaced or permanent roads has so far progressed that practically every county seat or principal town in the State is connected by a dependable highway. Since the State has taken over the maintenance of all public roads, great progress has been made in providing all-the-year-round secondary roads. North Carolina stands almost alone in the service which she renders the people of the State in the matter of providing and maintaining all high-

ways, thus relieving the counties of all expense in connection with this important phase of governmental service. In the beginning of this century the State did not spend any money on public roads, the whole burden resting upon the counties, and we had no road system. The transition has been complete, so that the State now bears all the expense, with the aid of the Federal Government, and we are developing a great highway system.

Roads affect the people so vitally that they feel a lively interest in every phase of road service. Without disparaging any of the fine things already accomplished, I believe that it is possible to make still further improvements. In order to serve more adequately all the people, I think increased attention should be given to the secondary or county roads, so that these roads may be still further improved and maintained in passable condition all the year round. These are the roads of all the people, and the main highways are not available to a large proportion of our population until they have first traveled these county or secondary roads to reach the leading highways.

Another matter of vital concern to the farmers of the State is that some provision should be made in the building of highways through fields and farms to take care of the accumulated water and not empty it in such volume as to wash and seriously damage the land. This is a serious problem in many sections and a constant source of damage to the landowners and to farmers.

In order to secure the united support of all the people of our highway program, it is not alone essential that there shall be a fair distribution of road money and benefits in every section of the State, but the people of all sections shall feel that they are getting a fair allotment, and that no section is being neglected. With the view of bringing the highway system into a more intimate relationship with the needs of the State, I recommend that the Highway and Public Works Commission be composed of ten members, including the chairman. I do not favor the appointment of the members of this commission upon the basis of the location of the several congressional districts. Neither do I favor the creation of the impression that our road system is a sectional or local function of government. Our road system is a state system, but must be administered with a fair and just regard to local needs. To

that end, I recommend that the State be divided into nine administrative road districts best adapted to the most effective utilization of all the local forces and factors essential to the completest possible development of a well-knit state system of public highways. It is my matured judgment that this change will make for the efficient and satisfactory service of this important State agency and will afford the people of each district a responsible representative to whom they can carry their road problems for investigation and adjustment.

The last General Assembly made a substantial reduction in the price of automobile license tags, and this reduction has not adversely affected the road revenue. I recommend that you make a still further reduction in price of these tags, which will afford much needed relief to the motorists without unduly impairing the road fund.

The expenditures from the road fund have been heavy during the past year, and these expenditures must continue throughout the New Year in order to rehabilitate our roads and protect the heavy investment which the State has made in them. I shall insist that the road funds should be preserved and used for the purpose for which these taxes have been levied and the revenues collected, with no diversion of this money except such amount as will be justified by the sales tax levy, as previously authorized.

THE HAZARD OF THE ROAD

We read the daily record of injury and death on our highways and we stand appalled in the presence of the slaughter of human lives. The story so often says it was an unavoidable accident. That is not enough. Most of these accidents could have been avoided if somebody had exercised the proper care. It is not always the driver's fault, and frequently the accident was unavoidable so far as he was concerned; but there must be impressed upon the consciousness of the whole people the imperative obligation to exercise care. It is gratifying to know that the percentage of fatalities was reduced in the State last year, but the fact remains that approximately 1,021 were killed and more thousands injured on our highways in the year just ended.

What can be done about it? It is a matter of the gravest concern of all, and I believe if all the people get sufficiently interested that they can do something about it. I think we

should crusade for safety on our roads. It is not enough to hold a few conferences and have some general discussion, as helpful as that may be, but we should so arouse public sentiment that it will aid the officers in enforcing the laws for the protection of travelers on our highways and so impress the reckless or careless driver that he will feel the weight of disapproval of other travelers regardless of whether an accident results from his reckless or careless conduct. Public sentiment is powerful and, if the press would lead and all civic and religious organizations give their hearty support and encouragement, I believe we could reduce the hazards of travel. In this beginning of the New Year I call upon the State Highway Patrol and all law enforcement agencies, as well as the people of North Carolina as a whole, and all who use our highways, to join in a determined effort to make the highways safe for everybody and to reduce greatly the fatalities and injuries this year.

LABOR LEGISLATION

I recommend that we take a forward step in labor legislation in North Carolina. We have been standing still in this respect for many years, and the time has come for us to enact laws in harmony with the civic conscience and economic thought of the Nation. We have no regulation at all as to hours for males over sixteen years of age. For women in manufacturing establishments we have an eleven-hour day and a fifty-five-hour week.

The experiment with NRA demonstrated the practicability of reducing the hours of labor in industry and business for all classes of workers—men and women—and although the measure was declared unconstitutional, it should be said to the everlasting credit of our employers generally that an overwhelming percentage continue to observe its provisions as to hours of labor, minimum wage scale, and child labor. I am tremendously concerned that we shall keep fully abreast with the most forward-looking states in providing wholesome and healthy working conditions, and that the hours of labor shall be in harmony with the best standards and the wages commensurate with the ability of the industry or business to pay. Some industries and some business establishments take advantage of the necessities of the people and work them excessive hours for wholly insufficient compensation, and

some mercantile establishments most able to pay are chief among the offenders. These practices are oppressive and unjust to labor and constitute unfair competition with other industries and business concerns who are complying with the higher standards and paying decent wages. It is the province of the law to require all to live up to the minimum standards which the great majority have willingly adopted.

The chief desire of the laboring people of North Carolina is steady employment with reasonable hours and fair compensation. Reasonable and prudent regulations will aid materially in reducing unemployment and stabilizing business and furnishing the basis for continuing the fine relationship now existing between employers and employees in this State. If we do not wish the Federal Government to regulate all of our internal affairs, we should assume that duty and responsibility for ourselves.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION

North Carolina is one governmental unit. There should be such unity in the State that we would never be thinking in terms of sections, but of the whole. One way to reach this end is a common understanding and common desire to treat each section fairly in all governmental activities. There has been much discussion of the failure of the General Assembly at its previous sessions to carry into effect the constitutional requirements with reference to reapportioning representation according to population following the 1930 census. I am sure this was occasioned more by neglect than from design, but I strongly recommend that this constitutional mandate be put into effect at this session. The Federal Government reapportioned in accordance with the constitutional provision, and the 1930 census, with the result that some states gained and others lost in representation. The fact that reapportionment has been delayed unduly by the State makes it all the more imperative that action be taken now without waiting for another census. The evident fairness of such a course must be apparent to all, and it would be a very gracious thing if the measure should be passed with practical unanimity.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

North Carolina is preëminently interested in agriculture. More than half of our whole population is directly engaged

in farming and continue to reside upon the farm, while practically every business and interest in the State is responsive to the changing economic condition of the farmer. For the first time in history the Government has been making a serious and determined effort to place agriculture on a parity with industry, and the State and Federal agencies are coöperating to serve the farmer. I wish to see the closest possible coöperation of all these agencies and the full coördination of intelligent service, so that the full benefits will be realized by the individual farmer—the small ones as well as those more fortunately circumstanced.

Our State ranks high in the production of many staple or basic crops, and recent years have witnessed a greater diversification, which has been both profitable to the farmer and beneficial to the land, in that it has afforded an opportunity to enrich the soil and make it more productive. We still major in tobacco and cotton and occupy a predominating position with reference to the former. We have the distinction of producing more cotton per acre than any state in the Union.

Our farmers are tremendously interested in legislation looking to the control of production and such other regulation as will insure a reasonable price for their products and safeguard them from the disaster of a flooded market and destructive price levels. Their salvation lies in the early adoption of a compact bill, similar to that already passed in Virginia, and which will be adopted in South Carolina and Georgia—all dependent upon our participation. I recommend the early passage of the necessary legislation so that North Carolina may lead the way and the other states may comply early enough to limit the spring plantings. Regulation and control represent the difference between profit and loss, poverty and plenty, for the tobacco farmer.

I am looking forward to a great agricultural program in North Carolina, with a long-range vision of the future. I visualize a state enriched by the industry and intelligence of her young men and women, schooled in the knowledge of the chemistry of the soil, who shall demonstrate the ability of our people to grow the food supplies for which we now send away around one hundred million dollars annually, to move our smokehouses from the Middle West to the fields of Carolina, so well adapted to the growing of grasses and legumes; to see our granaries filled with the products of our own soil,

and every farm house a base of supplies for the whole year round. The tenant problem would be practically solved; the two thousand deaths a year from pellagra would be prevented; the health and happiness of our people advanced, and the farming industry stabilized and made dependably prosperous.

DEVELOP THE STATE

I believe in North Carolina—in her resources, her potential possibilities, her hidden and revealed wealth, her glorious history, her independence and self-reliance, and above all—her unconquered spirit. She has lived with poverty; she understands self-denial; she has endured hardships and privations and she knows how to abound.

We must lay a broad foundation for developing this whole State. Her agricultural future challenges the interest and attention of all who are capable of envisioning the possibilities of a state whose soil has been enriched by the use of lime, the growing of legumes, the diversification of crops, the saving of lands from erosion, the multiplication of food crops and the complete provision for a thorough Live-at-Home program on every farm.

The mineral wealth of the State is more diversified than that of any state in the Union and should be discovered, developed, and utilized to the enrichment of our mountain section especially, and the whole State in general.

The State needs advertising—not the spasmodic, flamboyant, high-powered, super-salesmanship type, but intelligent, persistent, well considered, and properly directed efforts to present the resources, attractions, and undeveloped opportunities in North Carolina for investors and home-seekers. The tide is moving in this direction. Not the floating population, but farmers, business men, workers, and those who have become acquainted with our section through the increasing number of tourists who are visiting this State. The number will be greatly augmented with the completion of the nation-famed scenic highway, which will traverse North Carolina for 240 miles, and all the other inviting highways and means afforded for visiting and enjoying the unusual attractions in every section of the State.

I think we might well consider a national exposition for North Carolina in 1938 to last for several months—similar to the one

held last year in Texas—and invite the world to visit North Carolina.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION

I am not a fanatic on the liquor question, but I continue to regard liquor as Public Enemy Number 1. I have not changed either my opinion or position on this question, and I do not believe any solution has been found for this vexed problem. Personally, I cannot subscribe to the doctrine that the way to advance the cause of temperance and decrease drinking is to provide all the liquor you want and make it easily obtainable and readily accessible. This theory is contradicted by all human experience. May I humbly offer this observation: You will never build either a great state or a great county upon profits derived from the sale of liquor.

The evils of liquor being admitted, the practical question confronting you is: What should be done about it? I shall transmit to you the very intelligent and comprehensive report of the Commission charged with the responsibility of making an investigation of the facts. I bespeak for it your careful study.

It seems to me that our own past history clearly points the way for a proper determination of this question without regard to anybody's personal opinion or conviction. In 1908 the State voted against the manufacture and sale of liquor by 44,000 majority. In 1933 the State voted against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment by 185,000 majority. With these facts before us I do not believe the General Assembly would be justified in annulling the vote of the people by legislative enactment. I do not pretend to know the will of North Carolina upon the liquor question at this time, but I do stand for the right of the people to express their will. It would do violence to democratic principles to abrogate a law established by a vote of the people of the whole State until another opportunity is given for a full and fair expression of public opinion at the ballot box.

These are my views. I gladly accord to each of you the right to entertain and express yours with the same freedom which I have exercised, and I assure you in advance of my utmost respect.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The public mind has been much confused regarding the benefits and operations of the Social Security legislation. The

measure which you enacted at the special session was a compliance of the State with the Federal statute making provision for unemployment and old-age pensions for workers employed in the designated occupations when as many as eight are so employed in one establishment. This whole plan is financed by the employers and employees and neither the State nor Federal Government makes any contribution to this fund. The unemployment benefits under this act do not begin until 1938 and the old-age pensions until 1942.

The remainder of the Social Security program is denominated as public assistance and is given free to the recipients by the National Government in conjunction with the state and county, and will become available immediately upon the passage of the act by your body.

This consists of assistance to all old people over 65 years of age who are in need, to the blind and to dependent children. The maximum amount allowed by the Federal Government is \$15.00 per month for each old person, provided a similar sum is furnished by the state and county. Generous provision is made for the blind, the government furnishes one-half of the sum awarded. Dependent children are assisted to the extent of one-third of the total, the county and state providing the remaining two-thirds.

I recommend the passage of an act fully complying with the Federal statute and making it possible for all of our needy old people and the other classes affected to share in the bounty of the Nation to the extent of their need and in harmony with the benefits now being realized by the citizens of other states. I think the law should provide for classification according to the needs in each case, for it is quite manifest that the State cannot and ought not to provide the maximum in all cases. Whatever sum is provided should be borne jointly by the State and county, and local agencies should be utilized in determining the need and passing upon all applications, with state supervision.

I regard the adoption of the whole Social Security program as the most forward and advanced step in this generation and the most humane enactment of any legislative body in all the history of the Nation. It is inspirational to consider a great nation and other coöperating units of government joining hands in helping the old and needy, the blind and helpless, and the under-privileged and dependent children. It is worthy of a great

humanitarian people and it speaks the language of broad benevolence and high spiritual concepts.

This General Assembly may be fruitful in legislative service and make many worth-while enactments, but I predict today that your outstanding achievement will be the Social Security legislation, and you will be longest remembered for the help given to childhood and old age—opportunity to the one and security to the other—thus enabling the children to grow into useful service and the old people to approach the golden glow of an evening sunset with a sense of satisfaction and security which fate and fortune have denied them.

HUMANITARIAN SERVICE

The length of this message forbids even a reference to many matters which I shall leave for future discussion. It would be most pleasing to mention every institution and department of government in which decided advancement has been made along humanitarian lines and especially our fine public health department. The increased service of the welfare department and the splendid results already achieved give evidence of the greater progress awaiting us in this fruitful field, and I hope to see the State broaden its base and give added assistance to some counties unable to carry on a proper program.

The 9,000 persons in the prison camps and penitentiary are objects of my interest and yours. They are not all bad, and many are not bad at all, and among them are an increasing number of young boys. I am happy for all the humanitarian measures which have been put into effect, and I heartily applaud every effort to help them. I heartily commend the modern parole system which has been established, and is being so intelligently administered. The State owes the high obligation of restoring these people to society, when the period of servitude has been completed, better than when they were received into the custody of the State. The plans already in contemplation should be put into effect by which the youthful prisoners will be segregated from the old offenders, with the daring purpose of rescuing them from a life of crime. More extensive efforts must be made to teach the prisoners some trade or work by which they can earn a livelihood and at the same time serve the State profitably during the period of confinement. There is no more important work than the reclamation of human character and no

higher service to society than the rehabilitation of the prisoners when released by the State.

Our charitable institutions are crowded and overflowing. Appeals are coming in from hundreds who are seeking admittance but cannot be received because of insufficient room and limited maintenance funds. I trust you will look into the pressing needs of these various institutions and decide upon some definite course of action to make provision for those who should be admitted to these institutions and are entitled to receive the treatment which they can provide.

CONCLUSION

I come humbly to the acceptance of the responsibilities of the high office of governor of this great commonwealth. It shall be my constant purpose to share with you, gentlemen of the General Assembly, the privilege of serving the whole people of this State. I am no less concerned than you over the problems which are peculiarly yours. I know most of you personally and I believe in you, in your intelligence and patriotism, and I confidently expect a session of marked public service.

I know that I voice your sentiment when the hope is expressed that you will apply yourselves diligently to the task in hand, and to the serious problems confronting you, with the definite purpose of completing your labors and closing the session within a reasonable time. This course would impress most favorably the people of the State, and furnish plenary evidence of your efficiency and capacity. Delay does not offer solution of vexed problems and I have faith to believe that you will courageously face and determine according to your own judgment the important matters requiring your attention.

I look forward with interest to the administration of government in North Carolina in full coöperation with our National Government and its agencies which are contributing to the well-being of all the people, and to the end that this State may share fully in the benefits of the policies adopted for the Nation.

I covet for our beloved State harmony, peace, and good will among all classes of our people and mutual confidence and respect for each other. We cannot build a great commonwealth by encouraging discontent and fostering strife, by arousing bitterness and nurturing hatreds, by creating divisions and

sponsoring antagonisms. There is room in North Carolina for all shades of opinion and all schools of thought and for a free and full expression of views. We should develop a broad spirit of tolerance for those who differ with us and seek to understand their viewpoint.

This period of change and transition has not affected the fundamentals of life. The stately steppings of time only reveal more clearly the everlasting things that matter to a state or an individual. The mammon in life and the metallics in government cannot compare with the altruistic principles which are permeating both in this new day of high endeavor in public service. The framers of our state constitution understood this spirit when they declared that "religion, morality and knowledge" are "necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind."

I summon all the men, women, and children of North Carolina to unite in the common purpose of making your State and mine a better place in which to live.

BUDGET REPORT

SPECIAL MESSAGE

January 12, 1937

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members
of the General Assembly:*

In accordance with the provisions of Executive Budget Act, Chapter 100, *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1929*, I have the honor to transmit to you the budget, the appropriation bill, and the budget revenue bill, which contain the proposals made by the Budget Commission.

These bills will furnish a basis upon which you can proceed with the consideration of the matters of appropriations and revenue. I need not emphasize their importance as you fully realize the necessity of giving careful study to these perplexing problems. Of course you realize that the bills which I present to you are not the work of the present administration.

The Budget Commission is composed of men of high intelligence and broad experience and they have diligently considered these problems and prepared their recommendations

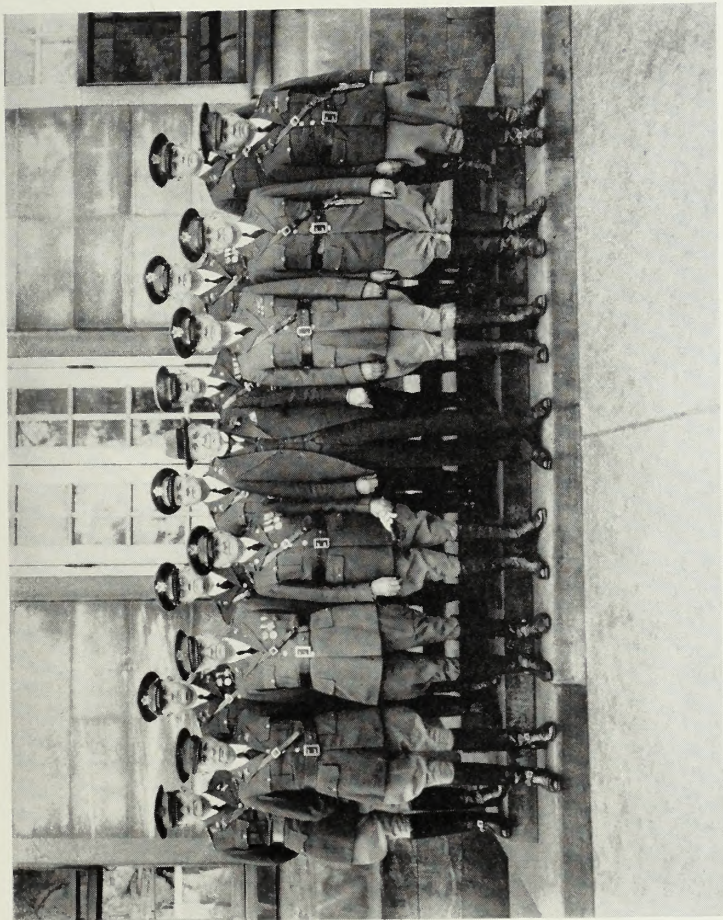
with great detail. I wish to commend them for the intelligent and painstaking consideration which they have given to the subject of raising revenue by legislation and expending it in the form of appropriations. Their report deserves your full and thoughtful consideration and each member of the Commission is entitled to our thanks and appreciation.

The bills which I present to you represent the best thought of the Commission. In the brief space of time which has elapsed since these bills came into my hands I have not had the opportunity to study the measures and am not prepared to advise you as to my own thoughts concerning all the provisions which they contain. Instead of delaying the presentation to you of these measures, while I give consideration to them, I am, however, transmitting them to you now in the hope that you will begin at once your study and consideration. I reserve the right to communicate with you further upon these proposals and to approve or oppose any of the provisions if I should deem such course advisable after full investigation.

One important matter should be realized by all: that is, as conditions improve it will be impossible to obtain the same objectives at the same cost, but these improved conditions which we truly hope for and believe to be actual should not be the basis for increasing the burdens not reasonably and fairly justified.

In making this transmittal to you I think it is proper for me to say that in my opinion the budget system is the only one by which we can control our governmental operations and safeguard the credit of the State to the extent required by orderly, efficient, and economical government. Business and government require this system and past experience fully justify its continuance. In such a system mistakes and extravagances make their appearance in such detail that corrective measures can be more quickly found and the proper remedies applied.

You will discover from an examination of the budget report that no provision is made to cover some of the necessary expenditures that will have to be made by the State during the next biennium: chief among the number being old age assistance. Since this legislation has not yet been enacted, the Budget Commission made no provision for such expenditures as might arise following its enactment. This applies to



THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF

First row left to right: Major John C. M. Vann, field artillery; Monroe; Colonel Hodge A. Newell, medical corps; Henderson; Brigadier General J. Van B. Metts, the adjutant general; Raleigh; Governor Clyde R. Hoey; Brigadier General Don E. Scott, infantry; Graham; Colonel Royce S. McClelland, coast artillery; Wilmington; and Major B. Delley, infantry; Georgia.

Second row left to right: Major Peyton McSwain, infantry; Shelby; Captain Henry B. Culbreth, infantry; Wilson; Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Gribbin, chaplain; Asheville; Captain Ernest D. McGowan, infantry; Parkton; Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Smith, assistant adjutant general; Raleigh; Captain Wiley M. Pickens, Lincoln; and Captain Howell J. Hatcher, engineers; Morganton.

other measures which you may see fit to adopt and which are not covered by any appropriation in the budget report. This will necessitate additional provision being made for revenues to meet any additional expenditures which you may authorize.

I deem it important to say to you in this connection that it is imperative that our revenues shall equal our appropriations. I sincerely hope and believe that we entirely agree upon this uncompromising principle. We should always be mindful of the surety of our revenues and adopt sources of reality and not make expenditures supported only by mythical estimates.

I am confident that you will meet these problems with fairness, honesty, and courage and that you will apply your fine intelligence to working out the best possible solution of these vexing problems. I assure you of my full and hearty coöperation at all times and will be pleased to consult with you individually or collectively as you proceed to the discharge of the important duties which devolve upon you in connection with these measures of grave public concern.

COUNTY HIGHWAY CLAIMS COMMISSION REPORT

SPECIAL MESSAGE

February 1, 1937

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and
Members of the General Assembly:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report¹ of the Commission to Investigate Adjustment of County Highway Claims, which report was filed with me on January 29th, 1937.

The Commission has devoted much time to the presentation and hearing of the claims of the various counties and has given intelligent and impartial consideration to this important matter.

¹In 1935 the General Assembly passed "An act providing for the creation of a commission to investigate and determine the amounts, if any, those counties which made donations for the construction of State Highways should be refunded in order to place them on an equitable parity with other counties which made loans or donations for like purposes, and to authorize the State Highway and Public Works Commission to enter into contracts with said counties for a fair reimbursement of said funds." See *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1935*, Chap. 206. Acting under authority of this act Governor John C. B. Ehringhaus appointed the following men on the commission: Carl L. Bailey of Plymouth, Jule K. Warren of Trenton, William B. Campbell of Wilmington, A. A. Hicks of Oxford, Ben Cone of Greensboro, C. A. Cannon of Concord, Gordon Hackett of North Wilkesboro, R. E. Price of Rutherfordton, and Reuben Robertson of Canton.

For the reasons stated by the Commission in its report, I concur in the recommendation that the matter be referred to the State Highway and Public Works Commission for further consideration.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON
NEEDED OFFICE SPACE

SPECIAL MESSAGE

March 1, 1937

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen
of the General Assembly:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Commission appointed by me in accordance with House Resolution² No. 216, ratified on the 6th day of February, 1937.

You will observe from this report that the Commission has made a full investigation and has determined that the State needs from 60,000 to 70,000 square feet of usable office space in addition to the space now provided in the various State office buildings.

The Commission further finds that the State is now renting space in various buildings for different State agencies at a cost of from \$20,000.00 to \$25,000.00 per year and that it would be economical and wise for the State to erect an office building to provide sufficient space to take care of the various State agencies which are now occupying rented quarters.

The Commission unanimously recommends the erection of a building and that a bond issue be authorized to cover this expense, and that authorization for same be included in the permanent improvements bill.

I submit to you this report and concur in the recommendations as to the provision for the bond issue and for the erection of the necessary building.

I also concur in the recommendations with reference to the additional space for the Highway Commission and additional facilities for the press in the halls of the House and Senate, and the authorization for such changes or rearrangement as may be necessary in the Supreme Court Building looking to provide additional quarters for the enlarged court.

²See *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1937*, p. 922.

I respectfully submit all of this for your consideration and request your favorable action.

THE SPIRIT OF THE ALBEMARLE MEN

SPECIAL MESSAGE

March 11, 1937

The General Assembly of North Carolina is meeting³ on historic ground today. In this beautiful city of Edenton we return to pay homage to the former capital of our State and to do honor to the memory of the illustrious men and women who made history in America and who fashioned and molded our civilization in its early stages on the banks of beautiful Edenton Bay.

A definite settlement existed here as far back as 1658 and by 1710 had grown so rapidly that it was a borough of so much importance that it was denominated the capital of the Colony and the home of the royal governors, and in 1722 after the death of Governor Charles Eden, it acquired the name of Edenton in honor of his memory. Edenton was the capital of North Carolina at broken intervals from 1722 to 1766.

At an early date Edenton had developed considerable foreign trade and over forty vessels arrived from foreign ports in a single year. The famed *Albemarle* was the first steamboat ever to enter the waters of the bay and was used to carry mail. When President Monroe visited here in 1819 he used it as a pleasure boat.

The spirit of liberty and freedom was a predominant trait of both men and women of this section, and many have acclaimed it as one of the real birthplaces of the beginning of American Independence. The spirit of revolt was manifest here far in advance of the Revolution and this defiant attitude was not confined to the male population. We all recall that fifty-one patriotic ladies of Edenton assembled on October 25, 1774, in a private home, now the courthouse green, marked by a bronze tea-pot on the Revolutionary Commons, and boldly resolved

³In accordance with a joint resolution, a one day session of the General Assembly was held in Edenton March 11, 1937. *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1937*, p. 928. Governor Hoyer was asked to address the Legislature while in session in Edenton which he did, but he spoke extemporaneously and, therefore, only excerpts from his address are available.

not to conform to that "pernicious custom of drinking tea" until England should repeal all acts tending to enslave "our native country."

Edenton had a population of 500 at this time and was a center of culture and intelligence and rivaled in social splendor Williamsburg, Virginia.

Joseph Hewes, one of your citizens, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and although a Quaker, became the first Secretary of the Navy, and his vessels carried supplies to Washington during that disastrous winter at Valley Forge.

In the present Mansion at Raleigh hangs a portrait of James Iredell, outstanding citizen of the Albemarle, and your greatest individual contribution to State and Nation. My predecessor, Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, who served the State with such distinction during the past four years, came from the Albemarle section.

I shall not attempt to record the list of illustrious men and women who lived and served this famous section and made glorious your record. Their achievements are a part of the history of America as well as your own great Commonwealth. We are here to acknowledge a debt of gratitude for the enrichment which has come to our civilization by reason of the contribution which you have made.

We come to this early shrine of liberty and freedom to renew our faith in America and her institutions and stir afresh our patriotism and devotion to the cause of popular government and the ideals of our State. Edmund Burke defined "civilization as a covenant between the dead, the living and the unborn." We summon today the spirit of the immortal dead to aid in guiding the living in safe-guarding the rich heritage which was bequeathed to us so that it may be sacredly preserved for the benefit of the unborn.

I covet for this General Assembly and all the people of North Carolina a double portion of the spirit of these men and women who wrought so splendidly and gloriously in the early days of our history.

BUILDING PROGRAM

SPECIAL MESSAGE DELIVERED BEFORE
JOINT SESSION OF SENATE AND HOUSE
August 8, 1938

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Senators
and Representatives:*

During the past ten years economic conditions have been such that the building program for all the state institutions has been limited to the barest necessities. This present General Assembly authorized a number of new buildings which were provided for in a bond act of March, 1937, and \$3,019,000 in bonds were issued and sold, and these buildings have either been completed or are now in course of construction. Some other buildings have been obtained by grants from the Federal Government by the issuance of revenue liquidating bonds and some of these projects have been finished, while other authorizations have been made and approval given, so that construction will begin on these projects at an early date.

Some of the most imperative needs of our institutions could not be met in this way, because the projects are not self-liquidating, as for instance the fire-proofing of the buildings at our hospitals in Morganton, Raleigh, and Goldsboro, and other similar pressing demands from practically all of the State institutions and agencies, and hence the necessity for calling the General Assembly to convene in extra session. An enlightened and humane state could not longer neglect to make these essential provisions for the care, safety, and security of its people and the next legislature would have been confronted with the necessity of issuing bonds to pay the whole expense, while the opportunity is afforded the State now to receive by way of grants from the Federal Government 45 per cent of the cost, if we act promptly and take advantage of the present appropriation, which is being rapidly allocated. The dead line for all applications is fixed in the Federal statute for September 30, 1938, with the requirement that the work must be begun before January, 1939. From very careful inquiry I am convinced that in order to make certain that we get the money desired our applications should be filed not later than August 15, 1938, and if you succeed in completing your work in time our applications will be filed by that date.

I am submitting to you the report and recommendations of the Advisory Budget Commission. The Commission has visited all the institutions and made personal inspection of their needs for permanent improvements. In addition to this, at my request, the Commission sat in Raleigh last week and heard the heads of these institutions and other State agencies and gave intelligent and painstaking consideration to all claims presented. After canvassing the whole situation they recommend that you authorize a bond issue in the sum of \$4,620,000 which is allocated between the various claimants as set forth in their report. The total of the sums requested was over \$14,000,000 for buildings and improvements, which did not include the application for highway improvement. The maximum amount of bonds that could be issued at this time under the constitutional limitation, in addition to those previously authorized, is \$5,591,237.88. The Commission's recommendations are \$971,237.88 under that figure. I recommend these matters for your consideration, viz:

1. The bond bill prepared by the Attorney General in accordance with the report and recommendations of the Advisory Budget Commission.

2. The bill prepared by the Attorney General enabling municipalities to issue revenue bonds to finance self-liquidating projects authorized therein, subject to the supervision of the Local Government Commission.

3. The question of a North Carolina exhibit at the New York World's Fair in 1939.

As to the first measure. I did not sit with the Advisory Budget Commission, and therefore can all the more freely commend its work to you, and I strongly recommend the enactment of the bond bill embodying its recommendations. In order to economize your time and save you the necessity of hearing all claims, the Commission spent several days engaged in that work, and while the institutions and other departments did not get all the money applied for, it will be generally agreed that an effort was made to serve the pressing needs of each. While no allotment was made for roads, the authority of the next Legislature to issue bonds was not encroached upon, so that in addition to nearly a one million-dollar margin unauthorized this year, the next Legislature will have a maximum of an additional \$5,000,000 made possible by bond retirements this year, and I shall recommend

that roads receive primary consideration when any additional bonds are issued.

I may say that immediately after this session adjourns I hope to be able to make an allocation out of the highway surplus to enable the Commission to file application for Federal funds to assist in eliminating some of the flat curves and widen some of the dangerously narrow roads. This may be possible because there has been no diversion of the highway funds for general purposes during the last fiscal year.

The second measure is necessary in order to enable municipalities to issue revenue bonds to share in the PWA funds for self-liquidating projects. The 1935 act of the Legislature expired in 1937 and it is necessary to have renewed authority so that these local units of government may get the benefit of some of the expenditure of Federal funds for worth-while purposes. This act has been drawn with a view of accomplishing the desired results without entering the realm of controversial action and I recommend its passage.

I do not think we should repeal the limitations placed on municipal borrowings by the general law, where it operates to create an obligation upon the taxpayers. These limitations have been wisely placed both in the Constitution and the Municipal Finance Act and should be retained. We have had experience in unrestrained spending by which many of our political sub-divisions got in default, and I do not wish a repetition of it. These provisions do not apply to the measure which will be presented, because these bonds are issued against the revenues of the project authorized, and legally do not constitute an obligation of the municipality. Practically, however, they create a liability because they represent a mortgage on certain resources of the municipality and when they are utilized for debt purposes the taxpayer is required to pay taxes to meet the current expenses and is deprived of the benefit of any revenue from this source. The only wise or safe policy for State or municipality is to confine the expenditures to necessary public improvements, even though the Federal Government is paying a substantial part of the cost. Unnecessary spending always results in extravagance and waste.

The third measure, and the only one dealing with matters other than compliance with requirements to share in Federal funds, relates to our participation in the New York World's

Fair of 1939. The Commission authorized at your last session has worked diligently and obtained donations in the sum of \$22,000. The necessary space has been contracted for to provide for an outstanding exhibit. Unless you make an appropriation we cannot raise the necessary money to make the kind of an exhibit you would like for North Carolina to have and the whole proposition will fail. The next Legislature would be too late. The work will have to begin by September 1st. The total cost will be in excess of \$100,000. Some additional money can be raised by private subscription, but not much. If we are to have an exhibit it would require an appropriation of \$75,000. This is not a bond bill and does not require passage on separate days. Representative Fenner, who is chairman of this Commission, will be in attendance upon the session Tuesday and will present this bill and wishes to be heard upon this matter, along with the other legislative members of the Commission. Owing to the urgency of this matter I am asking you to give consideration to this measure. Personally I should very much regret to see North Carolina fail of representation at this greatest of all world fairs.

I sincerely appreciate your presence here today. This Assembly is making history. I do not recall that any other Assembly has met three times within a biennium. But that is not as important to emphasize as the high quality of service which you have given the people of the State. Both former sessions have been characterized by marked efficiency and directness of effort, and your intelligent and patriotic labors have challenged the admiration of the high-minded citizenship of North Carolina. The Council of State unanimously approved the convening of this special session and shares with me full confidence in your wisdom and foresight. Our State will have to bear a large part of the public debt incurred by the general government for these public expenditures and it is the part of wisdom and good economics to get a fair share of the appropriations to meet our essential needs. If you adopt the program outlined you will have made a definite forward movement and gone a long way toward providing the urgent necessities for State institutions and agencies. I esteem it an honor to be associated with you in the comradeship of service to our beloved Commonwealth.

BIENNIAL MESSAGE

January 5, 1939

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of
the General Assembly:*

I welcome you to the high task of legislating for three and a half million people. It is a great responsibility and carries with it a correspondingly great opportunity. It is not my purpose to submit for your consideration any mandatory measures. Neither shall I identify any particular bill as forbidden, but rather it will please me to give you my sincere views about any or all of the measures of public importance and seek to collaborate with you in an effort to reach a determination that will best serve our State. I shall be very frank in the discussion of public questions, because I have definite ideas as to what course should be pursued. These opinions have not been formed hastily, but after mature consideration and with due regard to all the elements entering into our situation, and solely with a view of advancing the best interests of the whole citizenship of North Carolina.

STATE BUILDING PROGRAM

We have made definite progress in the past two years. Our growth and advancement have been continuous during the present century, but there has been a determined purpose on the part of this State to go forward in these recent years and as a result we now have under way the greatest building program ever undertaken in the history of the State. It touches every educational and benevolent institution and many departments of government and will provide added facilities and opportunities in each, and relieve much of the congestion previously existing and make it possible for more people to get the benefit of institutional care and treatment without the excessively long delays in admission. This does not mean that facilities will be ample to meet the needs, but great improvement will result from constructing these new buildings and providing additional equipment. This building program will extend throughout the year 1939 and will be completed in 1940. This new construction does not represent an extravagant outlay in expenditures, but has been confined to essential needs for a growing State and limited to such purposes as would have

been necessary even though no Federal assistance had been available.

The only bond issue on the part of the State was the \$4,620,000 authorized by the special session last August. These bonds were sold in October at the lowest rate of interest ever obtained by this State—2.07 per cent—and bought by North Carolina bankers. This was a fine tribute to the high standing of the State and its unexcelled credit rating. It is your responsibility, as well as mine, to maintain this good record and keep our budget balanced.

APPROPRIATIONS AND TAX REDUCTION

At the very threshold of this session you are confronted with the insistent demand for increased appropriations and enlarged governmental service for the numerous causes and agencies ministering to the people in the realm of governmental activity. Without opposing these demands and partially admitting some of the needs, another group is urgently insisting upon a reduction of taxes generally, and a modification of some particular taxes now in effect, and expressing very definite opposition to the levying of new taxes or increasing any of the levies now existing. It is perfectly manifest that you cannot satisfy both groups. Candor compels me to say that you cannot reduce the present taxes, and this includes sales tax, if you are to continue the present governmental services, without any increase except the normal and natural growth of the public schools and other institutions and agencies serving the people. The last Legislature exempted the basic food articles from the sales tax and it would be most pleasing to make other exemptions and to reduce the rate, but it will be found to be impossible unless you shall reduce, rather than increase, school facilities.

Some people have been misled by the surplus in the general fund which amounted to \$5,949,144 on June 30th, 1938. Unfortunately most of that surplus will be required to meet the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, since revenues have decreased considerably and will be decidedly less than last year. We will do well to close this fiscal year with a reasonable working surplus. Others have suggested that economies might be instituted in State government to save enough to enable taxes to be reduced. I am heartily in favor

of effecting economies in every way possible not to do injustice to those who work for the State, but frankly I cannot see where any great saving can be made in the administration of State government. At present it requires less than five cents out of each tax dollar to pay the cost of government, which includes collecting the taxes, and if this were blotted out entirely you still would not have enough revenue to meet appropriations without the sales tax. I do not think you would be justified in reducing the small salaries paid teachers in either the public schools or our educational institutions. Today 68 cents out of each tax dollar in the general fund go to schools and the money is not extravagantly spent on administrative cost, for the teacher gets 82 cents out of each school dollar, whereas the average for the Nation is only 70 cents out of each school dollar. The other 18 cents in North Carolina cover administration, lights, fuel, water, transportation, equipment and other necessary school expenses.

You will be aided in your work during this session by the valuable and illuminating studies made by the various commissions authorized by the last General Assembly, and also the well considered reports and recommendations of the several departments of government, all of which will be transmitted to you. It will not be possible for me to review the recommendations of the commissions in this message, but I commend to you a careful study of each report and full consideration of the intelligent and helpful discussions contained therein.

EDUCATION

I continue to regard popular education as the basic need of our people. We can achieve only as we know, and we must improve the condition of the masses of the people and that can only be accomplished through education. The public school is the college and the university for over seventy-five per cent of the children of the State and this university must be made continuously more efficient. It is gratifying to record the definite progress over a period of years and the resultant improvement since the establishment of the uniform eight-months term supported by the State. The providing of free school books in the elementary grades has reflected most beneficial results and the enlarged program of vocational training is meeting

with enthusiastic response from students and the school patrons.

What should be the next step? Definitely a twelfth grade should be provided. There are only six states now that do not have the twelfth grade. North Carolina ought not continue in that number. The Educational Commission very wisely recommends that it be gradually adopted by adding another grade in the elementary school to embrace eight grades, and thus have the remaining four grades in high school. This would require four years for the full adoption of the twelfth grade and would provide a most practical as well as economical method of installing it. The result will be better preparation for the one-fourth of the students who graduate from high school and go to college, and a broader foundation and fuller preparation for the duties of life for the other three-fourths who will not be privileged to attend college.

You ask what about teachers' salary? That is an important subject and one that should engage your serious thought. So great has been the increase in enrollment in the public schools that the addition of 350 teachers has been required this year without any increase in the teacher load. You can understand this when I remind you that North Carolina ranks twelfth in population in the Nation but eighth in the number of children of school age. By reason of the number of teachers who have raised their certificates to higher grades and the increments which accrue with seniority, together with the added number of teachers required, the public school expenditures will be increased around three million dollars for the biennium. There is only one recommendation that I have to make in this connection and that is that we should provide for increments to be extended for a ten-year period instead of eight, which would mean the adding of two years. This would result in a practical restoration of the pre-depression salary schedule for such teachers as qualified under the higher brackets, and would be a substantial encouragement to a worthy and faithful group of public servants who have labored courageously during a trying period for inadequate compensation.

Another thing that seems to me to be worthy of consideration is the payment of the teachers salary in twelve equal installments instead of eight. So many teachers throughout the State have discussed this matter with me and they have a desperately

hard time in saving enough in eight months to last during the four vacation months. The only objection from any source is that it might be regarded that they were being paid for twelve months and therefore could be called upon for more than eight months service without extra pay. There is nothing whatsoever to this view. The salary and contract would be for eight months, but as a matter of detail the sum total would be paid in twelve installments and there would be no confusion or complication about it. The teacher would be just as free for the unoccupied four months as under the present arrangement. This would probably simplify the financing for nearly all of the teachers.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Our institutions of higher learning are filled to capacity. A great building program increases the need for maintenance. They are bearing aloft the banner of learning and have dedicated themselves in a fine way to the high task of bringing knowledge to the feet of service. They are torch-bearers for the development of a finer State. The State is confronted with the necessity of calling upon students attending these institutions to make a larger contribution in the form of tuition charges, as much as we may regret that course. This is not out of line with all other institutions of learning, even those heavily endowed have found it necessary to make higher tuition charges. This would now seem to be essential to aid in meeting increased cost of maintenance. Even then North Carolina is making a most substantial investment in every student who graduates from any of her institutions.

When the present building program is completed every North Carolinian will have cause to be proud of the provisions made at the various educational institutions for increased services. The magnitude of the program can be visualized when I tell you that the Greater University of North Carolina, at the units in Chapel Hill, Raleigh, and Greensboro, will have around thirty new buildings or projects when the work is finished. Somewhat similar provision has been made—as far as circumstances would permit—for the other colleges at Cullowhee, Boone, and Greenville and for the charitable institutions.

Looking ahead you will soon face the problem of devising some plan of coördination so that these colleges will not enter the field of graduate work and duplicate the service provided

at the University in its separate units. The very able Commission on Education might well be continued to study college education in line with the valuable study already made of the public schools.

NEGRO EDUCATION

The State provides an eight months school for the Negro race in every school district in the State. There are five Negro colleges maintained by the State. The teachers in the public schools for Negroes do not receive as high salary as the teachers in the white schools, but that is explainable in a measure by the fact that requirements for certificates are not as rigid and do not demand the same standard of learning. This is being adjusted and improved and the leaders of the race who are familiar with the State educational set-up realize that it requires time and effort to work this out on an equitable and just basis of preparation and training.

The two largest Negro colleges are the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham and the Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes at Greensboro. Both are doing good work as are also the other three colleges located in Fayetteville, Winston-Salem, and Elizabeth City. The colleges at Durham and Greensboro ought not to do too much duplication work. They should be related somewhat on the same basis for the Negro race as the University at Chapel Hill and State College in Raleigh are for the white race. We have no provision for the education of Negroes in special courses of law, pharmacy or medicine. Because it is our duty as a State to make such provision and in harmony with the Supreme Court decision in the Missouri case, I recommend that such courses as deemed necessary and essential be established at the college in Durham. If added courses are required in agriculture or technology they should be provided at the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro. The new buildings already authorized will simplify this work. My investigation leads me to believe that this arrangement can be made without the expenditure of a very large sum of money. North Carolina does not believe in social equality between the races, and will not tolerate mixed schools for the races, but we do believe in equality of opportunity in their respective fields of service, and the white race cannot afford to do less than simple justice to the Negro.

I rejoice in the progress of the Negro race and am happy to see the amicable relations between the races in North Carolina. Every good citizen wishes to see both races improve and advance. There is no need for friction and no occasion for racial conflicts. We understand each other in the South and we can work out our destiny in a spirit of consideration and understanding. We believe in race integrity rather than race amalgamation; in race pride rather than race prejudice; in race development rather than race association. I can say without any sort of reservation that the Negro does get justice in our courts. If the controversy is between a white man and a Negro, and there is any evidence of the white man oppressing the Negro, the jury invariably sees to it that the Negro gets a square deal. In all cases in prison seeking clemency the color of the skin has nothing to do with the determination of the case. No person, white or black, is permitted to suffer or die at the hands of the law upon any charge until there has been a full and complete investigation into every detail of the case.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS

A survey of the institutions comprehended under the title of benevolence reveals the far flung activities of the State. More than 7,000 persons are receiving attention in the hospitals for mental cases at Morganton, Raleigh, Kinston, and Goldsboro. Extensive improvements are under way in the physical plants at each unit and methods are being adopted with a view to increasing the attention given to new cases and personal care to be provided for all cases offering hope of mind restoration. More physicians are needed to give sufficient study and treatment to each case so that every measure possible may be adopted to effect a cure. Cured cases make it possible for the admittance of others who need the treatment and cannot be accepted now for lack of room.

The new addition to the Western Sanatorium at Black Mountain has been completed and already there are more tubercular cases than can possibly be accommodated. The parent institution at Sanatorium has a long waiting list.

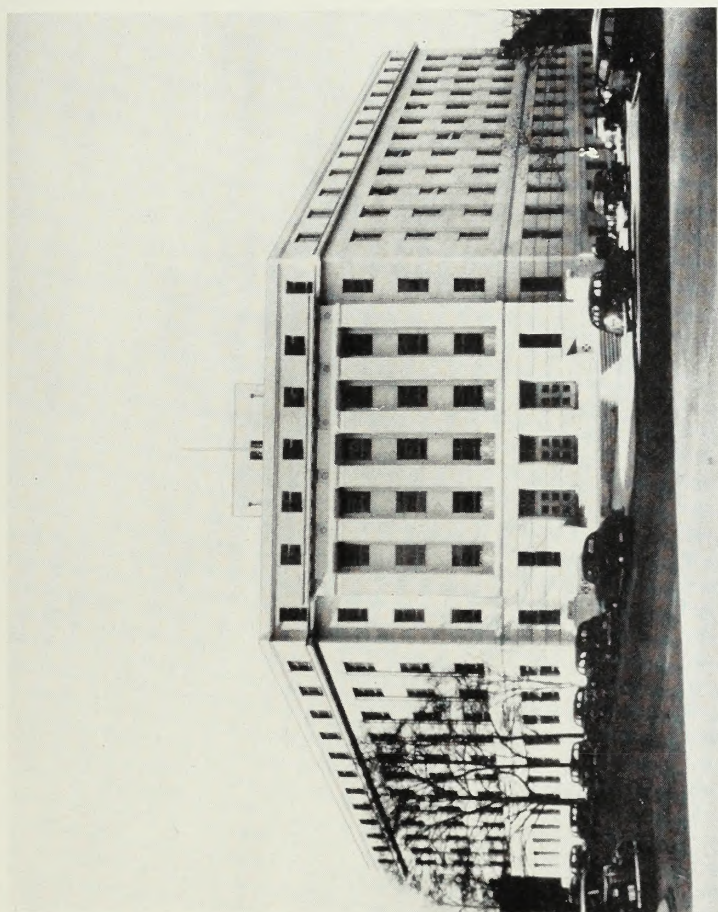
Time will not suffice to mention the various schools for deaf, dumb and blind; the correctional institutions for boys of both races and for girls and women of the white race—and the need for such an institution for the girls of the Negro race; the

welfare agencies serving broadly in the field of helpfulness in schools, institutions, prisons, and throughout the State. We can truthfully point to a real advance in the facilities being provided at all of these institutions.

ELECTION REFORMS

Fair elections should be guaranteed to the citizenship of North Carolina as fully as legislative provisions can make that result possible. The human equation must always be considered and we can have elections just as fair as we have the will to carry into effect the law. The morality of our people is involved and we owe it to ourselves to see to it that the primary and general elections afford the opportunity of recording honestly and fairly the will of the electorate as expressed at the ballot box. I believe election laws should be uniform all over the State and a good beginning for improving the situation would be a new registration in every county, with provision for registration by mail when necessary. The removal of names accumulated during the past 30 years would deny the opportunity for fraudulent absentee voting. The dividing of large precincts would facilitate voting and reduce irregularities and better regulations for markers would aid in preventing fraud. Other safeguards can and should be provided.

I am fully aware of the demand for the repeal of the absentee ballot law. If I did not believe that the defects in this law could be remedied I would join in that demand. But I am quite sure that an absentee ballot law can be drawn that will be as free from fraud as any other part of the election machinery, and hence I am opposed to denying the right to vote to people who are sick and unable to go to the polls or who are unavoidably absent from home on election day. Forty of the forty-eight states have the absentee ballot law and I am unwilling to admit that the people of North Carolina are not as honest as those of the other forty states. The law can be so framed as to prevent racketeering in absentee ballots and the possibility of wholesale fraud in procuring them, and at the same time preserve the right of the citizen to its legitimate use. I am in favor of that kind of an absentee ballot law and I urge its adoption.



EDUCATION BUILDING AUTHORIZED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1937.

THE PROBLEM OF CRIME

The increasing prison population presents a real problem requiring the thoughtful consideration of the people of North Carolina. When the State assumed full control of all prisoners serving sentences of thirty days or longer the total number of prisoners was 7,633 on January 31, 1934. The number now is 9,871. Between nineteen and twenty thousand persons pass through the prison in a year. More persons are being arrested and convicted than formerly and then more prisoners are returning to serve second and third sentences. A determined effort is being made through religious training, educational instruction, and proper discipline to improve the status of persons in prison so that when they are released they will have new interests, higher ideals, and better conceptions of the duties of citizenship. The parole office is doing magnificent work in reviewing the cases of prisoners, investigating their records, rewarding good conduct and right attitudes, and translating the good work done by the helpful agencies in the prison into rehabilitated human lives, and following up their release by aiding them to secure jobs and giving them that character of supervision that will help them to go straight. I believe definitely in parole. The record justifies my faith. Paroles are revoked promptly when there is failure to comply with the conditions, and it has been necessary to revoke less than ten per cent of those granted. Of the 1,413 now on parole less than eight per cent are unemployed and the average wages earned by those employed is \$41.20 per month, which amounts to \$643,800 per year.

The new agency of probation has been in operation for just a little over a year and fine results have already been achieved. Probation deals with first offenders or such as are deemed worthy of a trial before being incarcerated in prison; parole deals with those persons in prison who are deemed worthy of a trial on the outside. I likewise have great faith in probation, and in the short time this system has been in effect 1,355 persons have been placed on probation instead of a direct sentence to prison, and they also have a good record for earnings. Less than eight per cent of these have had to be revoked.

The public is entitled to protection. Criminals must be apprehended and punished, but the problem has not been solved when you arrest, convict, and sentence the violator. Sooner or

later he is coming out of prison and back to society. The great trouble arises from repeaters, who not alone swell the prison population but develop into hardened criminals. I can promise you that we are endeavoring to put into practice the best methods known to criminologists and directed by enlightened thought on the prison problem to help this situation, but the public has a high responsibility to assist in this work. The obligation of the public arises when the prisoner serves his term and is released. If he stays out of prison he must have a job and an opportunity to get in a proper environment. If the civic clubs or churches of every community would provide a proper representative who could be notified by the prison authorities when a person is released from that county, and these organizations would then see the person who has been released and help him find a job and aid him in getting rehabilitated, you will solve the problem of a return to prison in the vast majority of cases.

THE NEEDS OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is still the basic industry of our State since over half of our people live on the farm and are engaged in farming. We have made some progress in the diversification of crops, in conserving and enriching the soil by crop rotation, lime treatment and legume crops, but we have much yet to do. We are still so thoroughly committed to the so-called money crops that it is difficult for us to get away from cotton and tobacco. This is understandable, for with all of our shortcomings in agriculture, the fact remains that North Carolina stands third among the states of the Union in the value of her cash crops—surpassed only by California and Texas. In 1938 our tobacco crop amounted to more than the cotton crop of the empire of Texas and was equal to one-third in value of the wheat crop of the Nation—and wheat is a national crop. In cattle, stock, hogs, and poultry we are far behind. We are also lagging in growing food crops and food supplies that would enable us to live at home. Traveling over the State you are impressed with the scarcity of cows in the rich tobacco counties. If every family, tenant and land owner, could be supplied with cows, hogs, and poultry, and then supplemented with a good garden and canning facilities to provide food for the winter season, North Carolina would increase speedily her agricultural wealth and practically eliminate pellagra, from

which over 2,000 people die in this State every year, and it results from lack of proper food.

In addition to what I have already said it is my view that the greatest need of agriculture today is better marketing facilities for crops, other than tobacco and cotton, and plants located at strategic points in the State where the farmer could sell anything he grows or raises on the farm from a chicken to a drove of steers and from a bushel of potatoes to a car load of fish and get the market price for his products. Three or four large refrigerating plants in different sections of the State would aid tremendously and any city taking the initiative in this undertaking would build a very sure foundation for its own enduring prosperity. The other special need is for more research work to find other and more profitable uses for the things we grow in such abundance in North Carolina.

With the saving of our soil from erosion and increasing its fertility and productivity we can convert this State into a veritable garden, and we can establish agriculture upon a permanent and profitable basis when we utilize the practical things about us and apply our own common sense and intelligence to solving our individual problems, and rely upon the government for assistance in the things we cannot do for ourselves. There is still more in the man than there is in the land, but we have both and hence we must succeed.

THE ROAD QUESTION

North Carolina is thoroughly road conscious. Eighteen years ago we began the construction of a State system of hard-surfaced highways connecting all the county seats and principal towns of the one hundred counties of the State. We adopted the plan of issuing bonds and building roads rapidly rather than pursuing the slow course of constructing them from current taxes. We have benefited much from this course in that we now have over 8,000 miles of hard surfaced roads and we have had good roads over a period of years, while other states were building them. We have reaped large development and grown by leaps and bounds during this period as a result of our magnificent system of highways, while many of our sister states were marking time. But we have lost something by pioneering in road building because traffic over these highways has increased so tremendously and the vehicles using them are heavier and larger and operated with so much

greater speed than was ever contemplated that it is manifest that these highways are insufficient to stand the strain, and many of them have had to be rebuilt and otherwise standardized and improved. This is no criticism of the early work. It was splendid, but the requirements of today are so much greater that we must widen many of these roads, remove dangerous curves, rebuild some of them and make them safe for those who use them under present conditions. It will require much money to do this necessary work.

We also have 50,000 miles of secondary roads, usually classified as county or farm-to-market roads. The maintenance of these roads is both a heavy expense and a continuing obligation. In order that these roads might be placed in passable condition all the year I exercised the authority conferred upon me by statute and allocated from the surplus fund two million dollars in August, 1937, and an additional two million in May, 1938, in addition to the regular legislative appropriation to be used for this purpose. I think there will be general agreement that these secondary roads are now in the best condition in years.

In August, 1938, under the same authority, I allocated \$2,200,000 for widening and improving the primary roads, in an effort to procure \$1,800,000 from the PWA fund. We did not succeed in getting this, but arrangements were made to allocate so much as could be profitably spent in conjunction with the WPA funds for specific road projects in various parts of the State. The balance of the funds will be used for the purposes of the allotment on primary roads.

The original plan of building a State system of roads has not been abandoned and should not be. The road system should serve the people of the whole State and the whole public. But a sincere effort has been made to give every section of the State comparable benefits from road construction and to provide comparable road facilities as far as circumstances would permit. This does no violence to the idea of a State highway system but rather strengthens the feeling that no part of the State is being neglected.

BOND ISSUES FOR ROADS

The State has issued bonds in the sum of \$115,000,000 for roads. In addition \$1,250,000 in bonds were issued for the Cape Fear bridge and \$550,000 for the Chowan bridge, making

a grand total of \$116,800,000. These bonds are being retired at the rate of nearly five million annually, besides interest payments. The bonds outstanding at this date are \$82,321,000 but we have an accumulated sinking fund invested in these bonds amounting to nearly \$10,000,000, which leaves a balance of \$72,432,000. Under our present rate of payment we will liquidate all of these bonds by 1951. The interest payments are growing less each year.

In order to preserve the vast investment which we have made in these hard-surfaced roads and to protect the public in the use of them a definite program should be put into effect at once to standardize and modernize these highways. Current funds are insufficient to retire the bonds, pay the interest and do the work imperatively required at this time. Therefore I recommend that you authorize an issue of \$5,000,000 to be used for this purpose during the next biennium. The net result of this will be that we will retire only half as many bonds during the next two years, but we will be able to sell these bonds at a much lower rate than the former issues, and hence we will save on interest charges. No bonds were issued for roads at the special session last August, and none have been issued for eight years.

DIVERSION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS

This brings me to the policy of the State with reference to the diversion of highway funds. That policy is well settled and I think wisely followed. I share fully and heartily the views of those who oppose diversion, and I have sacredly kept that faith during my term of office. In my inaugural message I announced in clear and unmistakable language that I was opposed to diversion but that I believed that it should continue to be possible to apply the 3 per cent sales tax to gasoline for the benefit of the general fund to the extent necessary to meet the appropriations made by the General Assembly when and if the general fund should become exhausted. That policy was considered wise and was adopted two years ago and not one cent has been diverted, because fortunately the general revenues have been sufficient to meet the appropriations. I am in favor of continuing that policy and I do not regard that as diversion.

There are those who wish to reduce the levy on gasoline to five and one-half cents for road purposes and levy half a cent for the

general fund, making the levy six cents as at present. I am opposed to that. It would be opening the door for greater levies in the future for general purposes and would also result in using the proceeds from the half-cent levy whether needed or not. Under our present law gasoline is exempt from the sales tax. Some suggest that the exemption be stricken out and let the consumer pay the sales tax, which would be equivalent to adding another half-cent per gallon. I am also opposed to that method for the reasons already stated and because I think the motorist is paying enough taxes. The present method is fair and just—is not a diversion in fact, but simply permits the application of the sales tax to gasoline to the extent required to meet the imperative necessities of the State and preserve its credit. The other State agencies pay several hundred thousand dollars in taxes annually to the road fund on the gasoline used in the operation of school busses and for other purposes and it is right that they should.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

I am definitely opposed to a constitutional amendment on the question of diversion. I would be opposed to any constitutional provision segregating any part of the State's funds or resources for any purpose so they would not be available for the State in the hour of emergency. We have had to meet serious economic crises in the past and we shall have to meet them again. The resources of the State ought not to be locked up by a constitutional provision so that its General Assembly could not utilize them to save it in a period of dire distress. You can trust the people of North Carolina and their representatives to safeguard this fund. Public sentiment would demand it. But we must not forget that North Carolina has other sacred interests besides roads and we should see the State as a whole.

It will be argued that the people wish to vote on the constitutional amendment and as evidence you will receive many petitions. Signing petitions has no special significance. If the opportunity were afforded, you would get an equally large number of signers in favor of reducing the tax on gasoline from 6 to 3 cents per gallon, but you wouldn't even consider that. You cannot afford to adopt the policy of legislating by petition. The question may be asked why not give the people the right to vote on it anyway? The reason is that you do not submit

any other question of similar import to the people and members of the Legislature are charged with responsibility for providing the measures to raise revenue and the expenditure of funds so raised are not properly the subject of constitutional regulation. The effort is to regulate a temporary matter by provisions of the fundamental law. The Constitutional Convention of New York this year very wisely refused to include such amendment in the constitution submitted to the people.

Let's analyze the situation. The bonds issued for road construction pledge the full faith and credit of the State for their payment and they amount to a first mortgage on all the property in the State. About \$73,000,000 of these bonds are still outstanding and the whole State is liable for the payment of every dollar. The State has given the road fund the monopoly on its greatest source of income, to-wit, the tax on gasoline and license taxes on motor vehicles. Now the proposition is that the State shall be forever barred from using any of this fund, no matter how great the emergency, or how necessary to maintain and protect its own credit.

To illustrate in human relationship: A fond mother borrows \$116,000,000 to establish her son in business and mortgages all of her property of every kind to secure it. The son is faithful to his trust, does well in business, uses the money wisely, repays much of the borrowed money. The mother has many other children and interests and demands are heavy upon her, while economic disaster has vitally reduced her revenues during the period of the depression. The son pays a million dollars a year for four years from the revenues of his business to help save the credit of his mother and enable her to meet her obligations. Just as soon as her business improves she does not ask him for any further assistance. In the meantime, the people who sell goods on which the son receives tribute conceive the plan to have the son amend the charter of his company so that no matter what sort of dire necessity may overtake the mother the son can never again come to her aid financially, and this notwithstanding the fact that all the property of the mother is still under mortgage for around \$73,000,000 for borrowed money which the son is using in his business. The question which you will have to answer is: Should the son amend his charter and forever foreclose his right to come to the assistance of his own mother in her hour of need?

No man here would be willing to close the door in this fashion against his mother in the flesh. I am unwilling to offer the opportunity to close the door against the governmental mother—North Carolina, and let it be locked and the key thrown away, while she is responsible for the education of 900,000 children, for the care of over 7,000 helpless people in the hospitals for the insane, for over 12,000 in her colleges, for the other thousands in charitable and correctional institutions, and more than 32,000 old people in need and 20,000 dependent children and with other multiplied demands to be met daily. I see North Carolina as a whole and I would not forget her manifold obligations.

LABOR LEGISLATION

The last General Assembly enacted labor legislation placing North Carolina in the forefront of states providing some protection for those who labor in industry. The child labor bill adopted has been accorded high praise and is accepted as setting a standard for the several states. The law prescribing hours of adult males was the first ever enacted in this State. It represented the basis upon which a more perfect measure may be provided, and I commit to you a study of this question without specific recommendation at this time, except to say that this law ought to be amended to harmonize more nearly with present standards.

I rejoice that the lot of all those who work has been improved. Wages are better, hours are shorter, opportunities are greater, and there is employment for more people. Peace and good will prevail to a marked degree among employers and employees and there is manifest interest and concern for the mutual well being of all. I heartily commend both the employers and the employed and congratulate each that we have come through the past two years without any major disturbances and with a minimum of friction anywhere.

NO REAPPORTIONMENT NOW

I do not recommend a reapportionment of representation by this General Assembly for the reason that the new census of 1940 would require a new reapportionment by the next Assembly. It should be definitely agreed, however, that there will be a reapportionment immediately following the 1940

census regardless of which counties may lose or gain in representation. There can be no legitimate excuse for failure to follow the mandate of the Constitution in this regard and we ought never to ignore this provision.

THE DEATH PENALTY

There are four crimes for which the death penalty is prescribed—murder, rape, burglary, and arson. In each case where there is a conviction for the highest offense the punishment is arbitrarily fixed and must be imposed by the court. In many cases both court and jury feel that the extreme penalty ought not to be invoked, but there is no alternative. It seems to me that it would be helpful in the administration of justice if the power to impose a penalty of life imprisonment instead of death was residuary in either the jury or court or both, to be exercised when the facts of the case warranted.

Another matter worthy of your consideration is the possible change from the gas chamber to the electric chair as a means of execution. Those who witness the executions are practically unanimous in the view that the electric chair produces death almost instantaneously and is more humane. I share this view. The State continues to kill in the death chamber and, sad to relate, people continue to commit capital crimes in increasing numbers on the outside.

SAFETY ON THE HIGHWAYS

In the year of 1937 we reached an unhappy peak in the slaughter of men, women, and children on our highways, the total number killed being 1,123 and the injured numbering 7,990. The Division of Public Safety led in an intensive campaign, supported and participated in by the State Highway Patrol, county, and municipal officials, the newspapers, radio stations, churches, schools, civic clubs, and many other organizations, to create public sentiment for the safe use of the highways. The effort has partially succeeded. North Carolina has become safety conscious and the result has been a reduction in fatalities and injuries. Notwithstanding more cars were licensed in the State than ever before and greatly increased travel upon the highways by those from other states, we had 216 fewer killed upon the highways in 1938. This is encouraging, but we must continue the campaign of both education and enforcement.

I commend fully the work accomplished and believe that an appropriation should be made to continue safety work and more thoroughly organize its activities. In this respect I am moved to recommend earnestly that the State Highway Patrol be increased by the addition of fifty more patrolmen, which will enable this splendid organization to do even more effective work for the State.

ADVERTISING THE STATE

The results of the state advertising program have been most satisfactory. The State is becoming favorably known throughout the Nation and its resources and opportunities are being intelligently presented and the many attractions which we have to offer tourists have been heralded to the four corners of the country in advertising and news stories. During the year 1938, 122 new industries came to North Carolina and 70 other industries expanded. These ranged all the way from hosiery mills to a two million dollar cigarette paper manufacturing plant and a seven million dollar steam electrical plant—the second largest in the world to be erected by a private company. The payrolls of these industries will exceed \$11,000,000 annually. More people visited the State last year than during any similar period of its history and this was directly reflected in the greatly increased revenue from sale of gasoline, surpassing all previous records. It is not contended that the advertising program is responsible for all of these developments, but it cannot be denied that good results have been achieved and I sincerely recommend a continuation of the appropriation. More people visited the Smoky Mountain National Park this year than any other park in the Nation, save one, and careful estimates show that North Carolina tourist business has increased from \$25,000,000 in 1936 to over \$60,000,000 in 1938. With proper direction I make bold to predict that in less than ten years the tourist business will be worth more to the State than the tobacco and cotton crops combined, and every section will share in this benefit.

TAXATION

This important subject has been discussed only incidentally. I shall transmit to you at an early date the report of the Budget Commission, making its recommendations as to both taxes and appropriations. Your greatest task will be raising revenue. I

like the idea of formulating a permanent tax measure so that the public may know with some degree of assurance what the general tax policy of the State will be, with the thought that succeeding General Assemblies, instead of revising and reënacting the whole tax bill, will confine its work to making such changes, modifications or additions as may be deemed wise. North Carolina needs new industries to aid in the utilization of our raw materials and undeveloped resources; to provide profitable employment for an increasing number of workers who wish to work and seek only the opportunity of making an honest living, and who are dependable and almost wholly native born. Every section of the State needs these new industries, but especially the eastern part of the State would be greatly helped by added payrolls, as would also the extreme western section.

One of the best inducements for the location of new enterprises is a fair and stable tax system. I do not believe in the policy of offering free sites and tax exemption privileges to new enterprises to locate in the State, for it would not be fair to competing industries already located here and paying taxes, but I do believe in assuring them of fair and just treatment and the same protection of the law accorded every other citizen of the State, both as to his personal and property rights.

Your Commission on Classification of Property has made a most valuable contribution to our tax study, and I commend the report to your careful consideration.

In this connection, I think if you would authorize the establishment of a real tax research division in the Revenue Department and provide for the services of an expert to devote his whole time to the study of our tax systems and the tax systems of other states, you would make a real contribution to the solution of many of our tax problems.

MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES

Failure to discuss the reports of various commissions or recommendations of departments should not be construed as minimizing their importance. This has special reference to the Department of Justice. How much you can do at this time will have to be determined after you have investigated fully the very able and comprehensive report, but certainly much can be accomplished in the way of coördination. Some confusion exists in the public mind with reference to the new

Justice Building to be erected fronting the capitol grounds, on the theory that a department of justice building was erected before a Department of Justice was established. The erection of this building has no relation to the establishment of any such department. This building is for the purpose of housing all the agencies engaged in the administration of justice, chief of which is the Supreme Court, and has no connection with the consolidation of any departments.

There are so many important causes that will require earnest consideration at your hands, such as the enlarged program of public health, the expanding vocational education work, the pressing demand for extended State library service, greater support for the adult education work, the establishment of a permanent exposition, better regulations for appointing magistrates, providing for rule making by the Supreme Court, strengthening of our State anti-lynching statute, the enactment of a bill for roadside improvement and beautification, the retirement fund for teachers, State and municipal employees, and other similar measures, that I shall have to content myself now with a mere solicitation of your interest in and study of these important matters, some of which I may wish to discuss with you later.

NEW SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCIES

Under the direction of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, over 200,000 workers received payments in 1938 during periods of unemployment which totaled over \$8,000,000. This new and complicated social security agency has been set up and administered more economically than most of the other states, considering the number of claims processed, and the workers received this tremendous assistance for the first time last year. The State, therefore, has had a magnificent program of expanding service. The old-age assistance, dependent children and help to the blind activity is participated in by the Federal, State, and county governments, and this has proven a wise and salutary provision, and similar responsibility should be continued. This sort of arrangement has saved the whole program from going on the rocks. The payments now go monthly to nearly 32,000 old people in need, 20,836 dependent children, and 1,961 blind people requiring help. The average monthly payment to old people is \$9.30, to children \$5.56, and to blind \$14.60. The numbers will have

to be gradually increased and the amounts somewhat enlarged, but this provision for those in need has been an indispensable blessing and has saved much suffering.

SPLENDID COOPERATION

No governor has ever had finer coöperation from the Council of State and other state officials and those commanding the various departments of state government. I wish to acknowledge my personal debt of gratitude for their loyalty, efficient service, and fine consecration to the public good. It has been an inspiration to work with them and share in some measure the service they are rendering the State. We believe that economy is still a virtue in government, and I am happy to say to you that your government is making a record in economical administration that has not been duplicated in any other state, when you consider the service rendered. Thrift, economy, and work are three good words applicable to government as well as the everyday affairs of life, and these have found expression in the conduct of your public business.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK

I am proud of North Carolina. I am not unmindful of our shortcomings and limitations. We have grappled with poverty for generations, and we are still poor. We lack many things. We have come a long way, and we still have a long way to go—but we are on the way. We know the problems to be solved and the difficulties to be overcome, but we are neither discouraged nor dismayed, and we shall not be defeated. We are conscious of real accomplishments in the past and of substantial attainments in the present, and we know the needs of the future. We are determined that as the lengthening shadows of tomorrow's sun fall across this Commonwealth it shall be illumined with a brighter hope for all the people than they have dared to conceive heretofore.

We face the future unafraid. We go forward daringly. We shall be practical enough to count the cost, idealistic enough to see the possibilities, courageous enough to follow the gleam, and unselfish enough to make the sacrifice. We will dedicate ourselves patriotically to the high task of state building. Rich in history, hallowed in tradition, unfailing in faith and unyielding in loyalty—this citizenship rises to meet the future with resolute purpose and high hope. United in the common bonds

of good will, free from class distinctions and racial hatreds, from group antagonisms and factional prejudices, we shall educate our children, train and equip our young men and women for work and make them self-reliant and independent, care for the unfortunate, minister to the old and afflicted, develop our industries and improve our agriculture, enrich rural life and better the conditions of those who labor, raising the standard of living for all and preserving here the essence of free government, where human and property rights shall be safeguarded and every constitutional guaranty of the citizen held sacred.

With a fresh baptism in the faith of the fathers, a new reverence for God and spiritual values, a better understanding of the brotherhood of man, and a determined purpose to lift humanity to higher levels, we can build here in this blessed State a civilization that will save the Nation.

BUDGET REPORT

SPECIAL MESSAGE

January 9, 1939

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the proposed budget for the biennium July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1941—fiscal years 1939-40, and 1940-41. The budget report will be found on pages XX to XXVIII inclusive, which gives a summary of the recommendations and a condensed statement of proposed revenues and expenditures. This report also sets forth some of the reasons for the recommendations.

Along with the budget I am forwarding for consideration by your honorable body the Budget Appropriation Bill, the Budget Revenue Bill, and the Machinery Act. You will observe that neither of these measures makes any provision for new expenditures that would be necessary if the twelfth grade is provided or if the retirement fund is established. The Commission has not sought to anticipate the action of the General Assembly with regard to either.

The members of the Advisory Budget Commission have given patient and intelligent consideration to all of the matters embraced in this report, and it represents their considered

judgment after a full investigation into the claims and needs of the various institutions, departments, and causes, and also the probable revenues to be realized from the measure proposed for your consideration.

You will discover that the tax measure proposed contains only a few changes from the present law, and they are comparatively unimportant. The Commission did not think it wise to propose a general increase in taxes and I fully share that view. However, unless the present provision is continued which makes it possible to apply the sales tax to gasoline for the benefit of the general fund, if needed, it will be necessary to find additional revenue by levying new taxes or increasing the rates now in effect. The reason is clear. You cannot take the risk of having a deficit unless some cushion is provided, otherwise you might find the State seriously embarrassed in mid-biennium.

The objection to levying more taxes is two-fold: first, it is extremely difficult to levy additional taxes without doing an injustice to the already burdened taxpayers; and second, if business should develop satisfactorily the new taxes will not be necessary. It is never justifiable to collect taxes from the public except to meet the absolute needs, and the accumulation of too large a surplus is an incentive to extravagance.

The advantage of the provision of the present law is that no part of the sales tax as applied to gasoline will be transferred to the general fund unless it is absolutely necessary to meet the appropriations, if and when the general fund should become exhausted. This obviates the necessity for levying and collecting unnecessary taxes, and at the same time provides a sure method of protecting the State's credit.

You will be urged to repeal certain taxes upon the ground that some other states do not levy them. It should be borne in mind that those states do not provide public service in any wise comparable to that made available to the people of North Carolina. Our State provides an eight-months school term for every district, while in these other states the burden of maintaining the school system rests largely upon the counties and municipalities. Here over 68 cents out of each dollar from the general fund go to schools. These taxes in North Carolina are not made necessary by the expenses of administering government, but rather because of expenditures made for the public benefit in schools and similar services.

I need not emphasize the necessity of providing for a balanced budget. No appropriations should be made beyond the available funds to be realized from dependable sources of revenue.

I commit this important subject of legislation to your earnest consideration.

THE FISCAL POLICY AND ROAD FUNDS

SPECIAL MESSAGE

January 31, 1939

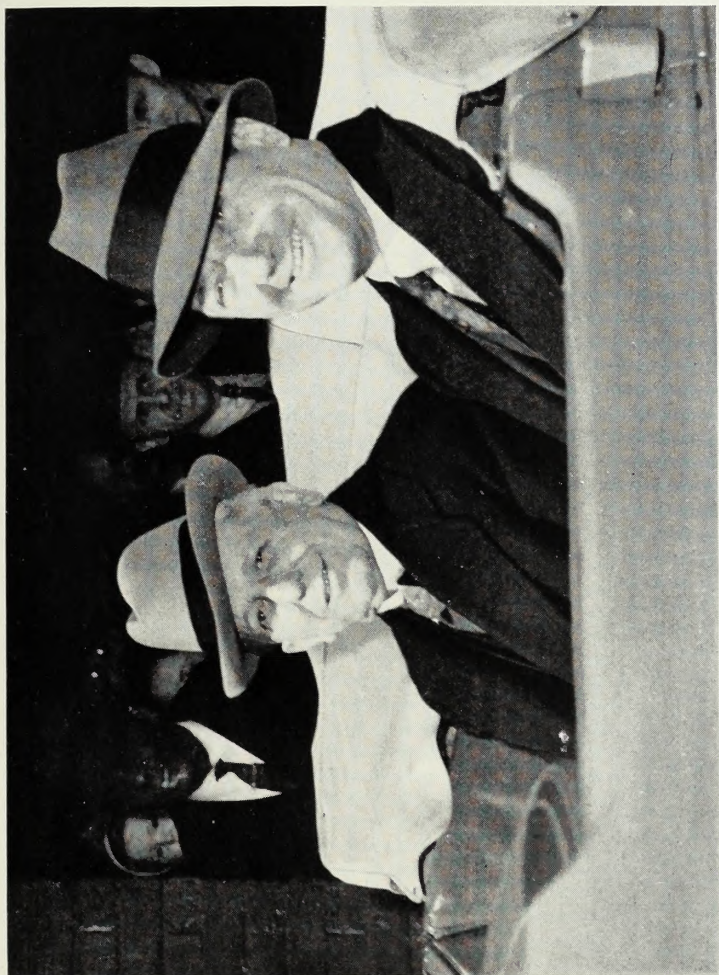
*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen
of the General Assembly:*

I am highly appreciative of the invitation to appear before this honorable body to discuss the important question of our fiscal policy and I welcome the opportunity to lay before you fully and frankly my views on the revenue measure and appropriation bill. I should like to discuss other matters, but the limited time will require that only these matters be considered.

I have profound respect for the opinions and convictions of every member of this body, and likewise for the people of the State, but you are confronted by a condition and not a theory, as President Grover Cleveland was accustomed to say, and I summon you to a study of the facts in regard to our situation.

It is gratifying to note that the considered judgment of those who have given the subject full thought seems to be in agreement that there should not be a constitutional amendment segregating any part of our State funds and making it impossible to utilize them for the protection of the credit of the State in a period of emergency, and hence no constitutional amendment on the question of highway fund diversion should be submitted. I sincerely trust that this shall continue to be the policy of the State.

The next question arising is the much discussed proposition of applying the sales tax to the gasoline fund if the general revenues are insufficient to meet the appropriations. This is called by its opponents a diversion of highway funds, and those who oppose this policy style themselves anti-diversionists. This is a misnomer. They are really exemptionists. They are asking special favors for a special class and are seeking to change



Left to right: Governor Hoyt and Governor (now United States Senator) Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina who addressed the General Assembly in Charlotte, N. C., February 21, 1939.

the law that has been in force for four years. We are seeking no change in the law. We are merely asking for the reënactment of the statute originally passed in 1935 and adopted again in 1937. The law in 1935 provided for an arbitrary transfer of \$1,000,000 each year from the road fund to the general fund and then allowed the application of the sales tax to the extent of the total of three per cent of the gasoline fund. The Legislature in 1937 struck out the mandatory provision as to the transfer and under this law not a dollar has been used thus far. The question arises upon the continuance of this law. The anti-diversionists say we will use \$7,000,000. They base that claim upon the fact that there is set up in the budget \$2,500,000 for each year of the next biennium, and they say that we will need to use \$2,000,000 for this fiscal year which ends June 30, 1939. That reasoning does not hold good. For instance, in the budget of 1937 there was set up in exactly the same way \$2,100,000 for each year, making a total of \$4,200,000 for this biennium and the same argument was made two years ago. Now one of those years has passed and not a cent has been used, so they have dropped down to \$2,000,000 for this biennium. It may not be necessary to transfer a dollar this year, dependent altogether upon revenue collections. The only reason a larger amount is set up in the budget for this biennium is because a larger quantity of gasoline has been sold and hence the total would be greater.

Diversion or transfer upon the Budget Revenue Bill for the next two years will depend upon three factors:

1. Amount of general fund appropriations.
2. Taxes levied in revenue bill.
3. Trend of business during next two years.

If we draw a straight line between the general and highway funds, so that there can be no interchangeable use, even on a contingent basis and to a limited extent, of taxes on gasoline for general fund purposes, that necessarily raises the question as to the exemption of gasoline from the sales tax for the general fund, levied on all other articles of commerce except a few primary food articles. When the gasoline tax is completely circumscribed for a special use for the benefit of the motorist, has the motorist then met his obligation to the general fund, as has the purchaser of other articles of commerce. The answer must necessarily be no. Gasoline is not as essential

as many other articles that pay their full share of sales tax for support of schools and other general fund purposes; for instance, necessary clothing and food articles other than exempted items.

The issue, then, that is so generally presented as *diversion*, and as an injustice to the motorist, is more properly a *demand* for *exemption* of gasoline from the obligations imposed on other articles of commerce, and of special and favored treatment for it. It would be a complete answer to the diversion argument to suggest that even a contingent diversion can be avoided by *repealing* the *exemption* of gasoline from the general sales tax act. That would give a direct tax to the general fund on the same basis of other articles of commerce and equal to the maximum amount that can in any event be diverted under the budget bill. I have not suggested, and do not now advocate that course, because that would mean an additional tax on the motorist of about six-tenths of a cent per gallon on gasoline. If that were done the purchaser of gasoline would then be meeting directly and equally his obligation to the general fund as purchasers of all other merchandise and commodities do, and the budget can be balanced without even the contingent diversion provision.

All these matters are of course legislative responsibility, but it seems to me the better course is not to levy this additional tax, when it may not be necessary to have it, but to leave the gasoline contribution to the general fund on the contingent basis as provided in the present law and of the budget bill. In any event it cannot be used beyond the equivalent of the three per cent tax paid to the general fund by the purchases of all other articles of commerce, except the exempted food items, and in no sound view can this be possibly held as a discrimination against gasoline or the motorist. To the extent that there is any discrimination it is in the exemption and in favor of gasoline. Oil companies, motor companies, and dealers, contractors and motorists pay less taxes on their property by reason of State support of schools, and pay no taxes on their property for State maintenance of schools and other general fund obligations of the State. Should they not be subject to at least the contingent and limited liability for these purposes imposed in the present statute and in the Budget Bill? If the full amount authorized should in eventual experience be found necessary they would

then be paying their equal share of tax to the general fund and no more.

My views on this question of diversion of road funds have not changed. I have always been opposed to a raid on the road fund for any purpose. In my inaugural message two years ago this position was clearly stated when I said:

I shall insist that the road funds should be preserved and used for the purposes for which these taxes have been levied and the revenues collected, with no diversion of this money except such amount as will be justified by the sales tax levy, as previously authorized.

That is my position today. The same law is in effect. Some publication has been made of this statement of mine, but the sentence was cut in half and the qualifying statement about the sales tax omitted. I cannot commend that form of propaganda.

Let me reassure you with regard to the road funds. Some of the discussions would have you believe that the county roads would be neglected. What is the basis for this? The budget bill carries an appropriation of \$6,500,000 each year for maintenance of county roads against an appropriation of \$5,800,000 each year for the past biennium, making an increase of \$1,400,000 for these county roads. Retirements of both primary and secondary roads increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 each year, which doubles this amount and makes a million dollar increase for the biennium. The bill also includes \$1,500,000 for betterments each year on both kinds of roads, and also \$3,500,000 each for maintenance of State roads. In addition to this full appropriation is made to meet all Federal funds for new construction, and besides this \$500,000 each year for roads in towns and cities and \$225,000 each year for parkway roads. Full provision is also made for debt service and sinking fund. And as a further safeguard the bill provides that the obligations of the roads must first be met before the transfer of any amount is made to the general fund for any purpose. Therefore, the talk about taking the money away so the county roads would suffer is very far beyond the mark.

This administration does not need to argue its friendship for roads. The record so far shows not a dollar transferred and no change is asked or sought in the law. Especially should there be no concern on the part of those who wish to see the highway surplus applied to the improvement of the roads. My constant

purpose has been to get the people living on county roads out of the mud. In July, 1937, I allocated \$2,000,000 to the secondary roads and again in May, 1938, another \$2,000,000. In January, 1939, another allocation of \$2,500,000 was made for betterments on State and county roads, and \$1,000,000 of this was made available for use in connection with a WPA allocation from Federal funds of \$3,000,000 more to go largely for county roads wherever profitable projects can be worked out. This represents a total allocation out of the State funds by me as director of the budget of \$6,500,000 largely for the benefit of secondary roads. Many of the groups most active in this fight under the banner of anti-diversionists have complained because so much was being done for the county roads and offered statistics to show that practically all of the gasoline tax came from use of the primary roads and hence we should build more super-highways instead of doing so much for county roads.

The argument may be made that if this bill passes there will not be any surplus to allocate to the roads in the future. My answer is that we now have exactly the same law that is proposed for reënactment and all of this money was allocated under it and all of the much discussed diversion was set up in just the same way in 1937. See pages six and seven of the budget and you will see that \$2,000,000 was for the preceding biennium and \$4,200,000 for the present biennium, making a total of \$6,200,000 shown two years ago in the budget. This budget shows \$7,000,000 because the increase in gasoline would make that difference. Only \$2,000,000 of the \$6,200,000 was used and so far none of the possible \$7,000,000 has been used. Then, wouldn't it seem that an undue amount of excitement has been generated in this effort to change the law?

May I suggest to those who are so agitated over the possibility of transferring this money to the general fund that the surest way to prevent this is to strengthen your revenue measure rather than change this law. You can also reduce your budget appropriation bill if you find that possible without doing injury or injustice to some essential and necessary public service. We are admonished that the budget is the largest we have ever had. I am quite conscious of that, but I call your attention to the six men who compose the Advisory Budget Commission with me—Senator James A. Bell of Charlotte; Senator Jack Joyner

of Statesville; Speaker D. L. Ward of New Bern; Representative Victor S. Bryant of Durham; former Senator James H. Clark of Elizabethtown; and Hon. A. S. Brower of Durham. I venture to say that you will not find six more intelligently conservative men in the State, who have had larger experience and are more intimately acquainted with the State and its needs. You are invited to review their work and make such additions or reductions in the revenue measure or the Appropriation Bill as your study and investigation may warrant, but I urge definitely upon you the importance of a balanced budget, and of providing dependable revenue for the next biennium.

Frankly, I do not believe you can make secure the general revenues without continuing the present cushion to take care of fluctuating receipts. For illustration, the general fund revenues are responsive to every change in business conditions—the highway revenues are not. We began this fiscal year with surplus in the general fund of around \$6,000,000, but this fiscal year our general fund collections will probably be \$4,000,000 less than last year, although the same laws are in force covering revenue collections. During the same period the highway fund collections will increase a million over last year. You have two sources of revenue—the general fund subject to severe changes even in slight depression periods, and the highway fund which is more largely depression proof. If you do not continue the law as it now is and make it possible to transfer an amount equal to the sales tax on the gasoline fund, if necessary, you may find conditions during the next biennium so that the salaries of teachers would have to be reduced and other damaging reductions made in appropriations to the institutions, while the road fund continued to enjoy prosperity. You cannot afford to take that chance. The only other solution would be to levy a large amount of new taxes which would greatly disturb the public and business, and which will not be required if business continues to improve. Again it is not a theory, but a condition with which you are required to deal.

A brief review of the history of good roads in this State would be informative. In 1921 bonds were issued in the sum of \$50,000,000 for building hard-surfaced roads, followed by other issues until a total of \$115,000,000 in bonds were issued by the State of North Carolina for building roads. All of these bonds pledge the full faith and credit of the State and every

dollar of property in the State is liable for the payment of all of these bonds and interest. They were issued against the resources of the State, not against the road fund. Under the present policy of payment all of these bonds will be retired by 1951.

The General Assembly provided for the tax on gasoline and automobile licenses to be placed in the road fund to pay bonds and interest and to create a fund for road purposes. Then the number of automobiles was small comparatively and the total taxes were correspondingly small. Both grew rapidly, until today this is the most dependable source of revenue the State has.

The road fund now receives not alone the gasoline tax of six cents per gallon and automobile license fees, but also all fees for public and private trucks, motorcycles, operators' licenses, chauffeurs' licenses and penalties. In addition to this the Legislature in 1931 gave to the roads the bus and franchise taxes and for hire licenses—which is the same as franchise, all of which properly belonged to the general fund under any logical classification. The reason for levying it under the road-use idea was to avoid any possible question of interstate traffic, but that possibility was very remote. Ever since 1931 the road fund has been getting all of these franchise taxes which everywhere are regarded as general fund revenues. I am not suggesting taking these funds away from roads, but I do wish to call attention to the fact that these particular franchise and for hire taxes amounted to \$973,794 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, and \$956,385 for the year ending June 30, 1938, making nearly two million dollars for these two years. Just suppose that it should be necessary to transfer \$2,000,000 this year to meet general fund appropriations—though I do not believe it will be—that would just be getting back the franchise taxes which are general fund revenue in reality anyway, and that would not be even touching the gasoline sales tax fund.

Upon the other hand, some one may suggest that the general fund profits by collection of gasoline and oil inspection fees in excess of the amount required for inspection purposes and that this should belong to the road fund. There is no legitimate basis for this contention. This law was passed over thirty years ago before we had a foot of state-built concrete road and it applies to inspection of kerosene and other oils as well as gasoline and

is properly a part of the general fund. Of course, the increased consumption of gasoline has greatly enlarged the revenue derived from this inspection tax.

You hear the argument that so many agencies of government have been unloaded on the highway fund for support. Let's see what the facts are. It is true the State prison was combined with the Highway Department, and while this is an expensive adjunct of the highway reorganization, it can unquestionably be utilized better for road work than in any other field. Something had to be done to find work for the increasing number of prisoners and road work offered the best opportunity for employment, hence it was consolidated with the highway in 1931. But the most unprofitable part of the prison population is represented by the short term prisoner, 30 to 60 days. The expense of clothes and examinations and treatments serve to make these short termers an almost total loss.

It is customary to point out parole and probation as charges upon the highway funds. It is true that these agencies are supported out of that fund, but both are economic helps to the road fund. For instance, there are now 1,481 prisoners who have been released and are on parole and under welfare supervision. It would cost an average of one dollar per day to keep them in prison. The total cost of the parole office on this number of prisoners is less than ten cents per day. With a slightly increased force more investigations could be made and a large number found who could safely be paroled. The same thing applies to probation. During the short period since this agency was established 1,355 had been placed on probation prior to January 1, 1939, all of whom would have been in prison with the expense of upkeep but for probation. Of course, the prisoners are made to work and the service is worth something, but there are a great many more than are needed and it is an economic benefit to keep them out of prison. The expense of probation is small per probationer. Parole and probation are both beneficial to the highway fund since their work results in distinct savings, aside from the splendid work of reclamation and rehabilitation involved.

Complaint is sometimes made that the State Highway Patrol is supported out of highway funds. The chief duty of the patrol is to police the highways and aid in keeping the roads safe for the traveling public. Incidentally, last year the highway patrol

collected enough extra money for the highway fund from over-loaded trucks and improper licenses to pay for the whole patrol, so that it was no burden upon this fund. In addition, stolen automobiles were recovered to the value of \$198,716, and fines and costs went back to the school fund and counties in the sum of \$428,000 for arrests for road violations. You may say why have the patrol collecting revenue? The answer is that the only revenue they collect is for over-loading and improper licenses and you can only get this on the roads. If the patrol did not perform this service then it would require a duplication of officers with double expense to stay on the roads and check up on these violations.

Another thing worthy of consideration is that the School Commission and other State agencies pay about three hundred thousand dollars a year in taxes on gasoline used by school busses and other agencies, all of which goes to the highway fund, yet there are those who say that the road fund should not pay a cent, under any condition, to aid the schools.

The whole advertising campaign is paid for out of the general fund, while the road fund profits much from increased tourist travel, as evidenced by greatly increased gasoline sales last year.

An advertisement presented by the anti-diversionist makes the following exhibit: "Revenue receipts for road fund last year, thirty-two million dollars, proposed diversion seven million dollars." The implication is that this would leave only twenty-five million dollars for road purposes. To show the fallacy of this I need only refer to the fact that four years are covered, being two bienniums, in the suggested transfer of seven million dollars. Therefore, any fair comparison must necessarily take into account four years of revenue receipts for road funds, and four times thirty-two million would make one hundred and twenty-eight million, and when you subtract seven million from that it would leave one hundred and twenty-one million dollars. This is just a sample of the sort of representations which are being made to the people on this question.

Upon an impartial review of the whole subject it must be apparent that North Carolina has not only been fair, but generous in dealing with her whole highway system. She has provided and is now proposing to provide better for the roads than any other interest in the State. I am thoroughly interested in our primary and secondary roads and propose to apply

every available dollar to their improvement and betterment. The people of North Carolina need give themselves no concern about this much discussed question of diversion. The roads are going to receive preferential consideration and treatment, but you, Gentlemen of the General Assembly, must see the State as a whole. We must not neglect childhood. Unless we provide education today it will be too late tomorrow. Solicitude has been expressed lest the roads to the school houses shall not be kept in proper repair. I share that solicitude and have provided and am providing the funds for that purpose. But what shall it profit the children to have a road to the school house if there is no money to run the school? The voiceless thousands in our institutions for mental treatment and those laboring under other handicaps, as well as the old and indigent, have no special pleaders to present their cause. We dare not forget our obligation to these. The State is one body, having many members. I am unwilling for some to famish and perish while others grow strong and powerful. Let's comprehend a commonwealth of human beings and visualize our duty to protect the whole. I maintain that the State owns the roads—the roads do not own the State.

I shall be happy to stand with you before the people of North Carolina in justification and defense of the policy of this State in applying the sales tax to gasoline to the extent necessary to meet the appropriations if the general fund should prove insufficient for that purpose. That policy is no diversion of the road fund. It is the safest way to protect the road fund from real diversion. Why do I say this? Because when you once begin levying a direct tax on gasoline for general purposes the way is then open and the bars are down, and there will be a constant increase. The present policy has been established for four years and it sets a definite limitation—the amount of the sales tax—with the provision that none will be used unless needed, and under the same law none has been used in this biennium.

But the anti-diversionist says it will be needed this time. How do you know? It was estimated two years ago that it would be needed but it wasn't. You might be interested to know that when business improved during the last fiscal year the revenues in the general fund exceeded the estimates for that year by \$3,252,985. If business should continue to improve, revenues would exceed the estimates again next year.

The danger to the highway fund in pursuing a different policy is indicated by the action in Louisiana, Texas, and other states. For example, Louisiana now levies four cents per gallon on gasoline for road purposes and two cents per gallon for social security and public welfare. Texas gives one-fourth of the gasoline tax for the support of schools and this raised \$12,000,000 for schools last year, and they are now moving to add another cent on the gallon. Instead of stirring opposition to the sane and reasonable policy which this State has adopted and is following, those who are really interested in highway improvement and development should be giving us their support to prevent a movement for real diversion.

With reference to the bond issue of \$5,000,000 suggested for the standardizing of our primary roads, I leave that entirely with you. My recommendation of this has absolutely no relation to the transfer of a dollar of highway funds and the need and wisdom of the action would not be affected thereby. It was my thought that this improvement should be made on the primary roads and then if we do not have to transfer any funds, and I hope we shall not, the added surplus could be used to make still further improvement to our whole road system. The net result of issuing these bonds would be that we would only retire five million in the next biennium instead of ten million, and the roads would get this added benefit, with a much lower rate of interest. However, I do not press this bond issue and whatever course you may decide upon will meet my approval.

Speaking specifically, if you gentlemen will carry out the general program presented to you for the government of the State for the next two years, including the road bond issue, I can promise you that we will do more for our county roads and our primary roads in the general improvement, retreatment and resurfacing of roads, as well as the widening of narrow roads and standardizing of our primary system, during the next biennium than for any previous time since the State took over its entire road system, and all of this without increasing the taxes on the motorist.

I call upon the people of North Carolina to bear witness to the sustained and continuing purpose of the members of your General Assembly to serve your best interests and I admonish you to trust them. I do not ask you to write or wire them, because you do not know the situation confronting them

and the problems pressing for solution. I dare say that those of you who have wired or written your Senators or Representatives to vote against our present law would not have done so if you had been in possession of all the facts, and if you were here as members charged with the responsibility of legislating for the whole State, I would be entirely willing to trust you to determine this question, confident that you would not fail your State.

I thank you for the privilege of addressing you. I have spoken frankly and candidly. It is my confident opinion that with the improvement in business which will surely come if the war clouds pass away that the general fund revenues will almost, if not quite, take care of the estimated appropriations and the necessity will not exist to transfer any considerable sum from the highway—certainly I do not expect it to be necessary to transfer \$2,000,000 this year. The necessity for the future will be determined by your revenue measure and appropriation bill and by the trend of business. I speak out of my intimate personal knowledge of the whole affairs of our State gained through long experience, beginning 40 years ago when I was barely 21 and sat as a member in this house. Added to this was another term in the House and Senate, and a study of our governmental structure and accomplishments for purposes of discussion in every campaign since that time. I am prepared to say that this State is dealing fairly with every interest. We are anxious for our State to grow. We welcome new industries and enterprises to give employment to our people and aid in developing our resources. If we hope to get these we must not increase taxes unduly. I think we can justify our present taxes on business because we offer reduced ad valorem taxes in our towns and counties as a result of the large assumption of State service in connection with schools and other causes.

But I also warn you that we cannot and must not neglect our schools, charitable, and educational institutions. The whole State must move along together. I am willing to be guided by experience and be sanely cautious as to our expenditures, but it would be suicidal to be bound by the fears of the dead yesterdays. It is the part of wisdom to take counsel of the danger signals and avoid every form of extravagant spending, but we cannot afford to be terrorized by the gloomy forebod-

ings of the unborn tomorrows and let them throttle the powerful pulsations of a growing State.

We are living today. We must meet the responsibilities of this hour. The challenge to us is to perform our duty fearlessly and courageously and guard sacredly the destiny of our State. I know the heart of North Carolina. When the people know all the facts they will not be willing to have our whole legislative program disrupted and the manifold interests of the State jeopardized by the change which the anti-diversionists are seeking to make in the law under which we have been operating satisfactorily for the past four years. After the noise and din of this discussion has passed if all of our people will forget their differences, unite their energies and consecrate their efforts to the consummate task of State building, we shall establish here a commonwealth worthy of the high tradition of the fathers and a fit heritage to be bequeathed to the children of tomorrow.

EXPENDITURES NECESSARY FOR A GROWING STATE

SPECIAL MESSAGE

February 21, 1939

I am happy to greet the splendid citizenship of Charlotte⁴ and Mecklenburg County on this memorable occasion. This is the first time the General Assembly ever convened in Western Carolina. It is appropriate that we come to the birthplace of the American Revolution, where the first declaration of independence was made, to celebrate the birthday anniversary of the first President of the Republic. There is much in common in these observances.

The whole Nation has become government conscious. Government enters so actively and intimately into our every day life that whether we will it or not we are met with some government regulation or exaction at every turn of the way, and not infrequently we are enjoying some government benefit. I still believe in the early philosophy of Thomas Jefferson that the best government finds expression in the maintenance of the conditions of liberty and the leaving of the citizen

⁴Governor Hoey spoke before a joint session of the General Assembly convened in Charlotte for one day. As usual he spoke extemporaneously and only excerpts from the address are available. See *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1939*, p. 878, for resolution authorizing the convening of the Legislature in Charlotte. See page 56 for picture of Governors Hoey and Maybank.

free within reasonable bounds and limitations to work out his destiny and achieve his goal. This does not mean that government should not step in and do for the people many things which they are unable to do for themselves, but it does indicate that the true philosophy should find expression in regulation rather than control, and in assistance and coöperation rather than in assumption of operation and dominance. We believe that government and business should work together in harmony with full coöperation upon the part of each and free from antagonisms by either.

The public should understand afresh that governmental service is limited by the amount of money to be expended for public purposes. Governments can only raise money by levying taxes and when increased service is demanded there should be a willingness on the part of the public to have the burden of taxation increased correspondingly. There can be no such thing as expanding public service and contracting tax levies.

North Carolina has a large budget and it has increased rapidly over the past eight years, but the money has not been extravagantly spent, and there is no purpose on the part of the General Assembly to engage in wild spending. Our large budget is not made necessary by the expenses of state government, but rather because of the expenditures required to meet the needs of a growing State. The causes for which money is spent are all good, and when you examine the budget with a view of reducing expenditures you experience great difficulty in finding any appropriation that can be measurably reduced without impairing some essential public service.

The two causes requiring the largest expenditures are schools and roads, and both are of prime importance. When you realize that this State provides an eight months school in every district and maintains every foot of public road in the State, consisting of 58,000 miles, you can readily understand why it is necessary to spend \$25,000,000 per year on each, and that taxes must be levied to meet these expenditures. I am, however, happy to tell you that North Carolina has a balanced budget and has had for many years, and we will close this fiscal year on June 30th without a deficit. Moreover, I should remind you that we have reduced our public debt during the past six years over \$30,000,000 and when this General Assem-

bly adjourns we will have a balanced budget provided for the next biennium.

Both schools and roads are being provided increased appropriations by this General Assembly. But the public should realize that the need can only be partially met without a general increase in taxes, and there is a very definite feeling that conditions do not warrant the levying of new or increased taxes at this time. A determined effort is being made to attract business and industry to this State with a view of increasing the income of the whole people and providing employment at a living wage for those who are seeking work. With the development of our resources, the rehabilitation of agriculture, the full employment of our people in industry and the proper cultivation of the tourist trade, North Carolina should be able in a few years to provide easily for the expanding needs of education, the necessary improvement of our road system, and the enlarged service to our charitable institutions, including increased assistance to the old and indigent and to the dependent or underprivileged children.

HARMONIZING CONFLICTING VIEWS ON APPROPRIATIONS

SPECIAL MESSAGE

March 13, 1939

The change agreed upon by the different groups represent concessions made in the interest of adopting a measure that will, as nearly as possible, harmonize the conflicting views of members touching the various appropriations.⁵ Each side has made concessions with the purpose of enacting a measure that will make the best possible provision for the different institutions and interests without unduly increasing the total appropriations and placing them beyond the reasonable estimates of funds to be derived from the revenue measure which has passed the House and is now being considered in the Senate. While the compromise measure will add a half million to the appropriations for the biennium, it will not result in unbalancing the budget to any great extent when you consider some changes

⁵When a stalemate had been reached in consideration of the appropriation bill, and a compromise had been agreed upon, this informal message was sent to the House of Representatives and then the bill was passed in the Senate.

made in the revenue measure and other provisions which will likely produce more revenue than estimated, together with other incidental changes that can be made.

PROCLAMATIONS

NATIONAL BUSINESS WOMEN'S WEEK

Executive Department
Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION¹ BY THE GOVERNOR
March 10, 1937

An ever increasing number of women are engaged in business pursuits and their efficiency and capacities are recognized in all walks of life.

In testimony of their outstanding service and as a tribute to their unusual achievements and richly merited success, I am pleased to join in this nation-wide observance by designating the week beginning March 14th and ending March 20th, 1937, as National Business Women's Week.

Done at our capital City of Raleigh, this tenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine [SEAL] hundred and thirty-seven, and in the one hundred sixty-first year of American Independence.

Clyde R. Hoey, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Robert L. Thompson, *Private Secretary*.

AIR MAIL WEEK

Executive Department
Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR
September 21, 1937

Whereas, the North Carolina Postmasters Association, at the instance of the Post Office Department at Washington, is sponsoring Air Mail Week from October 11th to 16th, inclusive, and

Whereas, North Carolina is the birthplace of aviation and has always manifested a lively interest in developing our air mail service,

Now, therefore, I, Clyde R. Hoey, governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby designate the week of October 11th to 16th, 1937, as air mail week for all North Carolina,

¹This proclamation, together with Governor Hoey's picture, was published in *The Tar Heel Woman*, March, 1937.

and do call upon our people to make proper observance of this week by liberally patronizing the air mail and otherwise evidencing their appreciation of the efforts of the Post Office Department to provide this necessary service for our State.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this twenty-first day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL] nine hundred and thirty-seven, and in the one hundred and sixty-second year of our American Independence.

Clyde R. Hoey, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Robert L. Thompson, *Private Secretary*.

CONVENING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

August 1, 1938

Whereas, under the provisions of the act of Congress appropriating money for the Public Works Administration in making grants and loans to the several states and municipalities it is necessary that applications shall be filed prior to September 30th, 1938, showing funds available on the part of the applicant to provide for its part of the cost of construction, and that it is further required that work shall actually begin on all of said projects receiving Federal grants or loans prior to January 1st, 1939; and,

Whereas, a large amount of the sum appropriated by Congress for this purpose has already been allocated and in order for North Carolina to participate in the benefits of this appropriation it will be necessary for provision to be made to make available the funds necessary to comply with the requirements of the Federal Government to prevent the State suffering the loss which would be entailed by the failure to receive grants for necessary permanent improvements which are now obtainable; and,

Whereas, an extraordinary occasion therefore exists, such as is contemplated in Article III, Section 9 of the Constitution of North Carolina:

Now, therefore, I, Clyde R. Hoey, governor, by and with the advice of the Council of State, do hereby convene the General Assembly of North Carolina in extra session, to begin at 12:00 o'clock noon, on the 8th day of August, 1938, and to continue until the proper business of the session has been disposed of or until such session has been adjourned in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State; and to that end, I do hereby call upon, notify, and direct all members of the said General Assembly to meet in the Capitol in the City of Raleigh at the said day and hour, in such General Assembly, as provided by the Constitution and the laws, to consider and enact such laws as may be proper in the premises.

Done in the City of Raleigh this the 1st day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred [SEAL] and thirty-eight, and in the one hundred sixty-third year of American Independence.

Clyde R. Hoey, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Robert L. Thompson, *Private Secretary*.

INDIAN DAY

Executive Department
Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

August 31, 1938

Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina, session 1937, adopted resolution² number 54, authorizing the Governor to designate a day which should be known and observed as "Indian Day," on which Indian lore shall receive emphasis in the public schools in the State and among the citizens of North Carolina; and

Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina, session 1889, enacted Chapter 211, incorporating the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, this act having been adopted on March 11, 1889, and since that time said act has been the charter for the self-government of our Indians and the tribal organization, land affairs and many personal affairs are controlled through

²See *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1937*, p. 957.

provisions of this charter, it would seem appropriate to designate March eleventh as the most significant date for the Indians in North Carolina.

Now, therefore, I, Clyde R. Hoey, governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the resolution of the General Assembly, 1937, do hereby designate and proclaim March 11th as "Indian Day" in North Carolina, for the purposes set forth and described in said resolution.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine
[SEAL] hundred and thirty-eight, and in the one hundred and sixty-third year of our American Independence.

Clyde R. Hoey, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Robert L. Thompson, *Private Secretary*.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

November 19, 1938

The seasons have come in their time—winter, spring, summer, and autumn—and now harvest is almost complete. The beauty and glory of autumn fills the earth. God has caused the good earth to respond abundantly to the touch of the intelligent and industrious husbandman and plenty abounds in the land. No major disaster has visited our State this year. We have been spared the evil effects of internal disorder and strife. Labor and capital have coöperated and there has been marked freedom from bitterness and hate among all classes of our people.

Education has advanced. The public schools have around 900,000 students enrolled. The State and private colleges and universities are filled to capacity. All benevolent and charitable institutions have been strengthened and many enlarged and increased facilities provided. The benevolence of our citizenship is finding expression in larger contributions for the vari-

ous orphanages and childhood is receiving first consideration. Old age with its need and wants is being ministered unto in a finer and larger way than at any time in the past. The illiterate adults are learning to read and write and the light of knowledge is coming to the darkened minds. Medical science continues its researches and triumph over disease is resulting and life is being prolonged. Youthful criminals and first offenders are being reclaimed and restored and the prisoner in bonds is being visited with educational training, religious instruction, and helpful service, and for rehabilitation is released to society under proper supervision. The State is ministering to the humanities in a very splendid way.

Peace, blessed peace, abides in the State and Nation. God has showered His mercies and blessings upon us and we are indebted to a gracious Providence for all. It is fitting that this people should set apart one special day for Thanksgiving.

Now, therefore, in harmony with the proclamation of the President of the United States, I, Clyde R. Hoey, governor of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim and set apart Thursday, November 24th, 1938, as Thanksgiving Day, and I do herein enjoin upon all the people of the State its proper observance.

Done in our City of Raleigh, on this the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine [SEAL] hundred and thirty-eight and in the one hundred and sixty-third year of our American Independence.

Clyde R. Hoey, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Robert L. Thompson, *Private Secretary*.

FLAG WEEK

Executive Department
Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

June 17, 1939

Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina at its recent session adopted a resolution³ setting apart June 8th to 14th as Flag Week and requesting the Governor of North Caro-

³See *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1939*, p. 889.

lina to direct the Superintendent of Public Instruction to arrange for a suitable observance of Flag Week in all the schools, to issue a proclamation calling upon the State officials to display the United States flag on all State buildings during Flag Week, to invite the people of the State to fly the flag at their homes and other suitable places as well as on their cars, and that in every community they hold special exercises at which means shall be taken to give significant expression to our thoughtful love of America, our devotion to its ideals and institutions and our determination to uphold and preserve them now and forever, and

Whereas, the Stars and Stripes is a symbol of our national unity and represents our ideals of justice, liberty, and freedom,

I, Clyde R. Hoey, governor of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim and set apart the week from June 8th to 14th as Flag Week, to be observed in this State in harmony with the patriotic observance by other states throughout the Nation; and I enjoin upon our citizenship to comply in spirit and practice with the resolution adopted by our General Assembly, to the end that our people may give thankful expression of their gratitude in living under the protecting folds of our national emblem, and that we may continue to enjoy the blessings vouchsafed to us under our Constitution and its everlasting guarantees of the rights of person and property.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this seventh day of June,
in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and
[SEAL] thirty-nine, and in the one hundred and sixty-third
year of our American Independence.

Clyde R. Hoey, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Robert L. Thompson, *Private Secretary*.

BANKING HOLIDAY

Executive Department
Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

June 29, 1939

Whereas, July 4, 1939, a state and national holiday, falls on Tuesday; and

Whereas, by general consent, many businesses will enjoy Monday, July 3rd, as a holiday; and

Whereas, the State Banking Commission has recommended that Monday, July 3, 1939, be declared a banking holiday,

Now, therefore, I, Clyde R. Hoey, governor of North Carolina, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, under and by virtue of authority of Chapter 120 of the *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1933*, do hereby designate Monday, July 3, 1939, as a banking holiday. During such period of holiday, all of the ordinary and usual operations and business of all banking corporations, state or national, in this State, shall be suspended, and during such period no banking corporation shall pay out or receive deposits, make loans or discounts, transfer credits, or transact any other banking business whatsoever except such acts as are authorized by the aforesaid law.

[SEAL] Done at our capital City of Raleigh, this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine, and in the one hundred and sixty-third year of our American Independence.

Clyde R. Hoey, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Robert L. Thompson, *Private Secretary*.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Executive Department
Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

November 7, 1939

One hundred and fifty years ago George Washington, the first President of the United States, issued his first Thanksgiving proclamation, at the request of the first United States Congress during the first year under a constitutional government, and designated the last Thursday in November as the day, which happened to fall on the 26th in that year. The preamble sets forth that "it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor."

In the body of the proclamation, after recounting the blessings for which the people should return thanks, President Washington further states the purpose of the day, "that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of nations and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions; to enable us all, whether in public or private stations to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually; to render our National Government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a government of wise, just, and constitutional laws discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed; to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness unto us), and to bless them with good government, peace, and concord; to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us, and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best."

In the spirit of Washington and our first national Thanksgiving, I proclaim the traditional last Thursday of the month, November 30th, 1939, as a legal holiday in North Carolina and a day of general Thanksgiving upon the part of all the people. It is fitting and proper that we assemble in our several places of worship on this dedicated day to renew our allegiance to the ideals of the Republic, to reconsecrate ourselves to

the causes of popular government, to acknowledge afresh our dependence upon God, to rekindle our faith in the everlasting spiritual values, to hearken to the high call of duty in loyal and patriotic service, to thank a Supreme Ruler for state unity and national peace, to pray for peace universal and for an end to war and bloodshed all over the good earth.

In witness whereof, I, Clyde R. Hoey, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal to be affixed hereto, in our City of Raleigh, [SEAL] this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the one hundred and sixty-fourth year of our American Independence.

Clyde R. Hoey, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Robert L. Thompson, *Private Secretary*.

CHARLIE M. TAYLOR'S COURT MARTIAL TRIAL

Executive Department
Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

February 8, 1940

This cause coming before me for review upon a judgment duly rendered by a general court martial held at Charlotte, North Carolina, on January 26th, when Private Charlie M. Taylor of Company F, 120th Infantry, North Carolina National Guard, was duly tried upon charges preferred under articles of War Nos. 54 and 84 and upon a full review of the evidence, argument, and findings of the Court:

It is ordered and adjudged that the findings of the general court martial be and the same are hereby approved and the judgment in said cause is hereby approved and will be fully executed, with the exception that that portion of judgment which provides that the said Charlie M. Taylor shall be sentenced to work on the road under the direction of the State Highway Commission is stricken out and the defendant shall be confined in the common jail of Mecklenburg County for the period of sixty days, dating from the date of his arrest and original commitment in jail.

Done in our City of Raleigh, on this the eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL] nine hundred and forty and in the one hundred and sixty-fourth year of our American Independence.

Clyde R. Hoey, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Robert L. Thompson, *Private Secretary*.

ELECTION IN FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

September 11, 1940

*To the State Board of Elections of North Carolina—
Greetings:*

Whereas, there will be a vacancy in the National House of Representatives in the First Congressional District of North Carolina, on October 1st, 1940, caused by the resignation of Honorable Lindsay C. Warren, representing the said First Congressional District in the House of Representatives of the United States in the Seventy-seventh Congress, said resignation having been accepted by me to take effect as of October 1st, 1940;

Now, therefore, I, Clyde R. Hoey, governor of North Carolina, pursuant to Section 6007 of the *Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina* (1919), do hereby call a special election to be held in said First Congressional District to fill the said vacancy, on Tuesday, the fifth day of November 1940; and,

By this proclamation require the voters to meet in the district townships in their respective counties at the time herein designated, then and there to vote for a representative in Congress to fill the said vacancy; and

The said election shall be conducted in like manner as regular elections.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed this the eleventh day of September, in the year of [SEAL] our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty, and of the one hundred and sixty-fifth year of our American Independence.

Clyde R. Hoey, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Hathaway Cross, *Private Secretary*.

REGISTRATION DAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

August 11, 1940

Whereas the Congress of the United States has duly enacted the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, which declares that it is imperative to increase and train the personnel of the armed forces of the United States and that in a free society the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective compulsory military training and service; and

Whereas the President of the United States has approved said act and in compliance with its provisions has proclaimed Wednesday, October 16th, 1940, as a day of general registration of all male citizens of the United States and of all male aliens residing in the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six, with the exception of those specifically excluded by section 5 (a) now being in the service in some capacity; and

Whereas it becomes the obligation and responsibility of the governors of the several states, under this act of Congress and by proclamation of the President of the United States, to coöperate in the administration of the act and in securing a full and complete registration of all those included in this call,

Now, therefore, I, Clyde R. Hoey, governor of the State of North Carolina, under and by virtue of the authority given

in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and the proclamation of the President, and the inherent power vested in me by virtue of the office of governor, do proclaim the following:

1. That Wednesday, October 16th, 1940, shall be designated as general registration day, and the regular election officials of North Carolina are hereby directed to provide for the registration to be conducted in each election precinct in the State between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 9:00 P.M. on that day.

2. That every male person (other than those excepted by section 5 (a) of the act who are in some branch of service) in the State of North Carolina who is a citizen of the United States or an alien residing in the United States and who, on October 16th, 1940 has attained the twenty-first anniversary of the day of his birth and has not attained the thirty-sixth anniversary of the day of his birth, is required to present himself for and submit to registration. Every such person shall present himself for and submit to registration at the duly designated place of registration within the voting precinct in which he has his permanent home or in which he may happen to be on that date. Special provision will be made for the registration of those who on account of sickness or other causes beyond their control are unable to present themselves for registration at the polling places on registration day.

3. Every person subject to registration is required to familiarize himself with the rules and regulations governing registration and to comply therewith. Heavy penalties are provided for those who neglect or refuse to register.

4. It is the duty of all agencies of government—county, state, and federal—to coöperate fully in assisting in every way in carrying into successful execution the plans for the complete registration of all of their employees who are required to register, and I urge all employers of labor in the State to arrange for all registrants to be released from work on that day for a sufficient length of time to enable them to register and otherwise to assist in obtaining full compliance with the law. Let competent persons volunteer to assist the registrars in each precinct for registration day.

5. I admonish all the citizens of North Carolina to make October 16th a real day of dedication. I suggest the display of American flags at the registration precincts, on the streets and in all public places, thus calling attention to the real significance of this day.

North Carolina has always met every emergency and responded in every crisis in our Republic's history. Since the danger to our country has been imminent North Carolina has led the Nation in the number of young men who have enlisted for service in the army and navy, in proportion to population, and she has contributed a fully trained and equipped National Guard.

In this hour North Carolina will support the National Defense Program in its entirety. We stand ready to join the sisterhood of states in preparing for the defense of our common country on land and sea and in the air. We realize the perils which confront us in the presence of a world conflagration. We know the need of preparation, we are conscious of the power and resources of our Nation, we are prepared to make whatever sacrifices are necessary and we face the future unafraid.

I call upon the mighty citizenship of North Carolina to stand unitedly for safeguarding our liberty, preserving our freedom, and protecting our loved land from invasion and devastation. Our surest guarantee of peace rests in our complete preparation for national defense. Let every citizen do his duty and October 16th will prove another day of destiny for America.

In witness whereof, I, Clyde R. Hoey, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal to be affixed hereto, in our City of Raleigh, this [SEAL] eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred and forty and in the one hundred and sixty-fifth year of our American Independence.

Clyde R. Hoey, *Governor.*

By the Governor:

Hathaway Cross, *Private Secretary.*

THANKSGIVING DAY

Executive Department
Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

November 6, 1940

Thanksgiving Day was instituted in the early days of the Republic and was borrowed from the English colonists. George Washington, our first President, admonished this new Nation of states in 1789 to assemble on the last Thursday in November and "unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country, and for the signal and manifold mercies and favorable interpositions of His providence."

For a century and a half wherever the American flag floats a day of thanksgiving has been religiously observed and a grateful people have turned their hearts heavenward in expressions of gratitude and in full recognition of the sovereignty of God in all the earth.

In this hour of international crisis, and amid the wreckage and devastation wrought by war in so many parts of the world, the people of peaceful America should welcome the opportunity to observe Thanksgiving Day this year wholeheartedly and with a finer sense of appreciation of the gracious gifts of a Divine Providence to our favored land.

America has been blessed beyond her deserts. Abundant crops, an overflowing harvest, a vast store of the good things of life, better wages and more people employed, larger provision made for public health and greater hospital facilities available, the appeal of old age and the cry of the orphan heard, the underprivileged ministered unto and the captive released, the humanities of a generous people expressed in individual benefactions and organized charities, the blessings of liberty and freedom vouchsafed to us, and the well-being and good order of society preserved, while justice runs as a mighty river and peace settles down over the land like the beauty and calmness of an autumn sunset.

North Carolina shares abundantly in all of these blessings, and I, therefore, designate

Thursday, November 28th, 1940 as Thanksgiving Day for all the people of this State and urge a full observance of the

day in the spirit of deep humility and genuine thankfulness to Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I, Clyde R. Hoey, governor of North Carolina, have signed and caused the Great Seal to be affixed hereto, in the City of Raleigh, this [SEAL] sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred and forty, and in the one hundred and sixty-fifth year of our American Independence.

Clyde R. Hoey, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Hathaway Cross, *Private Secretary*.

BANKING HOLIDAY

Executive Department

Raleigh

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

December 10, 1940

Whereas, December 25, 1940, Christmas Day, a state and national holiday, falls on Wednesday; and

Whereas, by general consent, many businesses will enjoy Thursday, December 26th, as a holiday; and

Whereas, a request has been made by representatives of the banking interests of the State that Thursday, December 26, 1940, be declared a banking holiday,

Now, therefore, I, Clyde R. Hoey, governor of North Carolina, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, under and by virtue of authority of Chapter 120 of the *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1933*, do hereby designate Thursday, December 26, 1940 as a banking holiday. During such period of holiday, all of the ordinary and usual operations and business of all banking corporations, state or national, in this State, shall be suspended, and during such period no banking corporation shall pay out or receive deposits, make loans or discounts, transfer credits, or transact any other banking business whatsoever except such acts as are authorized by the aforesaid law.

[SEAL] Done at our capital City of Raleigh, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred forty and in the one hundred and sixty-fifth year of our American Independence.

Clyde R. Hoey, *Governor*.

By the Governor:

Hathaway Cross, *Private Secretary*.

ADDRESSES

GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Raleigh

January 28, 1937

"Civilization," declared Edmund Burke, "constitutes the covenant between the dead, the living and the unborn." A full definition of civilization must encompass what has been, what now is, and what shall be.

Civilization is made up of the achievements, accomplishments, failures and defeats of the race. The history of mankind, the institutions of the world, the governments of earth and the religious hopes and faiths of the people are all mirrored in our civilization.

We are constantly confronting those who are comparing the civilization of this day with the by-gone days much to the disparagement of the present, and many timorous souls are really apprehensive of the future of our own America. This is no new experience for us. Similar apprehensions were expressed when this country adopted its Constitution 150 years ago and have been reiterated at every critical period in our history since that date. But notwithstanding this, America has continued to grow, develop, and expand, and has become the mightiest democracy on earth.

Popular government is more strongly entrenched today than at any time heretofore. It has been demonstrated that a democracy can successfully grapple with the most serious governmental problems of peace or war, and meet a crisis in either more successfully than any autocracy on earth. The capacity of the people for self-government has been clearly established in America during recent years and the faith of the people in their own government greatly strengthened.

Government occupies a large place in the thoughts and life of the people. We have gone a long way from Jefferson's conception of the best government being the one that governs the least. The change has been made necessary by our complex civilization. The transformation in the mode of travel, communication, and transportation has placed us in a new world and government is merely keeping pace with human progress.

The well-being of society and the preservation of our liberties and rights will depend upon the intelligent participation in

government by the people as a whole. They have become government conscious. They are alive to the services and activities of their public servants. This is a healthy condition. Public concern for government is a sure guarantee of good government. Measured by our standard approved by history our government today is as stable and secure as at any time in the past. Our future is full of hope.

INTRODUCING JAMES A. FARLEY

Chapel Hill

March 9, 1937

Your guest speaker¹ today leads the dominant political party in the United States and directs the biggest business in the Nation. He would be a great leader if he held no political office, and a statesman though he filled no official position. He is a dynamic personality, a master strategist, a citizen supreme—the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and the Postmaster General of the United States—Honorable James A. Farley.

REPORT ON THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO THE STATE

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

Raleigh

March 27, 1937

The General Assembly of North Carolina convened on January 6, 1937, and adjourned on March 23, 1937, the session comprising only 77 days, Sundays included, which is the shortest session in eight years. This record becomes all the more impressive when we realize that more important measures were considered and enacted, and more serious governmental problems dealt with and solved, than in any session for years.

It adopted the most progressive program of expenditures for causes that touch the lives of all the people of the State ever enacted by any General Assembly in the State's history. It

¹James A. Farley was speaking under the auspices of the University of North Carolina Political Union—a non-partisan organization.

appropriated more money than any former session, and at the same time effected a substantial reduction in tax levies.

The Legislature was economical, without being parsimonious; it was generous without being extravagant; it followed the gleam of idealism, without losing touch with the practical; it legislated for the future, without being unmindful of the present; it served this day and generation, but also laid a broad foundation for posterity. The record was not perfect, because some mistakes were made, but I am willing for history to appraise the record of this Assembly, and its membership can afford confidently to abide the verdict.

FIFTEEN MEASURES

There are so many outstanding enactments that it will be possible to summarize only a few, but I would direct special attention to these:

1. Social security legislation providing assistance to the needy old people, dependent children, and blind.

2. Increased appropriations to the public schools and educational institutions, and a closer unification of the public school system, with a ten per cent increase in salary of teachers.

3. Free text books to all the children in the elementary schools of the State.

4. Reorganization of the State Highway with ten districts, with a view of bringing the highway system into a more intimate relationship with the needs of the State.

5. A reduction from 40 to 35 cents per hundredweight in the price of automobile license tags, with the minimum reduced from \$8 to \$7.

6. Removal of the sales tax from the necessities of life.

7. Increased appropriations for the charitable and correctional institutions, with increased facilities.

8. A definite plan for advertising the State and an appropriation of \$250,000 for this purpose.

9. The establishment of a modern probation system which should greatly reduce our criminal population and rehabilitate offenders.

10. Establishment of a crime detection and law enforcement bureau.

11. Passage of a modern child labor law, with State control and regulation.

12. Passage of a maximum hour labor law for men and women.
13. A tobacco compact bill and other agricultural legislation.
14. Permanent improvement bill, including a new State building.

15. The adoption of a revenue measure which will raise over seventy-five million dollars in the next biennium, without levying oppressive taxes upon any class or interest. The appropriations exceed seventy-eight million, but there will be a surplus of over three million at the end of this fiscal year. Of course this does not include highway revenues or expenditures. The total for all combined for the biennium approximates 145 millions.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

It is impossible now to enumerate all the important measures, so I shall content myself with a bare reference to the foregoing. It may be of interest to you to know from what sources the State raises its revenue and how it is expended.

The State levies no tax on land. Its income is derived principally from franchise tax on corporations, income tax on corporations and individuals, inheritance tax, license taxes, sales tax, beer and liquor taxes, and a tax on intangibles. There are other miscellaneous taxes, but these are the principal sources of revenue. The estimated total collections for the first year of the biennium is \$37,303,200. Of this sum the greater amount will go to the public schools, the appropriation being \$23,796,367. Social security gets \$2,000,000, educational institutions \$2,424,731, charitable and correctional institutions \$2,096,482, departments of government and other objects, including Confederate pensions, \$3,826,538. The balance goes for debt service. It will be seen from this that about 83 cents out of every dollar collected in taxes for the general fund is expended directly for the cause of education and for charitable and humanitarian purposes.

These appropriations represent a substantial increase for all of these causes, and a new committal for social security. For instance, the public schools get an increase for the first year of the biennium of \$2,896,000 and for the second year \$4,086,000; the educational institutions an increase of \$399,000 for the first and \$181,000 for the second year. The employees in the State institutions and departments receive ten per cent increase in salary.

This progressive program has been made possible without an important increase in taxation. Indeed, there has been more reduction than increase in tax levies. The exemption of nine primary food articles, to-wit, flour, meal, meat, lard, milk, molasses, salt, sugar, and coffee from the sales tax effective July 1st, will result in a tax reduction on these necessities of at least \$2,000,000 a year, and the reduction of automobile license tags will amount to \$500,000 a year, making a net saving to the taxpayers of \$2,500,000 a year. The tax increases have been unimportant. Among these is a moderate tax on gifts that in any one year exceed \$10,000 to wife and \$5,000 to child; the license and stamp tax on wines and a 7 cents tax on gross sales of county ABC stores; and an increase of 1 per cent on the levy on personal taxable incomes above \$10,000. The law was also changed on intangibles so that a very low rate is provided with a view of placing these upon the tax books, and this is in harmony with the amendment adopted to the Constitution last November.

The principal reason why the Legislature has been able to inaugurate this progressive program and still not raise tax levies is that the return of prosperity has brought a substantial increase in the yield under existing laws. This increased yield will leave a good credit balance in the general fund on June 30, 1937 and this justifies a conservative estimate of a substantial yield in these levies for the next biennium. For illustration, the income tax payments on March 24, 1936 for the fiscal year amounted to \$7,027,140; whereas on March 24, 1937, the income tax payments amounted to \$9,940,305, an increase of \$2,913,165. Similar increases are shown for other schedules. The total collections of the general fund on March 24, 1936, aggregated \$23,786,934, for the fiscal year; whereas on the same date this year the total collections amounted to \$31,106,220, which is an increase of \$7,319,286 in this 9 months period.

A similar increase has been shown in the collection of highway funds. The total collections for the 9 months period until March 24, 1936, amounted to \$19,882,973 and the collections for a corresponding period ending on March 24, 1937, amount to \$23,565,145, showing an increase of \$3,682,172.

THE REVENUE MEASURE

The adoption of a revenue measure is always a difficult task and every General Assembly is confronted with the problem of raising revenue to meet the expenditures. The problem this

time was greater than usual because of the necessity of raising a greatly increased amount, but I think it can be said with confidence that the revenue measure is reasonable and fair and it will raise sufficient revenue to balance the budget.

It was not possible to repeal the sales tax but the primary food articles were exempted and other discriminations in the act eliminated and the enforcement provisions greatly strengthened.

In this connection I wish to commend the merchants of the State and the general public for the spirit which has been shown since it became apparent that we could not repeal the sales tax at this time. I may say that most of the merchants are complying with the law. It is the purpose of the Revenue Department to see that all of them comply hereafter. It is unfair for one merchant to pay the sales tax and for his competitor to evade it. And it should be understood by all that the evasion of the sales tax by any merchant is going to make him liable for an increased assessment, and a method will be devised to ascertain whether or not a full accounting is being made. There is only one way to have a fair enforcement of the sales tax and that is for it to bear equitably upon all and for every merchant to comply with its provisions so long as it remains a law.

Heretofore there was a provision that building materials were exempted when purchased by a contractor but the owner himself was liable for the tax unless he had a contractor for his building. Of course this was a discrimination and there was no justified basis for it. Hence the Legislature exempted lumber, brick, sand, and stone from the sales tax for the purpose of encouraging building and construction but let the tax apply to all other building materials, and the same rule applies to an individual as to a contractor and hence it is fair to all.

THE ROAD SITUATION

The Legislature did not neglect to provide for the improvement of public highways. An appropriation of \$9,800,000 was made for each year of the biennium for the maintenance of all public highways in the State, and an appropriation each year of \$10,034,931 for construction and betterments of highways.

In addition to this, provision was made for taking care of debt service and other obligations; and any increase in revenues not otherwise expended can be applied to the improvement of the secondary roads in North Carolina during the next two years.

The reorganization of the State Highway system will become effective May 1st, and it is hoped that with the establishment of the ten districts in the State, each of which will have a representative on the Commission, there will be closer relationships between all sections of the State and the entire Commission, and that the local problems can be heard and determined in a more satisfactory manner.

There has been much discussion of the diversion of highway funds and a possible misapprehension of the extent of this diversion. The law now does not provide for any greater diversion than was authorized by the law passed by the previous Legislature. The new law is more favorable. The old law required a diversion of \$1,000,000 each year and permitted a further diversion to the extent of the application of the sales tax on gasoline. The new law does not require the diversion of a single dollar, but permits the application of the sales tax to gasoline for so much as may be necessary to balance the budget and no more. It is my belief that unless conditions change seriously and adversely there will not be any greater diversion during the next two years than has occurred during the past biennium, notwithstanding the increased expenditures which were necessary to be made by this Assembly.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

The General Assembly also authorized an issue of \$2,350,000 for an additional State office building in Raleigh and \$1,500,000 for the necessary capital outlay in establishing the system of free text books in the primary grades of our public schools. This does not mean that the State is going on another splurge of issuing bond money for public improvements. There will be a continuing reduction of State debt during the next biennium after these bonds have been issued. There will be a reduction of the State debt for the biennium of \$15,487,000, or a net reduction after the new bonds authorized have been issued of \$11,000,000. Under the new amendment to the Constitution limiting borrowing capacity of the State, counties, and cities, it will not be possible in the future without a vote of the people to issue bonds in large quantities for any purposes of public improvement, and in view of this restriction it is a wise policy to have an orderly and continuing program of public improvements that will maintain public facilities adequate for public

needs while there is at the same time a continuing and gradual reduction in public debt.

The erection of a State building will effect a great saving since the State is now paying around \$25,000 a year for rental of outside office space.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The most outstanding measure adopted by this General Assembly and the one that shall be longest remembered is that which provides assistance to old age, to dependent children, and to the blind. This follows in line with the Federal law and provides for full coöperation to the end that our needy old people and these other unfortunate classes shall receive that measure of assistance and aid which they so greatly need and to which they are clearly entitled.

The necessary machinery will be set up and the information ascertained, so that payments under this act may begin after July 1st. There is a misapprehension in the minds of many people as to the extent of assistance which will be given to those who are in need and beyond 65 years of age. The law does not provide \$30.00 each per month as is generally supposed by many of the old people. Thirty dollars is the maximum amount and the maximum is allowed only in exceptional cases. For instance, the average payment to old people throughout the United States is a little over \$18.00 per month. The average in all Southern states is less than \$15.00 per month. The classifications are made by the local authorities, who are familiar with the applicants and their needs, and the Government and the State furnish three-fourths of the money to pay whatever amount the local authorities determine the applicant is entitled to receive, and the money is forwarded to the county authorities for distribution to the beneficiaries.

The county contributes one-fourth of the amount. I think this is proper for two reasons; first, it is a county responsibility to care and provide for its poor and the county has been bearing that burden almost alone, except for Federal aid during the emergency; second, if the county did not participate in the payment then the list would be so augmented and the classification so high that the whole security program would bog down because of lack of funds to meet the obligations. In addition to this, the counties will be relieved of a large part of the taxes which they

are now levying to support the poor, and hence the amount of money to be raised will not be greatly increased for the counties. An equalizing fund is provided to take care of and assist the weaker counties after they have raised the limit of their capacity.

The same thing applies to aid to dependent children, with the exception that expenses for this is shared by the Government, State and county in equal proportions. Generous provision is made for the blind.

FREE TEXT BOOKS

With the beginning of the fall term of public schools of the State, all of the children of the elementary grades will be provided with free text books and this will result in a tremendous saving to the parents in the purchase of books and will make wonderfully for the efficiency of the whole public school system. There are around 875,000 children in the public schools, and of this number over 100,000 were not supplied with books during the past year because of the inability of their parents to provide the funds. Many of them did not get their books until the session was well under way, and some of them not at all. From an economical standpoint, when the State invests 24 million dollars a year in its public school system, it is a wise policy to provide the books so that there will not be such a heavy carry-over in the various grades, thus resulting in over-crowding of rooms and entailing increased expense in teaching over the same children in the same grade another year.

The State will now provide free tuition for the children, free transportation to schools, and free school books in the elementary grades, and consequently should require the strict enforcement of the compulsory school attendance law, so that the children will obtain the full benefit of the generous provision which the State is making for their education.

LABOR LAWS

The Legislature passed a good child labor act for North Carolina. The extreme Federal Child Labor Amendment was defeated, but full and ample provision has been made in this act for the protection of childhood in North Carolina, and the law is being generally commended throughout the country.

The Legislature also passed, at this session, a maximum hour law of 55 hours for men and 48 hours for women. There has

been much misapprehension about this act. Of course it is not the perfect measure, but it is a move in the right direction and the Labor Department hails it as a measure establishing limitations upon the hours of labor and providing needed regulations. There are many exemptions in the act, as would necessarily be the case in the adoption of any new measure, because prior to the passage of this act, North Carolina had no law making any regulation as to males over 18.

It is not the purpose of this law to increase the hours of labor in textile plants or in other industries or places of work, and our friends who work in mills need not be alarmed by the passage of this measure, for the reason that prior to its passage there was no limitation at all and this law will not result in extending or increasing the hours of labor for anybody. I am happy to say that most of the mills in North Carolina and the employers of labor generally have adhered to the NRA standards, both as to hours of labor and minimum wages, and 40 hours a week has been adopted by the larger percentage of our mills in this State, and likewise the minimum wage rate. I am very anxious to see all our textile plants and other manufacturing industries conform to this standard, but it was impossible to have this adopted as a matter of law by this General Assembly, as it is a gradual process that must be adopted in other states before its forced adoption can come by law in North Carolina.

In this connection, I wish to commend the employers of labor in the State who are showing fine appreciation of the obligation to increase wages as rapidly as possible and to maintain good working conditions for their employees and to recognize the justice of shortening the hours of labor. There was a general advance of 10 per cent in wages last December and another 10 per cent advance is now being made pretty generally in the industries throughout the State.

While discussing this matter, I wish to express the hope that any differences between the employers and employees in this State will be peacefully adjusted and that any serious disruption of business conditions or of the relationship existing between all of our people will be averted. It might not be amiss to restate the rights and obligations of all classes of our citizenship. Under the law, labor has a right to bargain collectively, to petition, to strike if it so elects, to picket peacefully. Labor likewise has

the right to bargain individually, the right to work, and the right not to be interfered with in that right to work. The right to quit work and the right to work are both sacred and every citizen has the right to exercise his choice without fear, without molestation, and without intimidation.

Sit-down strikes are unlawful and will not be tolerated in North Carolina. We are a people believing in law and order, and no man or set of men have the right to take charge of the property of others and hold it adversely against the will of the owner. Men would have no more right to sit down in a mill and refuse to vacate than an employer would have to go into a labor union hall and refuse to let the unionists hold a meeting.

I call on all the people of North Carolina to obey the law and have mutual respect for the rights of each other and to realize that this Commonwealth has been and must remain one of law and order. We must work out our problems in peace, in justice, and in righteousness, and these problems can never be solved by strife, disorder, and violence. I call upon all the officers of the law in North Carolina to enforce the rights of all the people—not of any one class—and uphold the majesty of the law at all times. I pledge the whole power of the State in coöperation with the interested parties in undertaking to aid in the solution of their problems upon a basis of justice and fairness, and I likewise pledge the power of North Carolina to enforce the law and to maintain order and protect the rights of all the people of this State.

CONCLUSION

The limited time will not permit me to review or discuss in detail the other enactments of this General Assembly, but the newspaper reading public has been kept advised as to all of these measures and from time to time there should be a discussion of many of them in detail.

While not approving all of the measures of this General Assembly, I recur to my opening statement, that as a whole the record made has been one to inspire the confidence and to deserve the commendation of the people of North Carolina. We are facing a new day. We are moving to higher ground. We are daringly and courageously going forward. North Carolina is doing more for the average man in a governmental way than any state in the Union. We are thinking in terms of all of our people. The farmer has had first consideration

in the passage of a tobacco compact bill and in other remedial legislation which will vitally concern and improve agriculture. We have not engaged in any punitive expedition of taxation. We have thought in terms of the unfortunate and the underprivileged and those who have a right to claim the bounty of the State. We have sought to measure up to the standard that government must be determined, in its final analysis, by the type and character of service which it renders to its people, and measured by that standard, this General Assembly has made a high mark in the legislative annals of the Commonwealth.

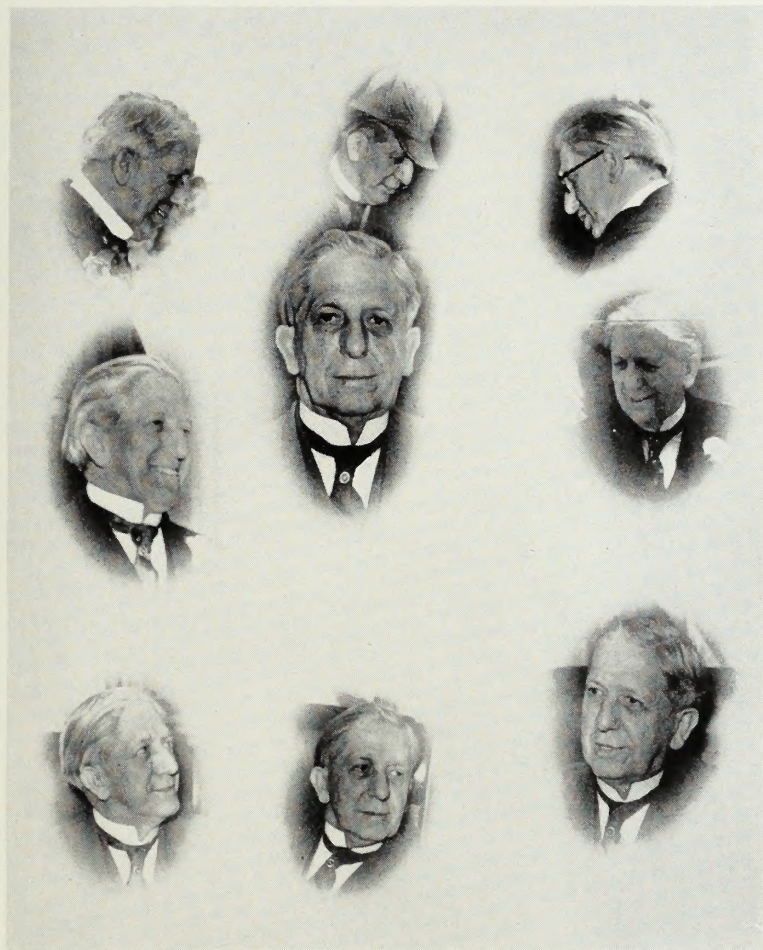
I close with this quotation from my inaugural message, delivered to the General Assembly on January 7th:

I covet for our beloved State harmony, peace, and good will among all classes of our people and mutual confidence and respect for each other. We cannot build a great commonwealth by encouraging discontent and fostering strife, by arousing bitterness and nurturing hatreds, by creating divisions and sponsoring antagonisms. There is room in North Carolina for all shades of opinion and all schools of thought and for a free and full expression of views. We should develop a broad spirit of tolerance for those who differ with us and seek to understand their viewpoint.

This period of change and transition has not affected the fundamentals of life. The stately steppings of time only reveal more clearly the everlasting things that matter to a state or to an individual. The mammon in life and the metallics in government cannot compare with the altruistic principles which are permeating both in this new day of high endeavor in public service.

This General Assembly may be fruitful in legislative service and make many worthwhile enactments, but I predict today that your outstanding achievements will be the Social Security legislation, and you will be longest remembered for the help given to childhood and old age—opportunity to the one and security to the other—thus enabling the children to grow into useful service and the old people to approach the golden glow of an evening sunset with a sense of satisfaction and security which fate and fortune had denied them.

And in that faith we go forward.



CASUAL GLIMPSES OF GOVERNOR HOYT
1937-1941

[Presented by the NEWSPAPERS' PHOTOGRAPHERS
ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA]

NORTH CAROLINA IS NOT EXTRAVAGANT

ADDRESS² BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Roxboro

May 7, 1937

The test of government is the type and quality of service which it gives, and in this day all representative government should be measured in terms of service. North Carolina gladly accepts this standard and pridefully maintains that this State is providing the greatest possible service for the amount of money expended. When you read the amount of the total budget for State expenditures you are impressed with its size, but when you analyze the expenditures you are convinced that there is no extravagance. It is worthwhile to remember that out of every dollar of tax money which comes into the general fund 83 cents is expended for educational and charitable purposes.

When the citizen is called upon to pay taxes to the State he may rely upon the fact that this money is being wisely and judiciously expended, and it should be a source of gratification to the people of North Carolina to know that no other state in the Union provides governmental functions equalling those of North Carolina without levying any tax on real estate for state purposes.

EDUCATION MUST MEET THE PRACTICAL
NEEDS OF LIFEADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
OF COLERAIN HIGH SCHOOL

Colerain

May 14, 1937

Education is the supreme effort of society to equip and train youth for service. The test of the success of education is how well it meets these requirements. Education broadens the

²Governor Hoey spoke extemporaneously. Therefore, only extracts from his remarks are available. In his remarks he here mentioned that the total revenue for the new biennium for general purposes was estimated at \$37,303,200, and then analyzed the expenditures contemplated from this fund. He discussed the sources from which the State raises its revenue and emphasized the fact that it had been the purpose of the General Assembly to equalize the burden of taxation without making it oppressive upon any class or group.

He also discussed the road situation and called attention to the necessity of exercising patience with reference to new road construction, for the reason that the road surplus had already been contracted for and that new road improvement would necessarily be confined to current revenues.

mental vision, expands the intellectual horizon, opens a wide vista of increasing knowledge. All of these are worthwhile accomplishments but, after all, the ultimate purpose of education can only be served if youth is able to apply the knowledge obtained and utilize the training acquired in service.

Unquestionably education must meet the practical needs of life, and in order to qualify youth for service it is essential that practical training be given a larger place in our school system and that along with the cultural training we shall be able to give to the students in our schools that measure of practical experience and instruction that will qualify them to do the practical things in life.

Since North Carolina is still largely an agricultural state and half of our people are engaged in farming, it is highly important that the public schools teach the chemistry of the soil and give the students the benefits of vocational agricultural training, and that similar training be provided to equip the students for service in industry and in all other forms of business and technical training. We must teach our people to work and train them for that work. The intelligent worker who is qualified to do his work well is always in demand.

EDUCATION IS A CONTINUING PROCESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ADULT EDUCATIONAL
ASSOCIATION IN THE CITY AUDITORIUM

Raleigh

May 21, 1937

The results achieved in adult education have surpassed the expectation of the most optimistic sponsors of this far reaching program. The enthusiasm with which it has been received by those for whose special benefit it was inaugurated was a revelation to all and the ready response and eager acceptance of this belated opportunity for self-improvement demonstrates the wisdom of this movement, and the great good accomplished justifies the expenditure of time and money.

Education is a continuing process. It begins with birth and shall continue until death. There is no convenient stopping place in the educational process for the normal mind. The hindrance is the lack of training in youth which would enable the individual to educate himself. If the ground work or basis

of an education is laid in childhood, if only to the extent of reading and writing, it is then possible to go forward and gradually, if slowly, accumulate a store of knowledge and broaden the intellectual horizon and equip one's self for the varied activities of life.

Adult education is providing these facilities now to those who were denied this training and preparation in youth. It is the assurance which a generous government and beneficent State gives to all of its citizens that it is still not too late to enter into a fuller and larger intellectual life and share the possibilities which are within the reach of all who care to dedicate themselves to the task of achieving the worthwhile things of life.

The importance of acquiring the ability to read cannot be adequately emphasized. A very high authority estimates that the human race acquires three-fourths of all it knows through the sense of sight, and the predominating source of this knowledge is reading the printed page in newspapers, books, and other publications. Certainly the radio has increased the importance of the ear in acquiring information, but the most potent and effective method of acquiring the fundamentals of education must come through the ability to read. Adult education is bringing to a vast number of our people the inestimable privilege and opportunity for self-education.

THE ROAD SYSTEM IS FOR THE WHOLE STATE

ADDRESS BEFORE THE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Raleigh

May 25, 1937

I recommended to the General Assembly the creation of ten districts, with a highway commissioner to be selected from each district, with the view of securing more united support on the part of all the people for the highway program and with the view of bringing the highway system into more intimate relationship with the needs of the people in every locality of the State. I do not favor the creation of the impression, however, that our road system is a sectional or local function of the government. Our road system is a state system and should be so regarded, but must be administered with a fair and just regard to local needs. It is my thought that by divid-

ing the State into ten administrative districts you can have a most effective utilization of all the local forces and factors essential to the completest possible development of a well-knit State system of public highways.

While each commissioner is selected from a district, there is a commissioner for the State, and it is not the purpose to set up ten autonomous districts, but rather one autonomy combining the ten districts and representing the whole State.

I think the Commission should reserve to itself the power to formulate the policy for the road system of the State, and the commissioner in each district should be the contact man representing the Commission to aid in solving the local problems and meeting with the representative authorities throughout the several counties and getting an intimate acquaintance of the road needs. I think the commissioners in their respective districts should keep in close contact with the chairman of the commission and there should be full discussion and agreement as to the policy pursued in the districts.

The establishment of districts did not mean and should not be interpreted as doing away with central control, because I think it is essential to have a real head of the Highway Commission and the central activities should be so directed that a harmonious program will obtain throughout the State. I think the chairman should be vested with large powers with reference to the central office and agencies, because there are problems arising constantly which require authoritative action, and it is necessary to have a real directing head.

I feel sure that it will be the wisdom of the Commission to make a careful study of the whole road program and personnel and that after the organization is effected for each district, that changes will only be made in personnel with the distinct purpose of increasing the efficiency and that the selection and direction of the personnel in the central office will be left largely to the discretion and judgment of the chairman. I have absolute confidence in the judgment and wisdom and patriotism of this Commission, and I am expecting you to render outstanding service to the people of the State, with the one thought uppermost in mind—the improvement of all the highways of North Carolina and with special emphasis upon the secondary roads.

I recommend that a special study be made of the prison problem, and your chairman might well call to his assistance

a committee from the Commission to aid him in working out the best solution for the conduct of this important institution. We have around nine thousand people in prison and it is of tremendous importance that we get the best results economically in handling these prisoners, and at the same time that we render the largest possible service in connection with their reclamation. In this connection, I wish to call your attention to the very greatly crowded condition of the camp for women prisoners in Raleigh and to suggest the necessity of providing a building to take care of these unfortunate women. I believe this should receive immediate attention.

I am interested that you give attention to the beautification of our highways. I realize the difficulties with which you have to deal, and I do not think it is practical to plant shrubbery along the highways, but I do believe that it would add wonderfully to the attractiveness if honeysuckle vines or kudzu was placed along the barren banks of the roadside. I also suggest the consideration of the elimination of some of the many unnecessary signs which detract from the beauty of the roadside.

WOMEN'S GROWING FIELD OF ACTIVITY

ADDRESS BEFORE THE GRADUATES OF THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro

June 7, 1937

I do not come to give you advice, but rather to speak my confidence in you. The women are occupying the broadened field of activity and demonstrating their capacity to deal intelligently and efficiently with the problems confronting them. The young women of today understand fully the importance of preparation and equipment for the manifold duties of their expanding service and the success which is attending their efforts bears testimony to their appreciation of the necessity of competing with men on equal terms in many walks of life.

The active participation of women in governmental affairs has been productive of much good. Women have put heart in government, and they have brought many of the fine ideals of the home into the councils of government. They are not content with the mere mechanics of government as it touches

material things, but they envision a government which thinks in terms of childhood, of education, of public health, of social progress and development, of helpfulness to the underprivileged, and security for the old and needy.

Women are the beauty in life. They dare to believe that a community may be greatly improved, a State made beautiful and inviting, rural life enriched and the intellectual horizon broadened—and that education should contribute to all of these worthy objectives, in addition to increasing the efficiency of the individual and making her community-conscious.

LABOR RIGHTS AND PROTECTION

ADDRESS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE ARMORY

New Bern

June 24, 1937

The National Guard is the first arm of defense in time of war and the dependable reliance for maintaining peace and good order in times of internal strife and violent disorder.

Without regard to the balance of the country, North Carolina people believe in maintaining law and order in this State and protecting the rights of all the people, as both human and property rights are held to be sacred and entitled to full protection.

It is the right and privilege of every person to join any labor union he may see fit or refuse to join, just as he may prefer. It is his right to quit work and strike if he wishes, and likewise his right to refuse to strike and continue to work if he so desires, and the right to work is just as sacred as the right to strike. No person has a right to interfere with the freedom of any other person in the exercise of these Constitutional rights of the citizen.

Belonging to a union does not confer any special privileges or rights upon the members to violate the law or engage in violence toward those who do not wish to join, neither does it confer any authority to take possession of the property of the employer. At the same time the right of the worker to join the union must be respected and he shall not be discriminated against for exercising his right.

I am definitely interested in labor achieving all of its worthy objectives, such as improved working conditions, reasonable

hours and fair wages, education for all the children, social security benefits, care for the dependent children, old age assistance, and free school books, but I am thoroughly committed to the policy that these results must be accomplished peaceably and lawfully, and not by violence or intimidation.

We are a peaceful people and I covet a peaceful settlement of all controversies between employer and employees in this State. It should be understood that the conditions of disorder, violence, and anarchy existing in other states will not be tolerated here. The whole sovereign power of North Carolina will be used, if need be, to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his Constitutional rights and in the rightful possession and use of his own property.

DEVOTION TO POPULAR GOVERNMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH
OF NATHANIEL MACON AT HIS HOME SITE

Warren County

June 29, 1937

We come to this shrine to pay tribute to the memory of one of the State's greatest public servants. The virtues and attributes of the model public official flowered in Nathaniel Macon. His greatness served to emphasize his devotion to the cause of popular government and his interest and concern in the average man.

Civilization was not so complex in his day. The processes and activities of government were limited. It was a day of individualism and the government followed largely the thought of Jefferson that it was its sole obligation to maintain the conditions of liberty and leave men alone.

Notwithstanding all the changes which have taken place since Macon's day, his concepts of citizenship and ideals of representative government are still fundamentally sound. The same virtues and attributes possessed by this greatly beloved statesman in his day are essential in the public servant today, and the ideals of the citizens of that period are the only safe guide for our people in this greatly changed order.

The essence of his faith was expressed in his loyalty to true representative government and the strength of his constituency

was the belief in fairness and justice in the administration of public affairs, and liberty and freedom for the individual citizen. The mass movement cannot take the place of the independence and initiative of the individual and we shall lose much when we adopt a policy which seeks to place every person on a dead level. The changing order in the industrial world leads away from individual responsibility and attainment, but we should not permit it to lower our ideals, lessen our faith in ourselves or destroy our personal concepts of individual liberty and freedom.

NORTH CAROLINA IS ENTERING UPON A NEW ERA

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WBT

Charlotte

July 2, 1937

North Carolina is entering upon a new era. The past history of this State evidences the fact that the people have confidence to believe that a great future awaits this Commonwealth. This faith is based upon a knowledge of the resources of North Carolina, of the spirit and temperament of her people, and of the possibilities which await development at the hands of an intelligent citizenship.

The recent General Assembly authorized an expansive advertising program, beginning July 1st, 1937, with an appropriation of a quarter of a million dollars, to carry forward this activity until June 30, 1939. The Board of Conservation and Development, the chosen agency to administer this fund and to direct its expenditure, has given intelligent consideration to the whole advertising program and after weeks of study has formulated plans which should result in great accomplishments in the two years immediately ahead of us and which, I verily believe, will add immeasurably to the permanent growth, progress, and development of the State.

The advertising program of North Carolina will be based upon solid fact and free from bombastic claims, extravagant propaganda, and unwise appeals to the public. The basis of this advertising in all the forms to be utilized will be found in the industrial and manufacturing possibilities of the State, the agricultural, mineral, and timber resources, and the attrac-

tiveness of North Carolina as a variety vacation land. Our State has a wonderful appeal to the tourists interested in the beauty of its scenery and the wealth of its historical shrines and in its delightful playgrounds and recreational centers in the mountains, the seacoast, and the sandhills.

North Carolina's industrial progress challenges the admiration of all those who are familiar with the tremendous strides made by this State in the past 25 years, in which it has outstripped every Southern state in general industry and manufacturing and wrested from Massachusetts the supremacy in textile manufacture. We shall invite the Nation to become acquainted with the advantages which North Carolina has to offer to the investor and those interested in the further development of this splendid activity. We shall not urge any industry to come to North Carolina on the ground that we can furnish cheap labor or that we have long hours, but rather we shall solicit location in this State because we have dependable and reliable labor, intelligent and conscientious laws—justly and fairly administered—with reference to taxation and all other rights common to our citizenship.

Agriculturally North Carolina's cause can be presented upon the basis of unparalleled progress during the past quarter of a century and yet with the possibilities in an agricultural way almost untouched in every section of the State. From the mountains, through the Piedmont, and to the coastal area, we can produce practically everything grown, and the very diversity of our crops furnishes the opportunity for pleasant and profitable occupation, with an increasing profit to those who intelligently till the soil, aid in saving it from erosion, enrich it by rotation of crops, and coöperate together in marketing the varied crops grown in such abounding abundance in this State.

As an evidence of the progress already made in agriculture, I need only say North Carolina stood fifth in the total value of the crops produced in the United States last year and moved up to third place with the main production crops. North Carolina produces more cotton per acre than any state in the Union and occupies a predominant position in the growth of tobacco, besides the manifold other crops and vegetables and fruits grown in every part of the State. The value of the crops grown in North Carolina is equal to those grown in practically all the New England states combined.

More than one-half of the people in this State still reside upon the farm.

The greatest immediate goal in the advertising campaign will be to attract a great number of tourists and visitors to this State. The majesty and splendor of the mountains in the west, including the Great Smoky Mountain Park and the other parks in that section, attract thousands of visitors. The scenic highway, which is nearing completion and which will run for a distance of 70 miles at an altitude of 5,000 feet, will draw visitors from all parts of the earth and become one of the famed highways of the world. The central section has many outstanding resorts, a mild and genial climate, and offers great attractions to those who have leisure or means, while the seacoast and all eastern Carolina is richly endowed with the attractions peculiar to the seacoast and to that fine historic section where nature has been most prodigal in providing places of beauty, pleasure, and amusement.

These appeals can be made with absolute honesty and candor to the world, but if we had nothing more to offer than even the attractions incidentally mentioned in the foregoing, we could not afford to spend the money or devote the energies necessary to conducting an advertising campaign. Above the expense recalled and above the material possibilities for either profit or pleasure is the finer appeal to those who wish to come to a State where old-fashioned Americanism exists and where the people believe in law and order and in the maintenance of fair and just conditions and in the preservation of liberty and rights of every citizen, high or low, rich or poor. North Carolina and North Carolinians believe in the majesty of the law, in obedience to constituted authority, in the right of the individual to own and possess property and to enjoy the fruits and the benefits therefrom, and to be undisturbed in these rights so long as he does not infringe or intrude upon the rights of others.

North Carolina has a just government, it has fair tax laws, it believes in dealing honestly and fairly with all elements of our people, and in doing justice between all classes. We still believe that economy in government is a virtue, and the State of North Carolina has just closed its fiscal year, on June 30, 1937, with a remarkable record of revenue collections and at a rate so low that no other state in the Union can show a record comparable to it. The State collected over \$67,000,000

for the year ending June 30, 1937, at a total cost of less than 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. No other state parallels a record like that. This includes all forms of taxes and represents the last word in economy in collection.

This whole basis of economy runs throughout the administration of the State Government, and less money is spent in North Carolina for the operation of the State Government than any state in the Union that has anything like comparable public service.

North Carolina has the record of having gone through the depression without defaulting in any obligation and without failing in any promise, and is constantly reducing her public debt. In addition to this, the State is rendering unusual public service, being the only state in the Union maintaining an eight-months free school at State expense in every district in the State and maintaining its entire public road system and doing all of this without levying a cent of tax upon real estate.

The State is administering to humanities in a very splendid way, giving increased educational facilities to all the children of the State, providing free school books for all the children in the elementary grades, and transporting more children to school than any other state. The charitable and benevolent institutions have been greatly improved and increased in capacity, and she has complied with all the social security measures for people who work in industry, for the old age assistance and needy children, the blind, and all those who have a claim upon the bounty and care of the State.

The humanity of the State is being expressed in a new avenue of service in ministering to the prisoners of the State, by establishing religious and educational directorships for the benefit of the prisoners. Previously a great parole system has been put into effect and the State is now preparing to do an outstanding piece of work in connection with probation. Probation is to take care of and give a chance to those who have reformed or give evidence of reformation after they have been in prison.

As North Carolina approaches her advertising program, the State should set her own house in perfect order. I call upon all the people of North Carolina to realize that we receive visitors and to accord to them that cordiality of greeting and courtesy of association which will make a favorable impression for the State. Certainly the State Highway Patrol

and officers of the State and all the counties and municipalities and all those who serve the State or any other agency of government should feel a special obligation to show friendliness, courtesy, and consideration to the visitors coming to our State.

Let's make North Carolina beautiful in every village, town, or city, and throughout the countryside. North Carolina should be kept clean and every effort put forth to increase its beauty and add to its attractiveness, for this is our State. Let's make these improvements because of the joy and pleasure and satisfaction that it will give to us, and because of the fine impression it will create on all visitors to this Commonwealth. Let's safeguard the public health, exercise care and caution on our highways, save our people and the visitors from the dangers of accident and death in travel, preserve our own independence of thought and action, and be ourselves obedient to the law and inculcate a spirit of reverence and respect for the law in all those with whom we come in contact. North Carolina is entering upon a new era, with daring purpose, and we invite all who share our ideals and who believe in the finer, better things of life and who would like to aid us in building character as well as building a commonwealth, to abide with us here. I admonish every citizen of the State to become a sales agent for North Carolina and to speak the language of courage, faith, and optimism, based upon fact and founded upon the stern actualities of the assets in resources of character possessed by North Carolina.

BIRTH OF ENGLISH CIVILIZATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON NORTH CAROLINA DAY
AT THE ROANOKE ISLAND CELEBRATION
Manteo

July 22, 1937

The history of the early settlement of the pioneers who came to our shores is most interesting. The celebration this year of the 350th anniversary of the birth of English civilization in America furnishes the occasion for a revival of interest in the daring exploits of those adventurous spirits who first visited this section and established a colony here.

The landing of the Sir Walter Raleigh expedition under Governor John White, on Roanoke Island, in what is now North Carolina, in July 1587, marked the real occupancy of the land and the location of the colony here, although other expeditions had been previously made to this new world under the direction of Sir Walter Raleigh. Numbered among the colonists was Eleanor Dare, daughter of Governor White, and she became the mother of Virginia Dare, who was born in the colony. Governor White returned to England to get other recruits and additional supplies and was detained there until 1590. Upon his return to this country no trace could be found of any of the colonists and to this day the tragedy of the "Lost Colony" remains unsolved.

We stand on historic ground, sacred to the memory of the brave and courageous souls, who dared the hardships and privations of an ocean voyage and life in a primitive land, in order that they might plant a new civilization in a new world. After 350 years of progress and advancement we come back to this place of beginning to recount the history of our country and take new courage as we go forward.

America is still vibrant with the courage and daring of our adventurous forbears. The ideals which the early settlers held sacred are still revered. The faith which they cherished has sustained our ancestors through all the changing vicissitudes of our developing civilization and is our most precious heritage today. The spirit of independence and love of liberty and freedom have characterized our people throughout all of their eventful history.

We invite all of America to visit this sacred shrine during the period of this celebration and be imbued afresh with the spirit of the founding fathers and have a re-baptism of self-reliance, independence, courage, and faith.

North Carolina was the birthplace of English-speaking civilization in this country and the obligation rests upon her to lead the Nation in preserving that civilization for those who come after us. While we observe North Carolina Day here let us dedicate ourselves to the challenging task of giving to America a living example of a great state, courageously going forward in material progress, educational endeavor, and humanitarian achievement—a state where law and order prevail, and where the rights of all the people are protected, and where every person

is free and secure in the enjoyment of his liberty and the possession of his property.

THE HONOR OF THE SOLDIER ENDURES

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION
Durham

July 27, 1937

More than twenty years ago the United States entered the World War. Previous to our entry President Woodrow Wilson had stated our objectives with marked clarity and persuasive power. The whole world knew that we had no selfish purpose to serve; that we coveted no territory—sought no indemnities and nurtured no lust for power. If any soldiers on earth ever engaged in armed conflict, free from selfishness and greed, the American forces in the World War can rightfully claim that distinction.

The high purpose of our Nation was so splendidly stated by President Wilson that every American soldier became a commissioned patriot to aid in establishing the right of small nations and weak peoples to have self-determination, and to make the whole world safe for self-government and forever to end war. That the winning of the war failed to bring a realization of these hopes and dreams in no wise detracts from the heroism and sacrifice of you who responded to your country's call and of your gallant comrades who made the supreme sacrifice in the titantic struggle.

The glory of the soldier is not dimmed by the after events of the war. History records the failures of war. Victory may mean little more than defeat and the loss in blood and treasure can never be compensated for in material assets or human achievements, and yet the honor of the soldier endures. The imperishable fame with which we enshrine our heroic dead and their courageous comrades who live is the tribute which a grateful people give unstintedly to those who in the hour of supreme peril daringly follow the flag and defy danger and death in the discharge of duty and in loyalty to a cause. It was your high privilege thus to serve your country in the greatest drama of all time and to deserve and win the everlasting gratitude of a generous people.

The same high impulses of patriotism and service which characterize a real soldier find a ready need in all walks of private life. I warmly congratulate every member of the American Legion upon your splendid record in war. I covet for you the same high consecration to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The attributes of the soldier—courage, loyalty, and patriotism—are so needed in our body politic today.

Your conventions in which you assemble together and renew your friendships and refresh your memories of the stirring days of war service should furnish the occasion for a rededication of yourselves to the cause of peace and the purposes of good citizenship. Your country needs you now just as sorely as it needed you in war days. You are the real guardians of genuine Americanism and the whole Nation expects you to continue as its mighty bulwark of defense against the un-American isms which are seeking to gain a foot-hold in this country and are thoroughly subversive of our form of government and destructive of our ideals.

PROGRESS IN ROAD CONSTRUCTION

ADDRESS DELIVERED UPON THE OCCASION OF OPENING THE NEW
"COTTON ROAD"

Clinton

August 3, 1937

Road building is a developing science. Progress has been made in the study of road construction and road materials. It is no longer deemed essential to survey a road so that it will be practically level. Experience has demonstrated that grades are not destructive of the efficiency of a highway and frequently the roads crossing hills on the surface rather than through deep cuts are just as useful and beautiful, besides being decidedly more economical in construction.

The use of new materials in road construction may mark a new era, not alone in road building, but in the use of other factors which will increase the demand for farm products. Experiments have been made for some time in the use of cotton fabrics as a road binder and its utility and effectiveness for this purpose may now be said to have passed the experimental stage.

Today we come to dedicate a *Cotton Road*. At other places in the State small stretches of roads have been built with the use of cotton fabric, but this is the first complete road constructed by the State under the supervision of the Federal Government in which this material has been used. The road from Clinton to Faison is said to be the longest cotton road in the United States.

This dedication not only marks a new era in road building but it opens a rich new market for cotton, which is of tremendous importance to the South generally and to North Carolina cotton farmers and mill owners and operatives in particular. Every mile of cotton road built absorbs in cotton re-enforcing fabric approximately 10,500 square yards, which represents 8 or 10 bales of cotton, or the production from 10 or 20 acres. This road is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and hence there was used in its construction about 150,000 square yards of cotton fabric or around 140 bales of cotton.

The significance of this new use of cotton to the farmer and manufacturer can be readily visualized when we realize that engineers estimate that of the 900,000 miles of now unimproved dirt roads in the United States where traffic conditions require surfacing, 600,000 miles will ultimately be given a bituminous surfacing. In addition to that potential market for a total of from five to six million bales of cotton, approximately 45,000 miles of bituminous surfaced highways are re-surfaced annually, creating a new market in the latter field alone of around 400,000 bales annually. Of course this contemplates the acceptance and use of the cotton fabric as a standard road binder, and those most familiar with its use are firmly convinced of its superior value.

The Cotton Textile Institute has labored unceasingly to open up this and other new markets for cotton. Ten years ago a cotton re-enforced highway was regarded as a fantastic day dream, but the practicability of this character of road construction has been so thoroughly established by subjecting it to the widest possible extremes of weather and traffic, that the United States Government was induced to put on a nation-wide demonstration. The result was that last year 570 miles of cotton roads were constructed in different localities in more than 20 states under the supervision of the government, which provided nearly six million square yards of cotton fabric free in order that this demonstration in road building



THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., SEPTEMBER 14, 1937.
Left to right: Governor Hoey, Mrs. Hoey, and Governor Henry H. Blood of Utah.
See page 132 for Governor Hoey's address.

might be given throughout the country. The government is also encouraging the use of this cotton fabric membrane principle in the construction of airport runways, irrigation ditches, malaria control ditches and in terrace run-off ditches in soil erosion control projects. There is much encouragement for the cotton farmer and the mill owner and mill worker in the enlarged uses being developed for cotton and the government is giving definite assistance.

THE TOBACCO CROP IN NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF THE TOBACCO MARKET
Whiteville

August 10, 1937

Today in North Carolina the tobacco markets open in all the border belt counties. This is a significant occasion. Tobacco is North Carolina's greatest money crop and this State leads the whole Nation in the growth of flue-cured tobacco. In these border line counties the reports show the largest tobacco acreage on record—71,000 acres. From a rather hasty inspection and judging from the estimates of experienced tobacco men the farmers of this section are engaged in harvesting the best tobacco crop grown in recent years in both quality and quantity.

It is impossible to predict with assurance tobacco prices, but the openings in other markets encourage us to believe that a reasonable price will be realized this year. North Carolina sought to aid the tobacco farmer in securing a satisfactory price by adopting the desired legislation for production control, but other tobacco states failed to coöperate; hence the legislation became inoperative. Notwithstanding this the outlook is promising for fair prices.

The importance of the tobacco crop to North Carolina farmers is shown by the fact that the cash income last year from this source was \$106,731,000—nearly three times as great as any other crop. Good authorities estimate that this year's crop should bring around \$121,000,000. When you add to this the wealth that flows to North Carolina workers and stockholders from the manufacture of tobacco you can begin to appreciate the extent of this industry and its relative impor-

tance in the agricultural and business life of the State. The Federal Government shares the benefit of tobacco growing and manufacturing, for it collects annually from our tobacco manufacturers more money in taxes than the manufacturers realize in profits, and the farmers receive for growing it, both combined.

This is a rich agricultural section. You have wonderful crops. The soil is fertile and will grow almost anything in great abundance. It is yours to conserve, yours to enrich still further, yours to diversify, and yours to make livable for yourself and for those who labor with you. Let's encourage farm and home ownership. Let's still further encourage the diversification of crops and preach more effectively and practically the doctrine of living at home for both landowner and tenant. In this way we can the more readily bring enduring prosperity to each and more quickly translate tenants into landowners.

NORTH CAROLINA IS SANELY GOING FORWARD

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND COUNTY ACCOUNTANTS
Wrightsville Beach

August 11, 1937

North Carolina is in good condition financially. She has a balanced budget and a comfortable surplus. The State passed through the depression without defaulting in any of her obligations and succeeded in actually reducing her public debt in a substantial way. Notwithstanding the new bond issue for permanent improvements authorized by the last General Assembly and issued in June, the public debt was still further reduced by the bond retirements on July 1st.

In recent years the State has assumed responsibility for many governmental agencies formerly conducted by the counties, thus relieving the counties of tax burdens hitherto imposed upon the taxpayers of the several counties to provide for such activities as public schools and public roads—the construction and maintenance of the latter. The reason was clear. This course was necessary if anything like uniformity was to be provided for our people. These services have now been extended to provide

free school books for students in the elementary grades and assistance to old age and dependent children in conjunction with the county and Federal governments.

We have about reached the limit of the State's capacity to assume county obligations and perform county services. The purpose was not centralization of authority at Raleigh, although that may have resulted, but rather the imperative need of the times and the inability of the counties to finance themselves and support these services of government in the period of depression.

I wish to congratulate warmly the counties upon their recovery. You are due much of the credit for maintaining the credit of your county in many instances and restoring its credit in others. In conjunction with the Local Government Commission you have succeeded in getting most of your counties out of default and in sound financial condition. In the peak of the depression 62 of 100 counties were in default in the payment of principal or interest or both. Now only 26 are in default and 10 of these have proposed refunding plans which have been assented to by a majority of the creditors, but the exchange of bonds has not yet been made. There is no question but they will go through. Nine other counties are negotiating settlements, which will leave only seven counties in which no plans for re-financing have been proposed. These will be taken up just as soon as it is possible to do so.

Very satisfactory arrangements have been made by most of the counties. New bonds have been exchanged for the old ones after agreements had been reached with their creditors and interest rates adjusted in accordance with the ability of the counties to pay and the equities of the situation. Great savings have been effected in interest and further savings may be effected by the purchase of the bonds by the county below par, and the obtaining of even more advantageous interest rates. This improved condition of the county finances is a source of gratification and the careful and prudent administration of county finances by your respective bodies will aid in still further improving the financial condition of these important governmental units.

The Property Classification Amendment Commission has a very important function to perform. This Commission is composed of a group of intelligent citizens interested in studying our taxation situation in general, and the special problems relat-

ing to homestead exemptions, intangibles, and forestry classification. Certainly all of these questions deserve careful study and unbiased consideration. You should aid this Commission in every possible way by furnishing factual data for its guidance in reaching a just conclusion on these vital questions.

The financial rehabilitation in government in North Carolina is in harmony with the stabilization of agriculture and the renaissance of industry. Good crops abound throughout the State, manufacturing has been attaining high rank in quality and quantity production, wages were increased 10 per cent last December and another 10 per cent in May, State employees received 10 per cent increase in salary July 1st and school teachers will receive another 10 per cent this year in addition to the 5 per cent last year. The State is going forward sanely and in peace.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION
Greensboro

August 16, 1937

You are the chief law officers in your respective counties. Much depends upon you and your conduct of this responsible position as to the measure of respect accorded the law and its enforcement officers in your territory. Law enforcement is a relative term. It may be effective and therefore guarantee a maximum of security to the citizens of the county and insure the peace and good order of society, or it may be lax and uncertain and hence of little practical value in preventing crime or apprehending criminals.

The officer who discharges his duty faithfully and fearlessly—who is alert and vigilant—and believes in law enforcement as a vital part of government is a valuable asset to any community and one of the best insurance policies against crime. Even the criminal respects the officer who courageously performs his duty and refuses to be swerved from the path of right.

The last Legislature, in accordance with my recommendation, provided for the creation of a fund to pay expenses of officers who are injured in the line of duty and to assist the family or

dependents of officers who may lose their lives in service. I think this was wise legislation and it is hoped that enough will accumulate in the fund by the end of the year to establish it upon a permanent basis. The officer incarnates the law and risks his life constantly for the protection of the public and the safe-guarding of our person and property.

I wish to see the law enforcing agencies of the State so coördinated as to secure a better enforcement of our laws and make certain the apprehension and punishment of criminals. It is the purpose of the State to have the highway patrol coöperate fully with the sheriffs and police officers throughout the State. Of course the patrol gives special attention to the highways, but they are clothed with full power and authority as officers of the law, with jurisdiction extending across county lines and anywhere in the State, and hence can be of invaluable assistance in periods of emergency, much of which service will tend to make travel on the highways safer.

Law enforcement can only be made effective when the spirit of law observance is inculcated in the minds of our people. Public sentiment favoring law observance is the best tonic for officers and public officials in enforcing the law. The records of our courts continue to show that liquor is one of the chief causes of crime, and every officer should bear in mind that it is just as much a violation of law for a bootlegger to make or sell liquor in dry territory as it is in counties where liquor stores have been established. When the citizens by their votes have decreed that liquor shall not be sold in their counties they are entitled to a vigorous enforcement of the law and every good citizen should help to see that the law is not nullified.

The officers come in contact with the public. Visitors and strangers passing through the State gain their impression of the people generally by the treatment accorded them by the officers. Courtesy and politeness pay handsome dividends and I wish to admonish every city, county, and State officer to realize his high responsibility as a representative of this great Commonwealth, and to conduct himself so as to command the respect and merit the esteem of the public. This will be the best advertising the State can get.

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT

ADDRESS³ DELIVERED BEFORE THE WOMEN'S CLUB
Smithfield

September 8, 1937

The activity of women in government has been surprising and gratifying. Granted the full right of suffrage in 1920 the women have demonstrated their interest in public affairs by participating in elections and government freely since that time, and in this short period have attained enviable distinction in public service and manifested fine capacity for understanding the fine art of politics. I am using that term in the better sense as illustrating knowledge of the processes of government and the will to exert a proper influence in the selection of candidates and the formulation of measures in the public interest.

Women, however, do not render their greatest service by holding public office, as capable as they have proved themselves to be. But their sphere of greatest influence is in the promotion of good causes and the securing of legislation of a beneficial and helpful character in the field of education, public health, the general welfare, and the development of a great humanitarian policy for the State.

It has been given to woman to sense the need of those who are not in position to present their own claims. She voices the hope of the underprivileged, champions the cause of all who labor under some special handicap, and is always an advocate of childhood and concerned for adequate educational facilities. She is quick to see an opportunity for community benefit or progress and for the beautiful in nature—along roadsides, in woodland, park or garden—which at once enlists her interest and is accorded her sponsorship. Because of her motherhood of the race she thinks deeper of those things which involve the future of the boys and girls and she is alert in her support of every governmental agency which promises to raise the standards of our civilization and safeguard the future of our citizenship.

As an evidence of the extent to which women have been taking an active part in government, I need only recall that in the last general election about 45 per cent of the total vote

³Governor Hoyer spoke extemporaneously. Therefore, only extracts from his remarks are available. Governor Hoyer discussed quite fully the three coordinated branches of government—executive, legislative, and judicial—and the effective part women are called upon to play in these branches.

was cast by women. The women of this State have shown commendable interest in party affairs—the party of their choice. This is as it should be. Very little can be accomplished by assuming a non-partisan or independent attitude, for this means that you would have no voice in the selection of candidates or formulation of policies in either party, and hence would have no influence in any party council, but simply left to make a choice between the candidates after nomination and the platform after adoption. The average woman wisely prefers to have a voice in naming candidates and writing platforms and hence she identifies herself definitely with the political party of her choice.

FARMERS MUST DIVERSIFY THEIR CROPS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COASTAL PLAIN TEST FARM MEETING
Willard

September 9, 1937

Agriculture has been the basic groundwork of American prosperity. It has been the reliance of a vast proportion of our population for a livelihood and we all live by virtue of its contribution to our physical needs. The constant struggle in government has been to establish a parity of helpfulness to agriculture commensurate with that afforded industry. The government is now endeavoring to meet these needs and give to the farmer an even chance and enable him to share some of the real benefits arising from governmental assistance.

The farmer must still solve his own problems. Advice, assistance, and direction, all will prove beneficial, but the management and control of the farm is a personal matter and requires the intelligent consideration of every individual farmer. There never was a time when it was more incumbent upon the farmer to live at home than at the present. The great basic crops like cotton and tobacco are meeting such keen competition by the increased production in other countries, as well as here in the United States, that the wise farmer cannot afford to ignore these conditions and continue the cultivation of these crops to the neglect of the growing of home supplies.

It is an old admonition and quite commonplace to urge the farmer to grow everything needed in the way of supplies on his

farm and to insist that every tenant do likewise, and yet this is the only safe way to economic security and independence. We cannot concentrate on one or two money crops and risk buying all other supplies. This course will continue to prove suicidal. We must diversify our crops and grow the necessary food crops for man and beast on every farm. This will enable every farmer and tenant to live better, to be provided with a balanced diet, to prevent pellagra and to grow healthy children. It will enable the farmer to utilize the money received from the so-called money crops to provide the other necessities and some of the comforts of life for his family and to make the necessary improvements on his farm.

We must increase our livestock. Every facility is at hand for growing profitably hogs, cattle, and other livestock, and North Carolina is very far behind in the quantity of animals raised on the farm. Every tenant farmer should have cows, hogs, chickens, and other livestock. It would save immensely in the supply bill and furnish wholesome food during the whole year, and in many instances the landlord has found it real economy to assist his tenant in procuring them.

I am tremendously interested in research work in solving the farm problems and aiding in the prevention of damage to crops by insects and other destroying pests. New and profitable uses have been and are being found for various farm products. The government has inaugurated a great agricultural program in soil conservation and other practical methods of crop control, but after all the farmer is the key man in the solving of his own problems, and economic security will come to him because of his intelligence, industry, and wisdom in dealing with the situation on his own farm.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS EVERYTHING

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE CONVENTION OF
YOUNG DEMOCRATS
Winston-Salem

September 10, 1937

The processes of democracy continue to vindicate the wisdom of the founders of this Republic. Contrary to predictions of the dire results to follow the establishment of a government

dependent upon popular approval of its citizenship for life, this Nation has survived the ravages of war and braved the storms of economic disaster and today leads the nations of the world in the ways of peace and in the preservation of the individual rights and personal liberties of the citizen. Government resting upon the consent of the governed is still a reality in the experience of mankind and America affords a living example of a free people passing through the carnage of war and the wreckage of material values with its governmental structure remaining intact, its Constitution unchanged, and the guaranties of the Bill of Rights the rich heritage of all the people.

Young Democrats can find much of which to be proud in the history of America's triumph over the depression and mastery of problems challenging the very existence of democratic government, and should take new courage in the faith of the principles of the historic Democratic party as they have been applied in bringing government home to the people and making it the servant of all in meeting the needs of the whole people.

North Carolina democracy offers its record of achievement in the fields of governmental service to the whole people of the State for the approval of young Democrats. It is willing to place that record alongside that of any state in the Union and invite a comparison. No state gives to its citizens more for every tax dollar collected than does North Carolina. Finances must necessarily enter vitally into consideration of all well ordered government. A state cannot operate long unless it has a balanced budget. It cannot print currency and it cannot mint money. Its credit is not unlimited. Expenditures must be held within receipts.

It should be a source of gratification to every citizen of the State of all political parties that North Carolina met every obligation during the depression and never defaulted in promise or payment. It quickly achieved and constantly maintained a balanced budget. It is one of the six states in the Union that has actually reduced its public debt, while many other states were greatly increasing the burden of debt. On January 1, 1933, the bonded debt of the State reached the peak at \$174,037,749, after deducting the sinking fund. On September 1, 1937, the bonded debt had been reduced to \$144,331,671, after deducting the sinking fund, being a net reduction of

\$29,706,078, notwithstanding the State issued this year over three million dollars for much needed permanent public improvements.

North Carolina stands alone among the sisterhood of states in the fact that it maintains an eight-months school term in every district in the State and maintains and constructs all public roads at State expense, and does it without levying a tax upon any kind of property except intangibles, and it divides that tax with the counties. The State has no parallel in the economical administration of its State government. Less than five cents out of the dollar pays this cost. Economy in government is still a virtue in North Carolina.

The recent General Assembly authorized the heaviest expenditures in the history of the State. But there was no extravagance and every dollar appropriated can be wisely spent in harmony with a great program of advancement in education, in road maintenance, in health work and welfare service, in social security and enlarged charitable institutions, in prison reform and reclamation work, with special attention to first offenders and youthful criminals, and in a sane advertising program presenting the sources and attractions of the State. But in doing all of this there was more reduction than increase in taxes, although better provision was made for securing a more uniform and effective collection of all taxes.

The public schools—the university of all the people—will receive \$24,000,000 this year, besides having free school books furnished to all the children in the elementary grades, which includes the seventh grade. Incidentally, this State transports more children to school than any other state. The schools have the largest enrollment in history. Many towns, cities, and counties have voted supplements providing the ninth month of free school. All colleges and universities are overflowing with students. Over \$6,000,000 will be expended for old age assistance and the support of dependent children, this fund provided by the State, National, and county governments. The new tubercular sanatorium at Black Mountain is nearing completion and all charitable institutions have received substantial increases in appropriations to aid in taking care of those who are clamoring to be admitted. North Carolina has not neglected the humanities and the whole program of social service, public health, and general welfare is being steadily advanced.

Every effort is being made to improve our State highways and maintain the secondary roads in passable condition at all times. An appropriation of \$5,800,000 was made by the Legislature for the maintenance of these county roads for the year ending June 30, 1938. As soon as it was determined that the highway revenues would permit it I promptly allocated \$2,000,000 additional to be used now on these county roads in preparation for the winter. The highways of North Carolina are a source of pride to all of our people and furnish a ready means of travel throughout the State. The system is unexcelled and the high standard of service heretofore obtaining shall be maintained.

No reference to the State's record of progress would be complete without a review of its large prison population and the determined effort being made to meet the needs of this situation. All kinds of people are in prison—some good, some bad, and others very bad. The State has adopted a parole policy in harmony with the Federal system which embodies the privileges of reward and punishment. This system is developing splendidly and those who are familiar with its operation recognize its value as an agency of reclamation. The small number of revocations of paroles demonstrates the good results of trusting those who are trying to go straight and giving them another chance. When they fail it becomes news and is publicized, whereas no accounting is made of the vast majority who keep the faith and justify the confidence reposed in them by continuing law abiding citizens and leading exemplary lives. The parole deals with the prisoner after he has gotten in prison and served a portion of his term. Another important agency will come into service on October first—the probation system—which is intended to deal with those who have committed offences, but have not hitherto gone to prison, and the effort is to save them to society and keep them from becoming criminals. This applies with special emphasis to youthful offenders. We can all look hopefully to this new agency for beneficial results in dealing with the increasing number of law violators.

Every effort shall be put forth to help and reclaim those in prison and to return them to society better than when they came into the custody of the State. Religious and educational training will be provided and systems of honor and reward maintained, but those who are incorrigible and criminals by nature must be controlled and kept in prison for the period

of their terms and no effort shall be spared to make the prison escape proof. The people of the State are entitled to protection from these desperate characters who prey upon their lives and property while at large.

I visualize a great future for North Carolina. The beginning of our nation-wide advertising program gives promise of achieving substantial results. The State has everything. We know of the limitless resources in agriculture, industry, mineral wealth, and electric power, to say nothing of the scenic beauty and majestic splendor of mountain heights and coastal plains, and now since we shall sanely and sensibly present this picture to the world we may reasonably expect an increasing flow of visitors, many permanent residents and a fuller development of all of our resources. With it all I covet a continuation of the North Carolina spirit, an increased respect for law and order, a reverence for sacred things, a finer appreciation of the rights of each other and a determined purpose to preserve peace and harmony in this blessed State.

THE INCREASING SCOPE OF FEDERAL AUTHORITY

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE
Atlantic City, N. J.

September 14, 1937

I welcome the opportunity to attend this conference of governors and to become better acquainted with those who are dealing with the same problems which confront me daily and are charged with the responsibilities similar to my own.

The subject assigned me for discussion: "The Increasing Scope of Federal Authority," has engaged the attention of thoughtful people in all the states for many years, and has been brought forcibly to the fore during the years of the depression when the activities of the Federal Government have been greatly magnified and extended into many fields not hitherto entered, so that a common inquiry is "What next?"

The ancient doctrine of State Rights has agitated the public mind for decades and furnished the theme for many political debates and public discussions, and the virtues and limitations of this doctrine have become well established in public thought. I do not need to declare my views upon this question, since

the section from which I hail and my life-time political affiliation, would indicate my reverence for the State as the prime unit of government and my belief in its efficiency to meet the needs of a free people in their ordinary affairs of life and its supremacy in determining the policies of government within its borders. My political philosophy remains unchanged. Yet I confess that circumstances and altered conditions have made it necessary for me to recognize that the State has been gradually surrendering its sovereignty in one particular and another to the Federal Government without making any specific grant. By common consent the people have accepted governmental favors and assistance, and have relied upon Federal authority and agencies to administer various forms of governmental service within the State, in its regulation and control of the activities of the people in the several states engaged in the same form of employment or business.

There has been an increasing centralization of authority in Washington. This trend is not of recent origin. I well remember that a quarter of a century ago the theme was one of warm discussion in newspapers and in the public forum of debate. The country was warned of the results to follow the encouragement which was offered by the states to the general government to come into their borders and perform all kinds of governmental service. The spending of money by Washington to aid in projects meant that certain standards provided by Washington were to be observed and that similar regulations would control and direct the policy, even when the State and Federal governments jointly contributed to the enterprise.

Through the years this centralization of authority has been accentuated and the financial wreckage and economic disaster furnished the occasion for greatly augmented encroachments upon State authority. Multiplied Federal agencies operate in all the states and perform functions hitherto limited to local units of government, such as public charities, or the regulation of business or farmer organizations. Without regard to individual views it is of no effect to cry out against these encroachments upon the provinces of local governments and against this assumption of authority and service by the Federal Government. The people of the several states have been wildly clamoring for this governmental assistance and demanding enlarged service from the Federal Government.

The trend has been for thirty years and is increasing today to drive down the importance and power of the smaller unit of government and to enhance the prestige and power of the larger. I am not saying that this is bad or that it is good. I am making the observation. Let me illustrate with what has happened in support of public schools in North Carolina.

In 1901, the General Assembly of North Carolina for the first time in history made an appropriation from the general fund of the State treasury to be distributed among the poorer counties of North Carolina as an equalizing fund for the public schools. It appropriated \$100,000. This appropriation is referred to as "the first hundred thousand." Before that time the public schools were supported by the counties and the local communities. In some districts there were good school buildings, trained teachers and an eight-months term. In others, there were one-room houses, neighborhood teachers and a three-months term. This policy of State aid became popular. By 1910 it amounted to \$250,000. In 1929 it reached \$6,500,000. The momentum was so great that in 1931 the State took over the entire financial support of the constitutional six-month term in all of the one hundred counties, and in 1933 increased the term to eight months and appropriated \$16,500,000 for this purpose. In 1937, the present General Assembly has just appropriated \$24,000,000. Thus we see the shifting of the burden of public education from the local units of the government as it becomes the obligation of the State. I am not unmindful of the fact that this shifting has much to be said in its favor. But here I am illustrating a trend.

It is amazing to observe how this state precedent has extended its educational limits and is now becoming essentially interwoven with our national policy. The Federal Government has for a good many years been increasing its interest in and its aid to public education in the states. There is pending today in the Congress a bill introduced by Senators Black and Harrison to appropriate \$100,000,000 for public education in the United States. Those of us who know how a movement of this nature once begins and takes root would hardly hesitate to predict that if this bill passes it will develop into a national repetition of what has occurred in North Carolina. If it passes, I would not hesitate to predict that within the next 10 years the Federal Government will be appropriating at least \$500,000,000 for public education.

It naturally follows, as a matter of course, that when the Federal Government steps into the performance of what has been accepted heretofore as a state function, the Federal Government will follow with a program of control. We have but to look at the policy that has been developed with respect to the construction of state highways during the extended period of increasing Federal aid to have a pretty clear idea as to whether control follows appropriations. In many states most of highway construction built since 1931 has been built out of Federal aid, and the United States Bureau of Public Roads has an effective if indirect voice in deciding the type of road to be built, the location, and the time.

I have just discussed schools. In 1929 the State of North Carolina assumed the maintenance of every mile of county and township roads—comprising then over 45,000 miles—in addition to the primary State Highway system, and all counties and townships were relieved of any burden or responsibility for road maintenance or construction, and prohibited from levying any taxes for this purpose. The State builds and maintains all highways now and the smaller units of government have no financial responsibility and no power of control. This is but another evidence of the diminishing importance of the counties and townships and the centralizing of power in the State. The State levies no taxes on property for either roads or schools.

These are but two illustrations. The tendency runs through all governmental service. The same process has been going on in the State with reference to the smaller units of government and has obtained in the Nation as affecting the several states.

In the matter of relief we see the most striking recent illustration of the modern tendency to move the functions of government to successively larger units. When the interest in relief problems first became acute in the early stages of the depression, it was purely a matter of local concern and responsibility. Local private agencies tackled it. As the depression grew they quickly exhausted their resources and abilities and called upon the local units of government for public assistance. Before a plan of coöperation had even been worked out the problem became too big for both types of the local agencies, and demand was made upon the states. The states very promptly found that the burden—compared with today,

relatively light—was too great for them to match their revenue sources which were progressively drying up.

At their insistence, the Federal Government then entered the picture. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was authorized and empowered to lend \$300,000,000 to the states for the administration of relief. This seemed to me in North Carolina, and I suspect it did to you in your state, to be a staggering sum to spend for public relief. Two desires were uppermost in the states—one to get their proper share of the relief funds—the other to meet the needs economically. Looking at the states as a whole, it seems to me that, from the initial appropriation of \$300,000,000 as a grant to finish out the five months remaining in that fiscal year, the desire to get "our share" has won out over the desire to administer economically—in my State and yours and all the states.

These illustrations indicate a definite lack of ability on the part of state governments to meet important situations and vital issues which are inherently, with unimportant exceptions, internal local problems of the particular state in which they arise. Problems of this general sort do not just naturally go to Washington and knock at the door of the Federal Government. They evolved into Federal problems. They got Federal consideration because the governments of our states did not stand up in meeting these problems at the time when they could have in large measure solved them themselves. They have been allowed to become competitive as between the states just as surely as have such problems as the hours of labor in cotton mills or the acreage planted in tobacco.

Much has been accomplished in many states by reorganization programs, in which the various state agencies have been coördinated and rendered more efficient; power has been centralized and economies effected in administration; budgets have been adopted and expenditures held within the limits of income and available revenue. I pause to say that my State has profited much by the adoption of budgetary control and strict observance of business administration and economy with the result that we have met all obligations promptly throughout the period of the depression and substantially reduced the public debt, and maintained a balanced budget.

Notwithstanding all of these achievements by the states in strengthening the governmental structure there are so many things that the states have not been able to accomplish. No



Left to right: Governor Hoey, Mrs. Hoey, and Count René Doynel de Saint-Quentin, France's Ambassador to the United States, who addressed the State Literary and Historical Association at its annual meeting in Raleigh, N. C., December 2, 1938.

type of reorganization or concentration of state agencies has succeeded in overcoming the impotence of the state to deal effectively and constructively with problems that arise in a particular state's relationship to its neighboring and competing states. I mean states that are geographically, racially and economically homogeneous. To illustrate: the people of North Carolina find themselves today as much concerned in many important issues affecting their lives and their welfare with the standards and quality of government of Virginia and Tennessee on the one side, and South Carolina and Georgia on the other, as they are with the standard and quality of government which they provide for themselves. The hours of labor permitted in the cotton mills of South Carolina and Georgia have a more direct effect upon the welfare of a large part of the industrial citizenship of North Carolina than does the question of county or state maintenance of highways in that state. The control or lack of control of tobacco or cotton acreage in North Carolina is of vital concern and economic interest to all of the other tobacco or cotton producing states. The state is powerless to legislate on these important questions beyond its territorial limits, and hence this furnishes an additional opportunity for the Federal authority to be exercised. We have witnessed the extension of this authority in the field of agriculture, manufacturing, banking, railroads, and general relief work, not to mention the wedge of this encroachment by furnishing financial assistance in many other activities.

What can be done about it and what should the states undertake to do? If the states continue to suffer further encroachments upon their sovereign authority it will be due largely to lack of wisdom and foresight and courage to handle the problems that are essentially interwoven with similar problems in other states—problems that are either regional or national in scope and effect. I do believe that neighboring states, homogeneous in people and ways of life and livelihood, can informally coöperate to excellent advantage. I believe they may find ways of doing this if the road can be paved so as to disabuse their minds of the fear that they may lose something in that action or that advantage will be taken of them by smarter neighbors. The field of coöperative legislation and the will to adopt uniform laws by the states similarly interested and affected touching vital questions affecting the economic status offers the most hopeful avenue of approach

for the settlement of these questions short of Federal regulation and control, and the increasing usurpation of the authority of the states.

There has been evolved in the minds of the people of all the states a new philosophy of the functions of government in an enlightened modern civilization, and whether we approve or not there are many assumptions of authority by the Federal Government which will continue to be exercised. When the Constitution of the United States was adopted and for more than a hundred years thereafter, probably nine people out of ten looked upon the state and Federal governments primarily as instrumentalities for the control of anti-social conduct. The purpose of government, according to the accepted view of that day, was to suppress crime, regulate interstate commerce, collect taxes, provide courts for the adjudication of conflicting civil interests of citizens, and provide for the common defense. Even so vital a matter as education was regarded as a local or community problem. Government was remote from the people and was regarded as something of a foreign entity concerned largely with exercising restraints and enforcing penalties on the citizen. The average citizen read in the newspapers about debates in the Legislature on public education, and speeches in Congress about our foreign affairs and internal improvements, but the average man in that period never heard of a public health officer, a farm agent, a welfare officer, or a Walsh-Healey field inspector. The government's concern for agriculture found its principal expression in annually sending free seeds to the constituents of the members of Congress. There was no Federal Land Bank, no Federal Home Loan agency, no Reconstruction Finance Corporation, no WPA, and no alphabet organization.

Within a comparatively short time our conception of the fundamental function and purpose of government has undergone a profound transformation. Today the principal concern of government is not human perversity—it is human needs. The best philosophy of this day visualizes government as meeting the intimate needs of the people and aiding in the solution of the problems vitally affecting their welfare. What has brought about these basic changes in our people's thought of government? The answer must be found largely in the changed conditions under which we live. Modern society is no longer a loosely related aggregation of human beings living

in social and economic isolation and sufficient unto themselves. We must recognize that complexities of modern civilization create new conditions. New conditions demand new remedies and new problems confronting agriculture and industry require new solutions, and hence Federal action has been necessary in many instances where formerly state or local action sufficed.

We have increased our complications in government by the transformation in means of communication and travel. We have grown and developed faster than we have been able to control. We fly from coast to coast in immeasurably less time than it took the Founders to go from one state capital to another, and as we fly across the continent we observe the boundaries of nature that distinguish one region of our country from another, but we cannot distinguish the invisible lines separating the several states. The radio broadcasts observe no state lines, but follow the wave-lengths to the limit of their power. With the increasing complexity of our civilization many phases of our activity pass beyond state control and regulation.

In any consideration of recent trends in state government and of the future of state government it is helpful to recall the circumstances of development of the states and of their entry into the Union. The states were already a century and a half old when their representatives framed and adopted the Constitution. The states were then, and they continued for many years to be, the chief interest and concern and the principal object of governmental allegiance by the people. In the formative period it was not a question of whether the central government would usurp the powers of the states, but rather a question of whether the national government would be strong enough and close enough to the people to survive. The priority of the states in the Federal system continued from the formation of the government until the War Between the States, and from that period until this there has been a constant enlargement of activities and increasing of functions performed by the Federal Government.

In this discussion I have not sought so much to advance my own ideas touching proper state and national boundary lines in governmental service, but rather to recount conditions as we find them and to express the view that the public now demands expanding protection and service, and unless the state is capacitated to meet these needs, the Federal authority will

continue to increase in scope. This is a changing world and growth and progress is the law of life. This applies to government as well as all other human activities. People have become government conscious in both state and Nation, and intelligent participation in government by the masses of the people is the surest guaranty of the security of our rights, the preservation of our liberties, and the proper administration of governmental functions, without prejudice and without favor. Government is properly the concern of all the people. If we do not wish the Federal Government to regulate all of our internal affairs the states must assume the responsibility and duty of measuring up to the high expectations of a free people.

There is still much for the state to do in a governmental way. It can maintain law and order within its borders. It can protect the rights of all of its people. It can promote peace and harmony and good will among all classes. It can be just and fair to the weak and the strong, and safeguard the rights of person and property. It can dare to lead sanely in this period of change and transition and furnish an example of a wise and just use of governmental power.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE CIVIC CLUBS

Charlotte

September 17, 1937

The Constitution belongs to all the people of the United States. It is the heritage which they have received from the Fathers. The purpose of its establishment and the origin of its power is encompassed in the declaration "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

After this preamble, follows the full provisions of this great document, the 150th anniversary of the signing of which we celebrate on this date.

The Constitution provides for orderly government. It sets the metes and bounds of the various departments of government.

It provides for three coördinate branches of equal dignity and independence. It established the House of Representatives and the Senate as constituting the legislative body of the Nation; it provided for the creation of the office of President, with full administrative power and authority; it ordained the establishment of the Supreme Court of the United States, with its well defined functions and powers. It is the province of the legislative branch of government to enact the laws, of the executive to administer the law, of the judicial to interpret and enforce the laws.

North Carolina was represented by five delegates to the Constitutional Convention, these delegates being: William R. Davie, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Dr. Hugh Williamson, Alexander Martin, and William Blount. They were able and aggressive and took prominent part in the deliberation of the Constitutional Convention. North Carolina was probably more responsible than any other state in determining the provisions of the Constitution which guaranteed to each state equal representation in the United States Senate. Other Southern states, like Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina, voted against equal representation, but North Carolina, ranking third in size and power in the Convention, supported the demands of the smaller states that each state have equal representation in the Senate, and this alone made possible the formation of the Constitution at this time.

After the Constitution was adopted and signed it was submitted to the several states for approval. North Carolina, in a convention at Hillsboro, voted against adoption by 184 to 84, on July 21, 1788, but thereafter, on November 21, 1789, at Fayetteville, when the Constitution was submitted for a second time, voted for ratification by 194 to 77. But this State was unwilling to accept the Constitution until the first ten amendments were agreed upon and accepted. Jefferson thought this was a wise policy and really suggested that a few states withhold ratification until the adoption of these amendments could be made sure. North Carolina did not come into the Union until after Washington had been made President.

The Constitution has had 21 amendments adopted since its ratification 150 years ago. Twelve of these were adopted within a very short time after the Constitution was framed and then a period of more than 60 years elapsed before other amend-

ments were made. Ordinarily there has been no demand on the part of the public for frequent amendments, and such amendments as have been adopted have come after full discussion and consideration. Only one amendment has been repealed or annulled after it was made, and that the 18th, relating to intoxicating liquors. When you eliminate the 18th and the 20th, which repealed it, there remain only 19 amendments now in effect.

The Constitution of the United States is the basis upon which democratic government rests. When the different states were moulded into a more perfect union, it became necessary for the respective grants of power and limitations of authority to be fully set forth and clearly outlined. The Constitution with its several amendments does just that. It has been necessary to amend the Constitution infrequently. The first ten amendments were adopted in limiting the power of the general government and protecting the rights of the states, while all the amendments since that time have been in enlargement of Federal authority and extending the subjects upon which Congress can legislate and over which authority and control may be exercised.

The Constitution protects the right of the majority to rule, but it also protects the rights of minorities, and it is just as essential in a democracy to safeguard one as it is to guarantee the other. Majority rule is sound doctrine and can be successfully maintained as a principle of government, but that rule must be within the Constitution and under the law, and thus protect all from what could easily be the ruthless and wanton destruction of the rights of the few by the majority. The surest guaranty of the perpetuation of democratic government, or the rule of the people, is the check upon the majority which is afforded by the Constitution. If there were no restraint, then government by the consent of the governed could easily degenerate into more tyrannical and oppressive rule than autocracies formerly practiced upon their defenseless subjects. For illustration, a majority might decide in favor of a dictator and undertake to clothe him with absolute power, in which event the individual would automatically lose his liberty, his rights, his property, and everything that he valued or held worth while. Just that thing has happened in other countries.

In this country the Constitution is the protection of the citizen and his bulwark of defense. It says you cannot deprive

him of his life or liberty without a trial by a jury of his peers, and then only if the law under which he is indicted is in harmony with the Constitution. It also says that no majority, however overwhelming, can take away from him his property except by due process of law, and that law must not contravene the Constitution. He cannot be unlawfully imprisoned and the powerful writ of habeas corpus will enable him to have the lawfulness of his imprisonment speedily determined. These provisions of the Constitution preserving the inherent right of the citizen become at once the strength of a democracy and provide such a check upon unrestrained majorities that the humblest citizen and the smallest group can feel secure in their rights and in the possession of their property. The same protection is accorded the mightiest, no matter how extensive their holdings may be. A democracy could not survive upon any other basis.

Some people complain about the fact that it requires time to change the Constitution and are restive because it is a slow process. Again that is one of the wisest provisions the founding fathers adopted. It ought not to be hastily changed. Before any change is adopted sufficient time should elapse to let the people have time to contemplate calmly just what is involved in the change and whether more harm than good may result from the proposed alteration or amendment. The Constitution is supposed to safeguard us in emergencies from doing foolish or ill-advised things—from over-riding established precedents and time-tested measures in an hour of frenzy. Before the Constitution can be changed, we have a cooling time and therefore questionable amendments are defeated and meritorious ones are adopted. There is more danger from rushing amendments through than results from reasonable delays.

FARMERS NEED LONG TIME PROGRAMS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF AN AGRICULTURAL
BUILDING FOR TYRRELL COUNTY
Columbia

September 23, 1937

This Agricultural Building synchronizes with the new order of things in agriculture. The problems of this great basic industry have become as complex as those affecting manufac-

turing or any other line of industry. The farmer today is a world citizen in that he is affected by world markets, world production, world needs, and world conditions. A war in China or Japan immediately concerns the cotton farmer in America and the increasing extension of the cultivation of cotton and tobacco in other parts of the world vitally affects the markets in this country.

The farmer must be concerned over the success of researches and experiments which will result in the discovery of new uses for the products of the farm. This is the field opening for the greatest help in a scientific way. Farm demonstration has been and is a valuable aid, but the problem now is not so much one of production as it is the creation of a market for the products at reasonable or profitable prices. Production can be increased and the cost of production lowered by proper diversification of crops, by planting legumes, by enriching the soil and making it more productive by a liberal use of lime and deep plowing and adapting other successful methods of cultivation, all of which will enable the farmer to reduce his fertilizer bill and produce his crop at greatly reduced cost. This course will help to make farming profitable and it is all dependent upon intelligent and business-like administration of each farm by the individual farmer.

There is no panacea for the troubles of agriculture. Wise legislation and governmental assistance will help and the farmer is entitled to all the benefit possible to be derived from this source, but the individual farmer will need to map out a long time program for himself and his own farm, and his ultimate success will depend in a large measure upon his own wisdom and judgment in managing his own affairs.

North Carolina needs more livestock, more cattle, more hogs, more poultry, and more crops capable of being converted into cash, besides the usual so-called money crops of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and potatoes. The amount realized from potatoes could be trebled if warehouses were available for the farmers so the potatoes could be stored and sold in the winter and early spring when the demand is great and prices good. The same thing applies to many other farm, dairy, and poultry products. This can be accomplished by coöperative effort and the farmer should share the benefits that would accrue from the organized effort of communities to meet these needs and to help mutually each

other in a common undertaking, which would be impossible of accomplishment by the individual farmer alone.

I again urge upon our farmers throughout the State the imperative necessity of becoming as nearly self-sustaining as possible on each farm and the great good that would result from extending this policy to cover all the tenants as well as landlords. This would enable the farmers to run themselves instead of depending upon the time merchants and would save them from financial wreckage in years when the usual money crops fail or when prices are disastrously low.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FAIRS

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN THE OLD MARKET HOUSE ON OPENING
THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR

Fayetteville

September 28, 1937

Fayetteville is an historic city and is invested with great public interest. Many important events connected with the past life of the State occurred here, chief among these being the ratification by North Carolina of the Federal Constitution at the convention held here on November 21, 1789, after the State had previously declined to ratify the Constitution in a convention at Hillsboro.

North Carolina was unwilling to adopt the Federal Constitution until the first ten amendments had been agreed upon and accepted as a part of this great document. These amendments may properly be termed the bill of rights, preserving both to the citizen and to the State rights which the Federal Government was not authorized to invade or destroy. Washington was already President before North Carolina entered the Union.

There are many county fairs all over North Carolina and they culminate in the State Fair at Raleigh, to be held later on in October. These fairs serve a fine purpose and fill a large place in the economic life of the people. They portray the agricultural, industrial, educational, and civic life of a community and furnish the opportunity for a comparison of achievements and accomplishments by the various sections of the county and State. This wholesome rivalry and friendly competition among

various sections of the county are calculated to increase the interest of those engaged in the various activities and thus result in improved farming and greater productions and finer quality of farm products. The same thing is true in all lines of activity.

Another feature of the fair is that it furnishes occasion for the people of the whole county to assemble together and become better acquainted, to discuss problems peculiar to the various sections of the county and to arouse community interest and pride. This same thing applies to the State Fair, since it is a portrayal of the resources and accomplishments of the whole State.

PARTY AFFILIATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE INSTALLATION OF NEW OFFICERS
OF THE WAKE COUNTY YOUNG DEMOCRATS

Raleigh

October 4, 1937

A great opportunity is opening before the Young Democrats of North Carolina. Your organization has already played a prominent part in the success of the party and this is evidenced by the increased vote cast in the election, by the interest aroused in primaries and general elections and the greatly augmented democratic majorities prevailing throughout the State.

I wish to congratulate you upon your party interest and party loyalty. I would have you thoroughly imbued with the principles of your party, acquainted with its history and traditions, devoted to its ideals and loyal to its standard bearers. I believe in party government and am thoroughly convinced that it is best for the State and Nation to have government administered through responsible political parties rather than to have blocks, groups or factions undertaking to administer government by coalitions of minority groups.

A political party can formulate its platform, nominate its candidates and then be held responsible and accountable for its record in office, and that results in more orderly government and is more representative of the whole people. The independent in politics is a person without a party, hence

without any effective means of selecting nominees for office or determining policies to be incorporated in platforms and later enacted into statutes. You cannot become either influential or effective by affiliating with one party in one election and then switching to another party in the next election.

I commend to the young people of North Carolina the Democratic party as a political home and express to you the thorough belief in its capacity and willingness to administer government in harmony with the best traditions of a democracy—a government resting wholly upon the consent of the governed.

AMERICA LEADS THE WAY IN AVIATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE INAUGURATION OF AIR MAIL
WEEK OVER STATE-WIDE RADIO STATIONS

Raleigh

October 5, 1937

Thirty-four years ago at Kitty Hawk, on North Carolina soil, the first heavier-than-air machine lifted its wings in successful flight and today an imposing monument on the mound marks the place where the Wright brothers demonstrated the possibilities of flying and opened to the future this most important means of transportation.

North Carolina will observe Air Mail Week from October 11th to 16th with the purpose in mind to increase the use of this facility offered by the Postoffice Department for quick delivery of mail and thus increase the means of ready communication. The government is making this a test week and the importance of the undertaking should be fully appreciated for it may result in a great expansion of the air mail service. It is fitting that the test should first be conducted in North Carolina, since this State led the way in the beginning of aviation.

On Tuesday, October 12th, six great mail planes will visit North Carolina and pick up air mail from forty-two cities and towns in the State, and deliver it to the regular mail receiving airports along the lines of the Eastern Air Lines. Captain Dick Merrill, Al Williams and other world famous fliers will be among the pilots gathering mail over North Carolina Tuesday.

The importance of the full development of air mail service for our State cannot be over-estimated. The speed of air mail is not fully appreciated. When we realize that we can send a letter three thousand miles across the continent in a single day, we begin to understand the great advantage to business and commerce, as well as personal convenience and accommodation, in having this method of communication made available for our people. It only costs three cents additional to send a letter by air mail to any part of the United States. I urge the people of North Carolina to cooperate next week in using this service.

America leads the way in aviation and everything that we can do by way of development of our air mail service not alone improves our means of communication, but fortifies our country for greater defense in time of war. One of the best preventions of war and protection from invading enemies is a fully trained and equipped air force which can be used advantageously in the mail service in times of peace.

WAR HEROES IMMORTALIZED IN STONE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW BRIDGE
ACROSS CAPE FEAR RIVER

Fayetteville

October 19, 1937

The old Cape Fear is historic. In peace and war it has occupied an important place in the life of North Carolina. Today we come to participate in another historic event—the dedication of this magnificent new bridge across the Cape Fear in honor of the memory of the gallant soldiery of Cumberland County who lost their lives in the World War.

This stupendous struggle is still fresh in our memories. The sacrifice made by our heroic sons lingers with us as a tragic reminder of the dark days of draft, mobilization of troops, fond farewells, and the shocking intelligence of the wreckage wrought by war. Amid it all, however, we recall the daring and courage, the heroism and patriotism, the service and sacrifice of those who daringly made the supreme offering as a contribution upon the altar of world freedom. The fact that this war to end war failed of its ultimate pur-

pose does not dim the lustre of those who fought and died, but rather marks another signal post along the upward stride toward a war-less world.

We embalm the memory of the heroes of Cumberland County in stone and cement, steel and mortar in this great bridge over which the commerce and travel of a State pass and as we utilize it every hour of the night and day it will be a constant reminder of the high purposes of the patriotic people and the high resolves of an unselfish Nation in seeking to establish justice and maintain peace in a distracted world, and of those who offered their own lives in advancing freedom and liberty among men of all nations.

ROADS ARE THE PATHWAYS OF CIVILIZATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED ON OPENING THE NEW ROAD FROM
AHOSKIE TO COLERAIN
Ahoskie

October 22, 1937

Roads are the pathways of civilization. The road was the only channel of travel available to the ancients. Later there came ships, then more roads, followed by larger ships and boats, with an ever-increasing number of roads. The Romans constructed great highways over which marched the conquering armies of the Caesars. The advent of railroads and trains, ocean liners and airplanes has not diminished the use of the public roads nor lessened the need for this method of travel.

The last twenty-five years has witnessed the greatest advance in road building in North Carolina and throughout the United States. In the beginning of our road building program in 1921, the goal set for the State was a hard-surfaced road to connect every county seat and all the principal towns in the State. Included in this program were great trunk lines of hard-surface to traverse the length and breadth of the State. We have practically achieved this end, but another and greater goal has been set for the road building agency—the maintenance in passable condition all year round of our entire public road system, consisting of 58,000 miles.

We properly pay high tribute to the initial road building commission for the magnificent system of concrete roads planned and constructed, but the first commission dealt only with

the problem of road building, and had no responsibility for maintenance of the county roads, that being a county liability. Today the Highway Commission not only keeps in repair the 8,000 miles of hard-surfaced, but maintains the 50,000 miles of county roads. As an evidence of the efficiency of the road system as conducted by the State, the counties were spending over \$8,000,000 annually to maintain the roads in only 65 counties when the State took over the entire system, whereas now under State maintenance all the roads in the 100 counties are being maintained at a cost of only \$5,800,000. Additional funds are being used for extending the construction of permanent roads.

The opening of the new hard-surfaced road is a great event in any section. It means the providing of a means of dependable travel all the year round and in all kinds of weather. I congratulate the people of Ahoskie and Colerain in particular upon the completion of this magnificent highway. You will not be bottled up again in winter. The problem now confronting us is to provide as rapidly as possible a dependable road for the people in all the counties of the State who do not live on a hard-surfaced road. That will require both time and money.

We must not forget that we are definitely committed to the building of a State road system—and we are engaged in doing that—but it is equally as important that every section and all the counties be treated fairly in the distribution of road funds and provided as nearly as possible comparable road service. This will necessitate giving special attention to the secondary roads and it was in furtherance of this purpose that I made an allocation of two million dollars additional for this purpose.

CROP CONTROL LEGISLATION NEEDED

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT A LUNCHEON HONORING HENRY A.
WALLACE AND FARM LEADERS

High Point

October 27, 1937

North Carolina is definitely in favor of crop control legislation. The disaster attendant upon unrestricted crop production is manifest this year in the price of cotton, cottonseed, and other

farm products. The farmers of the South have already suffered a tremendous loss by the low prices of these products this year, and unless there should be some effective crop control we will advance into the next fall with starvation prices, unless Providence should intervene to reduce the size of the crop.

I wish to urge earnestly upon our distinguished Secretary of Agriculture and our able delegation in Congress the necessity of making some immediate provision for creating a demand and maintaining the price of cottonseed. This is a most important matter to the farmer now. Formerly the farmer was able to realize a rather considerable source of his revenue from the sale of cottonseed, and this money added perceptibly to the family budget and enabled the farmer to purchase many things for the benefit and use of his family. Now the price of cottonseed is so low that very little is left after paying the cost of ginning, and this source of revenue has been completely dried up.

The tobacco farmer has fared very well this year, but he cannot promise himself the same sort of security another year unless there is some effective control of production. This same thing applies to other basic crops. The cotton farmer has suffered tremendously this year and is experiencing the difficulty of growing crops at or below the cost of production. The one good effect of the special session of Congress should be realized in the passage, at an early date, of farm legislation, so that the farmer will know how to plan for his crops for the year 1938.

With all the provisions that may be made by the government for the regulation of the production of crops or otherwise to assist the farmer, I wish to emphasize again that the chief reliance of the farmer must of necessity be in his own intelligent management of his farm, the enrichment of his soil, the diversification of his crops, the growing of livestock, and the broad policy of producing at home everything needed for his own sustenance and for the feeding of the stock.

SHIFTING FARM TENANCY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COTTON AND PEANUT FESTIVAL
Enfield

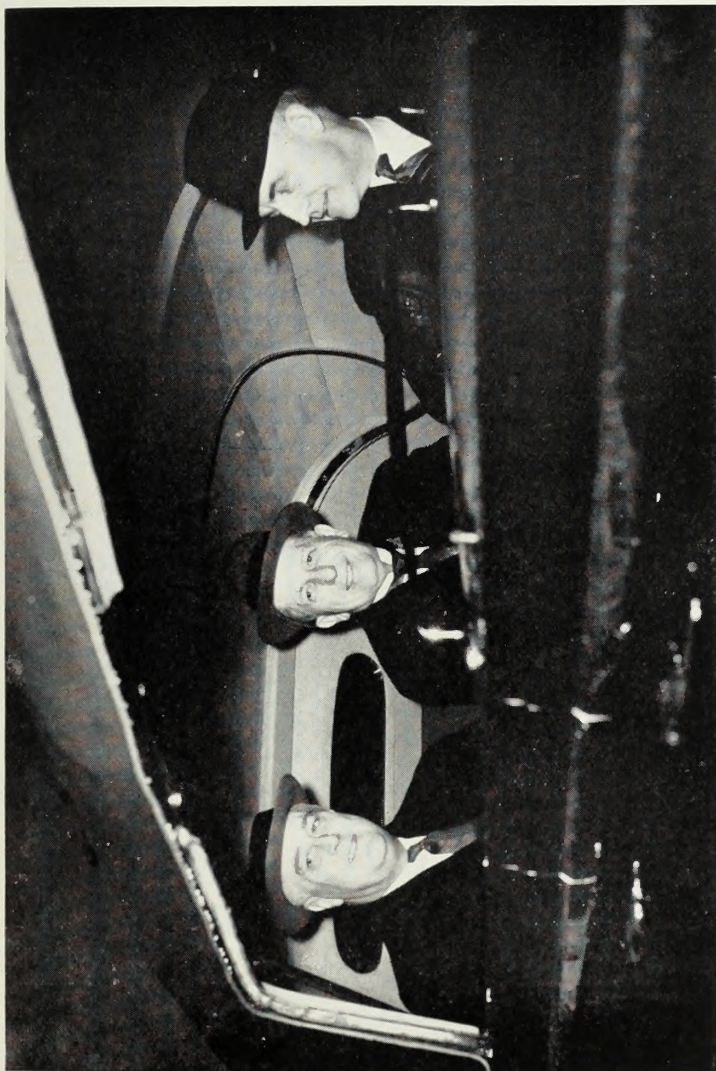
November 4, 1937

North Carolina ranks twelfth in the Union in population with about three and a half million people. She ranks fifth in agriculture as regards the total cost value of all crops grown in the State, and for the cash crops goes up to third place. The importance of agriculture in the life of the State is thus emphasized. Half of our people are still engaged in farming and get their living directly from the farm.

No activity of the government should prove more helpful to agriculture than the soil conservation program and it is highly important that this constructive work should be continued. The tremendous toll being exacted from our fertile lands by soil erosion is just now breaking upon the consciousness of our farmers, and they have awakened to the necessity of saving the land from destruction. All of this ties in with the program of growing the soil-saving crops and increasing our supply of cattle and hogs, with the consequent increase of farm income and better provision for living at home.

Another matter of prime concern to the State and the land-owners is that under our present plan of farm tenancy there is a disposition to change tenants with great frequency, which militates against a well ordered planning of farm improvement and development. Statistics as compiled by the Department of Agriculture show that more than one-half of all the tenants in the State have lived on their present farms only one year. One-fourth of these tenants move every year and one-third of the croppers move each year. You cannot develop and carry forward a well-balanced farm program of rotation of crops, improvement of soil, growing of home supplies, and increasing hog and cattle growing, with this yearly change of tenants. It tends to produce an unbalanced and impoverished agriculture.

The total income for North Carolina last year in all lines of productivity amounted to approximately \$900,000,000 and will probably exceed that sum this year. This source of income was fairly well divided between agriculture and manufacturing, while professional service, trade, transportation, and construc-



Left to right: President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor Hoyt, and President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina. President Roosevelt motored from Sanford to Chapel Hill where, on December 5, 1938, he made an address and was awarded an honorary degree. See page 232 for Governor Hoyt's introduction of President Roosevelt.

tion made substantial contribution to the total. The per capita income in North Carolina is small by reason of our very large population. The continued coördination of agriculture and industry and the proper development of each will add to the increasing income of our people and assure more general prosperity.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
PRESS REPRESENTATIVES

Raleigh

November 6, 1937

You are engaged in a most important vocation. The dissemination of knowledge through the printed page is the chief source of education and the means by which most people gain current information. It is estimated that two-thirds of all we know we get through the eyes, principally by reading.

Newspapers have always meant much to me. There is a peculiar charm about newspaper work. After spending a few years newspapering you will never fully recover from its lure. The opportunity for achievement and success is as great as your ability and consecration.

Freedom of the press has meant much to America. A free press is the surest safeguard of the rights and liberties of the people. It is to the everlasting credit of North Carolina that it would not ratify the Federal Constitution and become a part of the Union until the guaranty of a free press, along with other similar guaranties contained in the first ten amendments to the Constitution, were embodied in that historic document.

The press has great power. Its very freedom should inspire in every newspaper man a high sense of responsibility to the public and to the particular person or cause with which it is dealing. The press cannot always be right, but it can be fair, and this is a high obligation. The destiny of America will always be secure with both a free press and a fair press. The best equipment for newspaper work, aside from ability and training, is a sense of fairness and justice, and a proper appreciation of the tremendous potentialities of the printed page.

REDUCTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE WESTERN
NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM

Black Mountain

November 10, 1937

It is a high privilege to participate today in the dedication exercises of this wonderful institution. All North Carolina joins happily in congratulating the great western section of the State in having this sanatorium located amid these eternal hills. The location is perfect—the situation ideal. Nowhere could be found more invigorating and stimulating atmosphere than in the shadows of these towering mountains, and no place where nature has been more prodigal in her bounties of scenic beauty and majestic splendor. The great peaks all around stand as sleepless sentinels to protect the inmates of this institution from the wintry blasts and summer storms and heat. In these mountain ranges there is a mean temperature in the spring of 54, summer 71, autumn 56 and winter 38—an average humidity of 55.

The State of North Carolina is recognizing the importance and necessity of making greater provision for both the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. Substantial progress has been made ever since the North Carolina Sanatorium was established. This institution has 550 beds in all of its various divisions—white adults and children, colored adults and children, and prison—and it stays full all of the time with a present waiting list of 228 white patients and 81 colored.

This new sanatorium has 165 beds. It is modern in all of its appointments and so arranged that the patient will have the best possible chance for rest and recovery. It should be easy to find contentment and happiness here, and both are so essential to effect a cure of tuberculosis. Another building of similar proportions is soon to be erected, all of which will enable the State to increase the number to whom the blessings of its health-giving ministrations may be extended.

There are three outstanding county sanatoriums in the State—Mecklenburg with 160 beds, Forsyth with 140, and Guilford with 125. Thirteen other counties have small sanatoriums, mostly operated in connection with county homes, and these combined have 322 beds. It is estimated that there are between 16,000 and

20,000 tuberculosis patients in the State, but many of these are in private sanatoriums. A majority of these could be taught how to practice the necessary precautions to protect other members of the family and how to take the cure at home.

The tragic appeal of the large number of our people for help and treatment to save themselves and protect their loved ones is responsible for the erection of this splendid building and its preparation to receive some of the many who are clamoring for admission and who seek a chance to live. The efficacy of the treatment has been definitely established. Tuberculosis, formerly the "Captain of Death," has been reduced to seventh place in the causes of death. A most striking illustration of the reduction of the tubercular death rate in North Carolina is shown by the comparison of the figures for the past twenty years, which shows that in 1915 there were 156 deaths for every 100,000 population, whereas in 1935 there were only 58 deaths per 100,000 population.

The whole State rejoices in this accomplishment. The opening of this building marks another advance step. The care of health and the preservation of life have become the chief concern of a forward looking people. I warmly congratulate those who have worked so faithfully and with such abounding enthusiasm for the establishment of this great institution.

UNSELFISH SERVICE DOES NOT PERISH

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATION
Asheville

November 11, 1937

The thought of the Nation today is of its heroic dead. The service they have rendered and the sacrifice they have made form the ground work of the Nation's greatness and constitute our rich heritage.

All true greatness is founded upon service. It has been so ever since the immortal decree that whosoever would be greatest among men must be the servant of mankind. Back of that fundamental statement of a great principle of living was a life so full of service that it has made radiant the pathway of man for two thousand years.

All real service grows in the soil of an unselfish soul. It

finds expression in a life surcharged with the dynamic power of love and attuned to the harmonies of nature, willing to give itself in the last full measure of sacrifice in order that others may enjoy the unfettered freedom which it covets for its own, and the liberty for which men have always been willing to die.

All genuine unselfishness expresses itself in sacrifice. It has been so ever since woman was crowned with the glory of motherhood and transmitted to man some of the fragrance of her purified nature and the wealth of her unfailing devotion.

Measured by these standards the men whose memory we honor today were both good and great. Their bodies have been buried in mother earth; their unconquered spirits have been released from the habitation of the flesh; their unfettered souls are as free as the eagle in a limitless sky as they rise on rapture's ethereal pinions into the very regions of the seraphims.

It is fitting that we meet on this sacred day to contemplate their service, to commend their unselfishness, and to commemorate their sacrifice.

Although the ultimate purpose of their offering has failed of realization in the ending of all war, yet they have not died in vain. No service is lost, no unselfishness perishes, no sacrifice is in vain. No man ever emerges from a sacrificial altar that he isn't a finer spirit and a freer soul. No nation ever enters its Gethsemane, as America did in the recent World War, without being in a measure refined by its suffering and sanctified by its sacrifice.

I shall not discuss the war nor recall its horrors. I would forget its tragedies—blot out entirely the memory of its carnage and bloodshed. But I would not forget the tremendous offering in blood and treasure which America laid upon the altar of world freedom. Without malice, without hate, and without even bitterness in their souls our heroic sons engaged in this titantic world struggle. It should not be forgotten that the motives and ideals of our Nation were high and exalted. We desired no conquests, we sought no indemnities, we coveted no territory—and we did not fight for revenge.

Amid the confusion of the years following the war and the lowering of ideals and standards, it is easy to lose sight of the motivating causes of America's entry into the war. It should not be forgotten that this great powerful Republic

came to the rescue of civilization and dared to assert and maintain the freedom of the seas, the larger freedom of little nations and weak peoples and their right to the blessings of liberty and freedom—and then the supreme purpose to sound the death knell of war for all time. A less purpose than that would have been unworthy of the sacrifice made; a greater purpose never challenged the thought of man. The shattered ideal of peace does not lessen the majesty of the effort made nor dim the glory of the sacrifice.

Your comrades in arms died gloriously in these terrific engagements. We pause today to pay tribute to their valor, their heroism, their high consecration. Men never fought more furiously nor died more nobly than the sons of America who christened Europe's soil with their own rich red blood. They are fit to live in company with the martyrs of the earth. We come not to mourn for them today, not to shed tears, not to lament, not even to complain. They would not have it so. Death, when preceded by an act of courage or faith, may open a door through which a great light shines to illumine the pathway of men.

Armistice Day should mean more than merely recounting the service and sacrifice already made. The world is still in need of America. We need to justify before the world the sacrifice already made in men and treasure. We have not kept the pledge to our sacred dead that an unbroken covenant should make future wars impossible. What should we do about it? Certainly we are for peace. We have no desire to engage in another war. We are not interested in mixing into the controversies and disputes of the old world. Can we escape by merely isolating ourselves and refusing to be concerned over the developments until the conflagration begins? Ought not this Nation use its power and influence to hold the processes of war and from the vantage point of the greatest neutral of earth, lead the nations along the ways of peace?

I covet for America the spirit of peace at home and abroad. The thought of justice and righteousness among men. The willingness to lead in a great movement for peace among the nations of the earth. Conscious of her own unselfish aims she should be able to furnish easily the moral and spiritual leadership for the world.

We shall depend strongly upon the American Legion. The future of this Nation is much in your keeping. You know the

horrors of war—you are committed to the cause of peace. You are conscious of the forces that would undermine and destroy our great governmental structure. You are not unmindful of these dangers to the good order and well being of society in general. In war you evidenced your patriotism and heroism; in peace you have demonstrated your abiding interest and effort in preserving the spirit of real Americanism. I would have each recurring Armistice day furnish the occasion for a rededication of all the people to peace and patriotism—that peace which is founded upon justice and issues out of good will; that patriotism which recognized the obligations of loyalty and allegiance to our common country and sacredly guards and defends it against foes from within and without.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE LAYMAN'S MEETING OF THE
METHODIST CONFERENCE IN THE EDENTON STREET CHURCH

Raleigh

November 19, 1937

The Church is the one institution dedicated wholly to the task of extending the Kingdom of God on earth. It has a glorious history. With all of its imperfections and the shortcomings common to our humanity it has consistently lifted high the standards of living and challenged the forces of evil. It has erected the ideals for the civilization of this day and furnished militant leadership for the cause of righteousness among all classes.

We cannot appraise the value of the Church to our community nor accurately assess the contribution it makes to the stability of life and government. We sometimes discuss the cost of maintaining the Church and its correlated agencies, but we seldom undertake an inventory of its assets in character as represented by the redeemed, restored, and sustained lives of men and women, and the envisioned hopes of childhood.

The Church impresses upon us the stewardship of life. With the recognition of the sovereignty of God in all the world there must come a consciousness of the obligation of stewardship upon men, extending to material possessions as well as talents

and capabilities. With all the resources at the command of those who profess allegiance to the Kingdom of God, if the thought of stewardship was vitally accepted and acted upon, there should be no lack of funds sufficient to finance adequately and carry forward progressively the varied enterprises of the Church.

The greatest work of the Church is manifest in teaching childhood and youth, inculcating principles of righteousness and instilling the doctrine of faith in the power and willingness of a gracious Father to save and keep their young lives through all of the vicissitudes which may await them. Those who have grown old in service and ripe in experience continuously bear testimony to the efficacy of this gospel of salvation and are consoled in advancing years by an undimmed faith in the mercy and grace of the God of the Church.

COMMUNITY LIFE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE ARMORY
Greenville

December 1, 1937

The construction and dedication of this armory building represents a worthwhile community achievement. It is more than a home for your splendid military unit. It is capable of becoming much of a community center and consequently a community asset.

In this day we are thinking in terms of community life. During recent years we have made substantial progress in broadening our view and enlarging our horizon above and beyond merely our personal interest or material needs, and we are constantly thinking in terms of our community, our county, State, and Nation. Every community undertaking tends to unite us in service to each other and in recognition of the value of united action and effort for the accomplishment of things of value to the whole people.

We realize the importance of coöperative effort in education, agriculture, business, and industry and the more we work together and understand the problems the better conditions will become, and greater success will be attained. There is no reason for hostility between laborer and employer, farmer and manu-

facturer, business man and mechanic, or any other profession or calling. We are all comprised in the term community life and the more contribution we make in thought and effort in solving community problems the more unity and harmony will exist among all elements of the community.

North Carolina has no large cities, but a great many prosperous and growing cities, towns, and villages, and in addition to these many rural communities, where the real life of a great people finds expression in community activities in promotion of the common good. The peace and harmony prevailing throughout the State in town and country is most gratifying and is largely the result of united community spirit and enterprise.

EDUCATION LEADS TO PRODUCTIVE SERVICE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF BUILDINGS OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

Durham

December 5, 1937

Education is the hope of our civilization. Not that education will solve all of our problems, but that it will set in motion the latent powers and release for action the dormant possibilities of our people, and thus make progress possible and raise the standards of thought and conduct to the general improvement of our whole civilization.

This splendid institution serves the Negro race and serves it well. We rejoice in its growth and progress. The new auditorium and other buildings which we this day dedicate should result in increased usefulness and greatly improved facilities for serving the Negro race.

North Carolina is making reasonable provision for the education of all of her people. This applies to the Negro race as well as to the white race. An eight months full public school is maintained for each race in every district in the State, with capable teachers in charge. The North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham represents the effort of the State to provide higher education in the liberal arts for the Negro race. The Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro is charged with the responsibility of giving higher education in agricultural and technical training, while the other colleges maintained

for the Negro race by the State at Winston-Salem, Elizabeth City, and Fayetteville furnish the opportunity for training and development along the lines of general education in preparation for the duties and responsibilities of life and good citizenship. Five colleges conducted by the State for the education of the Negro race, in addition to the various other Negro colleges aided by endowments or benefactions and conducted here, is a most creditable showing, and evidences the interest of this Commonwealth in educating all her citizens without regard to race.

No state can become great if it neglects to minister to any part of its people. The measure of our growth and progress must be determined by the average of the intelligence, virtue, and patriotism of all the people. Education opens the way for a full appreciation of the worthwhile things and enables us to understand the relative values. Education ought to equip us better to serve in the way and manner in which opportunity shall come, and any education which leads away from the thought of productive service and honest toil fails of its high purpose. Real education will enable us to work more efficiently and intelligently and with greater enthusiasm in our work.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF GROWTH

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Concord

December 8, 1937

Concord celebrates today a hundred years of existence. The panoramic scenes of a century pass in review before the citizens of this thriving city as the hands of the clock of time are turned back to 1837 and we glimpse the beginning of its corporate life. What changes time has wrought, and what progress and growth have come with the years. What of the civilization of this day compared with a hundred years ago?

When Concord was incorporated our Federal Constitution was only fifty years old. The population of the whole United States was only about 15,000,000 as against 130,000,000 today. Then there were only twenty-five states in the Union, whereas we now have forty-eight. The population of North Carolina was only about three quarters of a million, and now it is

three and a half million. The wealth of the Nation was around six billion dollars, and now it is variously estimated from three to four hundred billion.

During this period the United States has been engaged in four major wars—the Mexican War in 1846, the War Between the States in 1861, the Spanish-American War in 1898 and the World War in 1917. If you should count the engagement with Mexico in 1914 as a war it would make five. In each of these wars Concord shared her full part and her sons distinguished themselves on many battlefields and added fresh lustre to her heroic history—especially was this true with her brave soldiers in the Confederate Army, with the invading American forces in Cuba and the American Expeditionary Army in France. Her soldiery won renown for dauntless courage and unflinching valor in all of these wars. It is especially fitting that we today dedicate this magnificent armory building as a home for your gallant military unit—the inheritor of the fame of its predecessors and the worthy successor of these previous military organizations, and itself a mighty force for peace and good order in this Commonwealth, and a part of the right arm of our national defense.

In this period Concord has witnessed a practical transformation in travel, communication, transportation, education, agriculture, industry, and our whole mode of living. A review of the noteworthy inventions in mechanics and the advances in science will reveal that they have largely come into practical use within this city's official lifetime, and many of them within the past fifty years. The heavens have been enlarged, new worlds discovered, the stars and planets have multiplied, the human voice is carried around the world on wave-lengths and the span of human life has been increased. The water in our streams has been harnessed to produce electricity to light the cities and towns and rural homes and produce power to drive the machinery in industrial plants throughout the Nation. Men travel on highways faster than the wind and fly through the air four hundred miles an hour, and converse across continents and seas with as much ease as our grandmothers talked over the back yard fence.

Changes equally as great have come in government. We no longer live to ourselves. Increasing population and the complexities of our present-day life have emphasized the importance of community service and helpfulness and the respon-

sibility of government for the education of childhood, the maintenance of a fair and just social order, the preservation of the rights of all elements of society so that equal rights may be enjoyed by all and special privileges shall be vouchsafed to none. The exaltation of human values and the proper appraisal of the humanities, with an increasing obligation resting upon the government so to order its penal policies that the criminals may be both punished and reformed and society protected and benefited, have come to be recognized as proper governmental functions.

There is much good in the past that I sincerely covet as a present possession for our State that courage and independence which characterized our fathers, their willingness to endure hardships, suffer privations and practice self-denial in order that they might accomplish their aims and ambitions; their self-reliance which made them pioneers in spirit and willing defenders of the right; their recognition of individual rights and personal freedom and their willingness to accord to others that which they demanded for themselves; their belief in the protection of the law for all as the surest guaranty of their own right to be protested by law.

Today as we look backward over a hundred years of glorious history may it serve to solemnize our thinking and afford us the opportunity for a rededication to the enduring things in our State and national life—and a finer appreciation of the enlarged opportunities which have come to all the people!

REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

Raleigh

January 6, 1938

The past year has been a busy one for the Governor of North Carolina and all the state officials and governmental departments and agencies. The General Assembly convened on January 6th, 1937, and the inauguration exercises were held on the following day, when the Governor delivered the inaugural address, and the real work of the legislative session was begun at once.

The record of the General Assembly was unparalleled. Instead of requiring nearly five months to complete its work, as previous legislatures had done, the whole program was enacted into law and the session ended on March 23, 1937. The scope of the legislation was broad, general, and comprehensive. The accomplishments made a distinct contribution to the progress of the State and its composite life. The legislation was progressive without being radical; it was conservative without being stagnant; it was sane without the timidity of fear in charting a new course of service to the people of North Carolina. The entire legislative recommendations proposed by the Governor were adopted with only two exceptions. The record of the General Assembly has met the high approval of the whole State.

The State is in a healthy financial condition. Its revenues have steadily increased during the year, showing a general incline or upward trend in business. State revenues furnish a rather reliable barometer of business because they come from varied sources, all of which are vitally affected by the ebb and flow of the high and low tide of prosperity. Although greatly increased expenditures were made necessary by the enlarged educational program and social security service and other forward looking agencies, yet the State has lived within its income and the revenues have met all budget requirements, and the retirement of bonds and payment of interest on obligations have been made promptly without any borrowing. The public debt has been materially decreased during the year, notwithstanding the new bonds issued for public improvements at the institutions, including the new state building.

The appropriation for public schools was increased to exceeding \$24,000,000 for the current year and many advanced steps were taken in the whole educational system. Free school books were provided in all elementary grades and the rental system was extended to all supplements and for the high school. Three quarters of a million dollars were expended to purchase new school busses to make safer the transportation of children to school. Vocational training has been extended and added facilities have been provided for more practical instruction.

The public road system has been receiving full attention. An enlarged highway commission was charged with the special task of improving the secondary or county roads and making

them usable all the year round. An extra allocation of two million dollars was made by the Governor from the road funds to aid in this work and the roads of the State speak for themselves. Certainly there is much to be done and it is a continuing obligation, and much patience will be required on the part of the public, because the funds are inadequate to the task of maintaining 58,000 miles of public roads, but the results obtained are encouraging. There shall be no relaxation of effort along this line.

Distinct advance has been made in prison supervision and care. An educational director has been secured and he has organized and instituted an educational program which is already achieving fine results. A religious director has also been engaged and is making wonderful progress in arranging a definite religious program in central prison and throughout all the prison camps of the State. The large central prison has been thoroughly overhauled. This work has been under way for a long time, but is now completed and this great building is fire proof and has been made more secure as a prison. A new building has been authorized for the women's prison and other improvements are to be made there, the money for which has already been allotted. Other forward steps are contemplated in prison control and operation.

The social security program has been put into full force and effect in all phases. More than 21,000 old people are receiving assistance monthly from the old age fund, provided jointly by the governments of the Nation, State and county, and similarly over 11,000 dependent children are provided for each month, in addition to a largely increased number of the blind. This agency has only been in operation since July 1st, but already fine results have been obtained, and the total number to receive help will be materially larger before the end of this new year. The law is being conservatively administered, which is essential in order to remain within the budget allotment, but the average payments have shown an increase and there will be greater satisfaction with the administration of the fund as the public understands more fully what is being accomplished.

The other phase of social security which might properly be described as unemployment insurance and old age pensions for those engaged in industry or the vocations covered by the act, has been functioning through the year in the collection of the

funds from employers and employees, as provided by the law; and payments on unemployment begin this January. The heavy load of unemployed at this time will make the handling of this matter a tremendous task, and the public should realize this and allow for a reasonable time in which claims may be paid. There are over 680,000 employees covered and hence the enormity of the undertaking. Over \$8,000,000 was collected last year in North Carolina for this fund by assessments on pay rolls. No taxes are levied for this object.

The projection of this program of assistance to all old people in need, who are over 65 years of age, the help to dependent children, together with the assistance to the blind, and the compensation to the unemployed and old age pensions, marks the greatest advance step in humane legislation ever taken in this country and gives promise of achieving results that will leave an indelible impression upon the thought of this day.

A new departure in the administration of justice was made when the Legislature authorized the establishment of a probation system, and although this new agency has only been in existence since October 1st, it gives promise of accomplishing much in the rehabilitation of first offenders and others who violate the law, but show evidence of being reclaimed to good citizenship without receiving the penalty of present imprisonment. Probation will enable the judges to give those deemed worthy a chance to make good before they go to prison, while parole furnishes the opportunity to reward those who demonstrate their changed attitude and desire to become good citizens after getting in prison by giving them a conditional release after serving a reasonable portion of their sentence. Through these two agencies, coöperating with the courts, it is hoped that crime may be decreased, the prison population reduced, and a more wholesome respect for and observance of law inculcated in the public mind.

Public health has received increased attention during the year and distinct progress has been made in extending the beneficial service of the State Board of Health to the people of the State. The contribution of \$100,000 by the Reynolds Foundation to aid in the fight of syphilis will enable this work to go forward vigorously and should result in definite accomplishments.

The great advertising program is already showing splendid results. The successful tour over the State, the advertising in

magazines and other periodicals, the large publicity given the attractions and resources of the State in the newspapers throughout the country and the systematic work being done in the daily routine of presenting North Carolina to the world is bearing much fruit. Not the least of the good things the State has to offer prospective citizens is her fair and just tax system, the good financial condition of the State and her constantly diminishing public debt, all of which has been generally publicized.

Time will not permit specific reference to the various departments of government and the advance steps taken by each, suffice it to say that there has been a steady development of efficiency in each department and the building up of a high morale. The purpose has been to magnify the service and impress every official and employee of the State with the high obligation of service. There has grown up a generous rivalry to see which department may serve the best. In all the State offices and State agencies large emphasis has been placed upon courtesy and efficiency and the importance of conducting the State's business with the same energy, capacity and economy that would characterize the management of a well ordered private business.

There was no lynching in North Carolina last year. No great catastrophe marked the year's activities and no outburst of organized violence or disorder. It was not necessary to call out the militia during the year to maintain peace and preserve order, and our State was happily spared the violent upheavals occurring elsewhere. There has existed good relationship between employers and employees and both deserve high commendation for the consideration shown each other and the restraint exercised. The different races have lived peaceably and worked harmoniously together. A sincere and honest effort is being made to enforce the liquor control act.

The State has had a reasonably prosperous year. Agriculture and industry have shared the prosperity and suffered the losses in a comparable way. Business has been well up to par. This is shown in many ways. The sales tax was repealed on the basic necessities, and still the amount realized was greater than the preceding year, evidencing a largely increased volume of business. Much real assistance has been given to the laboring man and farmer, and the salaries of school teachers and State

employees have been increased. The State has made real progress and is steadily advancing. The percentage of unemployment is less than any states except Iowa and Vermont.

North Carolina is friendly to enterprises. There is no business too big for us, and all business, big or little, may be assured of fair treatment and full protection under the law. We wish employment for our people, with reasonable wages and good working conditions, and the chief desire of the laboring people of this State is a steady job and regular employment so they may earn a decent living. The law has been and will be impartially enforced and every person, high or low, rich or poor, will receive its full protection and will be required to observe its mandates.

We face the new year with confidence and we go forward unafraid. We believe in the State, in its resources, its possibilities, its ideals, its sense of fairness and justice, and the unfailing common sense of its people. And let those who would attain greatness among us be the servant of all.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING OF THE
CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Pinehurst

January 11, 1938

There are two schools of thought in America with reference to our economic condition. One sees only gloomy forebodings in every phase of our economic life, while the other seeks the pot of gold at the rainbow's end in governmental aids to recovery. We make a mistake to pursue either course in dealing with our material prosperity. The country is not going for a toboggan slide and hence there is no justifiable basis for pessimism about the future of agriculture, industry or business. On the other hand, we need not expect miracles to result from governmental spending or the activity of government in business. Between these two extremes there is safe ground for sane optimism based upon the resources of this country and the tremendous earning power of the Nation.

We have become so thoroughly government conscious that every tremor in the governmental machinery vibrates throughout the business world and instantly affects the stock market,

the price of commodities, the demand for goods, the unemployment situation, and the whole business structure. It is so easy to generate fear which always results in a slackening of business. One group clamors for a return to the old order of things when government did not interfere with business, while the other extreme seeks to have government meddle with everything and to regulate, control, and regiment both industry and agriculture.

It is idle to expect a return to old conditions, however much some may desire this. The old days and old practices are gone forever. We are living in a new era and it is no more possible to throw off the control and regulation than it would be to discard the new means of travel and communication and move back to the past century. It is, however, just as important for us to guard against the invasion by government of the rights of the citizen and the assumption of control to the extent that it hampers the full exercise of initiative and enterprise and takes away the incentive to develop the country, create wealth, give employment to people and make profit. If the government goes to the extent of so regulating business that it cannot make a legitimate profit over and above the income tax payments it will take away the greatest incentive for large developments and helpful expansion.

Just now we need the fullest coöperation of government and business. There is no occasion for hostility between either. I have confidence to believe that Congress and the President will work harmoniously with business in an effort to stabilize the gains already made and prepare against the day of a possible national crisis. Patriotism dictates the unifying of our national strength to take care of the unemployed with increasing expansion of business by giving full encouragement to private enterprise and the utmost assurance to all legitimate business. Nothing is to be gained by crimination or recrimination and the situation is not helped by seeking to place the blame for the recession of the past few months. It should be the coöperative concern of both government and business to snap out of it and get the wheels of industry going and the people who want to work back on the job.

SPIRITUAL VALUES IN THE WORLD

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE FOUNDERS' DAY BANQUET OF
THE KINGS DAUGHTERS AND SONS AT WASHINGTON
DUKE HOTEL
Durham

January 13, 1938

Your organization sounds an international note of faith in God and the everlasting verities of life. The world needs to place the emphasis upon spiritual values. We spend so much time and thought in dealing with the problems of the material world that we are disposed to lose sight of silent, quiet, powerful religious forces extant in the world.

The economic problems that vitally press upon us for solution and the stress of world conditions resulting in international strife and disorder, frequently flaring up in hideous and murderous warfare, cannot be adequately dealt with without applying the principles of your order—Faith, Hope, and Love. These cardinal virtues go to the very foundation of the good order of society and governments, and the application of these principles dissolve class hatreds and world malices.

There are many panaceas for the alleged malformations of our economic order and for allaying world prejudices, but after all the doctrines of the ancient faith when applied in the hearts of men will bring order out of chaos and establish good relationships among all groups and nations. The things of the spirit are still greater than the things of the flesh, and religion and Christianity offer the dependable solution for the problems of this day.

CITIZENSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE WOMAN'S CLUB LUNCHEON
Raleigh

January 19, 1938

In this day we have come to regard citizenship as a definite obligation. In other days it was regarded as a privilege or a right, but now it entails responsibilities upon the citizen that can only be discharged by the exercise of intelligence and courage.

Exercising the right of suffrage is just one of the prerogatives of a good citizen. There is a constant demand in every community for the exemplification of good citizenship in the whole civic as well as political life of the people. There must be a mingling of the practical with the ideal; a realization of the rights of all elements of society; a willingness to weigh impartially the needs of the community and fairly appraise its ability to meet these needs, a proper evaluation of the things of prime importance and an understanding of the limitation of material resources which makes necessary the denial of even the most essential services.

The good citizen should be as jealous of the good name of his community or state as he is of his own. The public service reflects rather accurately the average of the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of its composite citizenship.

ROBERT E. LEE IN AMERICAN LIFE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE CONFEDERACY

Raleigh

January 19, 1938

General Robert E. Lee typified the best in American life. The years have not dimmed the lustre of his fame. He belongs to all time. The South was enriched by his heroic service in war and his lofty ideals and fine consecration in peace.

The world has always been interested in personalities. People visit places and seek out the famed spots of earth, but it is to do homage to some personality, or to pay tribute to the heroism or service of some individual. Places are invested with interest in proportion as men and women have lived, served, sacrificed, and died there. The birthplaces of the immortals are preserved as sacred shrines.

The youth of Lee was marked by enough hardship to give him a clear understanding of life and its exacting demands; the sad experience of his daring father warned him of the dangers of laxness in money matters; the laxity of morals of his older brother revealed to him the present punishment that followed derelictions of that nature; the long illness of his beloved mother furnished him the opportunity of tenderly nursing her through her last illness and observing much of her gentle spirit;

his education and training at West Point, along with Joseph E. Johnston, Jefferson Davis, and other fellow students, prepared him to regard the call of Virginia when Sumter was fired upon; his own great ability and military genius equipped him to lead the Confederate Army, his unswerving loyalty and utter consecration to the cause of the South made it possible for him to give himself in unstinted and heroic service, and his unselfish devotion to principle and unfailing faith in God constituted him the majestic symbol of the highest hopes and aspirations of a great people.

The surrender at Appomattox and the brief years to follow only added to the splendor of his name and fame, and emphasized those elements of greatness which he displayed throughout the historic struggle of the four years of armed conflict in which he won first place in the hearts of his countrymen and the highest niche in the world's hall of fame for military strategists.

In the five years following the war and until his death on October 12, 1870, he led the way for the rebuilding of the South and as president of Washington and Lee College at Lexington, Virginia, dedicated his lofty character and imperishable ideals to the people of his stricken land and expended his energy and ability in the education of young men. His college had only one rule: "Every student must be a gentleman," and failing in that he could not remain at the institution.

We celebrate today the anniversary of his birth. Measured by all the standards by which human values are determined, General Lee excelled. We pause to contemplate his greatness; we linger to catch a glimpse of his glory; we visualize his stately bearing, his majestic character and his gentle manner; we stand in reverence of his God-likeness and we covet a double portion of his spirit for his own loved land—our reunited Nation.

THE CONSTITUTION AND FREE PRESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia, S. C.

January 21, 1938

The press is still the most powerful agency in forming public opinion. This does not mean that the will of the public can be moulded to fit the groove designed by the newspapers on any given person or measure, but rather that the policy of a newspaper throughout a period of time may be adopted largely by its clientele as the prevailing view touching public matters.

The printed word carries unusual significance. By way of adding emphasis to the correctness of a statement it is customary to follow with the assurance, "I saw it in the paper." Those who claim to know tell us that seventy per cent of all information comes to us normally through the eyes, and hence reading furnishes the major method for the acquisition of knowledge.

With this great potentiality for creating sentiment a high responsibility rests upon the press. The first obligation is to be fair. It is easy to understand wide differences of opinion in the various editorial offices, and this is both wholesome and natural, but there should be no difference in any reputable newspaper office upon the policy of always being fair in chronicling the news and in the statement of facts. It is as unfair to conceal any of the material facts as it is to detail extravagantly occurrences out of all proportion to the importance and thus over emphasize even trivial happenings, giving them a prejudiced interpretation. This form of journalism is properly frowned upon by the profession.

The freedom of the press is the surest guaranty of the continued freedom of the people. Liberty of expression and freedom of thought form the basis for the protection of the rights of all the people, the prevention of injustices and the defeat of oppressive and unjust measures. A clear illustration is furnished by conditions in this country as compared with those obtaining in Italy, Germany, Russia, or even England. Our press prints and comments upon matters with a freedom that would not be tolerated in those nations. The open criticism of government and officials, while sometimes unfair, extreme

and even unjust, is by far more wholesome than the suppression of comment and criticism.

Ours is a constitutional government and the same Constitution that guarantees a free press, free speech and the right of free assembly also protects the citizen, high and low, rich and poor, in all of his rights both as to person and property, and we can only enjoy our rights by making secure the rights of our neighbors. The Constitution does just that. The courts stand to interpret that great document and to safeguard the personal and property rights therein guaranteed against the whole world, even against invasions or encroachment from any other branch of the government.

The Constitution is the bulwark of protection for our democracy. It is the only safeguard against the unrestrained will of the majority. But for this Ark of the Covenant of fundamental law the legislative majority could deprive the minority of all rights, and go to such excesses as to imperil popular government. The strength and security of our form of government is that we have checks and balances in the three separate and distinct branches of government—executive, legislative, and judicial—and a Constitution which serves to hold the coördinate branches within their respective spheres.

The press can perform an invaluable service to the country in this hour of uncertainty and doubt. It can do much to harmonize the differences between business and government and reconcile their divergent views. It will be neither wise nor helpful to stress the disagreements and magnify the hostilities. There is no real basis for antagonisms and no occasion for punitive actions on the part of either. We need unity and harmony between both and a determined purpose upon the part of all to decrease unemployment, improve the condition of workers, increase the profits of industry, agriculture and business, and stabilize our whole economic system. We can only accomplish this result by united action and full assurance of fair treatment for all persons and interests.

TAXES AND GOVERNMENTAL SERVICES

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Rocky Mount

January 25, 1938

There is a general tendency to complain about taxes and at the same time to demand increased governmental service. The intelligent citizen knows that neither the State nor National government can raise any money except by taxation, and whether direct or indirect, it must be paid by the general public. We frequently complain about centralization of authority, and yet continue to demand larger grants of money from the central government. So long as we pursue this policy it will not be possible to reduce the total tax burden and in proportion as funds are provided by the general government in that proportion will the control be lodged in the central authority.

The taxes cannot all be raised by levying tribute on rich people or large corporations. We are taxing wealth in both State and Nation rather heavily and to increase the taxes more would probably not produce any greatly increased amount of revenue for we can easily reach the saturation point. Our Federal income tax now reaches the maximum on large incomes where the government takes over half and in case of death the inheritance tax goes even higher. When you add the State income and inheritance taxes it still further increases the total.

The average citizen pays the bulk of the taxes in the end for the tax charge is a part of the cost of production and hence the consumer must bear a large part of the burden. Therefore government expenditures become a vital matter and should be given careful consideration. The public must decide whether it is willing to have a curtailment of governmental spending so the national budget can be balanced with our present rate of taxation, or whether other forms of taxes should be levied to continue the spending and try to balance the budget at some future date. The President very properly asks what reductions will the public recommend? I think it is up to the public to accept the opportunity and in good faith offer suggestions for decreasing the national expenses, and specify the governmental services that should be dispensed with.

Of even greater importance than balancing the budget in my opinion is the full restoration of confidence. I wish to commend warmly the recent efforts of President Roosevelt to unite business and government in a definite forward movement and end the recession and increase employment with the full assurance that business is geared for a continuous and sustained advance, with the sympathetic coöperation of government.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM GOING FORWARD

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE EDUCATIONAL MEETING
IN COLUMBUS COUNTY

Whiteville

January 28, 1938

North Carolina has made substantial progress in education during the past year. This forward step consists in consolidating the gains already made and in broadening the educational endeavors. The public school system has been doing effective work, but the constant purpose is to improve the facilities, increase the efficiency and make more effective the service to the childhood of the State.

The important additions to school legislation may be summarized as follows:

1. The increase in State funds for the support of the eight months school term from approximately \$21,000,000 in 1936-37 to nearly \$24,400,000 for the current year.

2. The \$25,000 appropriation for beginning a state program of adult education.

3. The increase in State funds to match Federal funds for expanding the vocational education program.

4. The authorization for \$1,500,000 in State bonds for the establishment of a system of free basal textbooks for the elementary grades.

5. The promotion of safety in the transportation of school children.

6. The provision of educational advantages in State institutions to world war orphans.

7. The authority given the Governor for the appointment of the following commissions: (a) A commission to examine and report upon the public educational system; (b) a com-

mission to prepare and carry out plans for the observance by the State of the 150th anniversary of the formation of the Constitution of the United States; (c) a commission to study the public schools and colleges for colored people in North Carolina; (d) a commission to make a complete study of the question of providing a retirement system for the teachers in the public schools and educational institutions of the State; and (e) a commission to determine ways and means of providing more suitable and adequate instruction in the public schools for exceptional children.

The increased appropriation made possible an increase of ten per cent in the salaries of teachers and at the same time granted the increment earned by experience. Previous increases of 10 and 5 per cent were provided for, so that there has been a total advance of 25 per cent in the salary schedule since the depression.

The appropriation for adult education marks the beginning of an important service by the State to a long neglected group, and the broadening service in vocational training promises fine results as these courses are established in an increasing number of schools through the coöperative effort of county, State, and National agencies. On the whole the educational program is going forward and the morale is splendid.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW
HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

Shelby

February 11, 1938

Last year marked the hundredth anniversary of the public school system in North Carolina. This related, however, only to the elementary schools, for the State made no provision for a system of high schools until 1907—just thirty years ago. The appropriation of \$45,000 was made by the Legislature of that year and at the close of the first year of operation the record shows that 156 schools had been established, and 145 opened that year. Of this number (not including 45 town and city high schools) only five high schools reported fourth year students, 41 reported third year students and

100 reported second year students. There were only 6,398 students enrolled in the high schools, and now we have 175,000 enrolled. Only five rural schools and only nine city schools at that time offered four years work in the high school, whereas now over 800 high schools provide the four years work.

There has been much progress made in providing increased educational opportunities for childhood in North Carolina, but the limit of this need has not been reached. The next logical step in educational advancement will be the addition of a high school year: namely, the twelfth grade. Already some schools have established it with good effect. In hundreds of cases the addition of such a grade can be made with distinct advantage to thousands of boys and girls. Of course it will cost a considerable sum, but the added expense will not be as great as would appear from first consideration, for by efficient organization and administration of our high schools much of the cost of the twelfth grade can be absorbed.

The State now maintains an eight months school. Some districts by special supplements provide for nine months, but in either event it is a long gap from high school to college. Because most of the colleges have been raising their standards North Carolina students have a very difficult time competing in class work with students from other states who have had longer terms and twelve grades. Poor or incomplete preparation of high school students has caused heavy mortality in the freshman classes of the colleges with resultant grief and disappointment to these students, and heavy losses to the taxpayers who have provided college facilities not effectively used.

About 25 per cent of our high school graduates go to colleges of some sort and a twelfth grade will give an additional year's work at home for those who wish to enter college. Such a year will be advantageous both economically and academically. Most of the students who fail at college do so because of sheer lack of training. An additional year in high school will mean success in college to many students who would otherwise fail. It will also save the added expense of an extra year for students in some preparatory school before entering college, as frequently occurs now.

The greatest benefit, however, from the installation of the twelfth grade, will be the increased training given the other

75 per cent of students who will not have the privilege of going to college. The present economic situation indicates clearly that the opportunity for profitable employment on the part of adolescents is quite remote. There are no jobs for most of these boys and girls of high school age, and the purposes of society will be more perfectly served by keeping youths in school and laying thereby a broader and firmer foundation for participation in specialized work and worthwhile activities. The need for larger development of vocational instruction in the high school is imperative and the public schools must function to prepare more completely and train young people to do practical work in the varied lines of endeavor. The twelfth grade will be a forward step of real effectiveness in our public school system.

THE CITIZEN AND THE REPUBLIC

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE SUNDAY EVENING CLUB
IN ORCHESTRA HALL

Chicago, Illinois

February 13, 1938

One hundred and fifty years ago last September the Constitution of the United States was adopted and this Nation began its destiny making record as an organized government, founded upon the basic principles of liberty, freedom, and justice, vouchsafed in this organic law.

Citizenship was at once invested with a new meaning. We thought much of the right of suffrage and the high prerogatives of a citizen. The years have served to emphasize the importance of citizenship in a country like ours, where government rests upon the consent of the governed. The concern of the Nation now is not so much for the rights of the citizen—for those rights are safeguarded and fully protected by the law and the Constitution—but rather for the responsibility and obligation of citizenship, for herein lies the security and perpetuity of our whole governmental structure.

The relation of the citizen to the republic, his responsibility and obligation, become vital in this hour when a changing social order threatens many of the established landmarks of customs

and practices revered by many, despised by some and still held sacred by a substantial element of our citizenship.

The classification of conservatives, liberals, progressives or radicals does not adequately define any class or group. The conservative of today has advanced beyond the progressive of twenty-five years ago. The self-classified liberals may be conservatives as to some measures and radicals as to others and many times lack every essential requisite of the real meaning of a true liberal in thought, action, principle, and tolerance. So often the radical is the most intolerant of any other group, and more lacking in an essential understanding and appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of the citizen and less heedful of the consequences of his action.

The strength of this Republic has been the sanity of its citizenship. No nation can rise higher than the average of the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of its people. The whole history of America reveals that in every hour of crisis in peace and war there has been a residuary of common sense and patriotism among the composite citizenship equal to the need of the Nation. There is no justifiable ground for the assumption that the future will fail us in this respect.

Only yesterday we observed the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, whose memory is honored in every part of this Republic, and whose life, record, and history belong to all the people as a rich heritage from the past. He is still a vital part of the Nation and his spirit broods over the land he loved and served and for which he sacrificed and died. America is great because of Lincoln and others who preceded and followed after him in exemplifying the highest attributes of citizenship.

Patriotism and religion have jointly contributed to the greatness of America and the enduring qualities of her citizenship. A man may be a patriot without being a Christian, but it would be difficult to conceive how a person could be a Christian without being a patriot. In the early hours of the Republic's history men valued the religious convictions of the founders of our government and the framers of our Constitution and religion has been a stabilizing force in every period of stress and turmoil. Today religion holds the rudder true amid the changing philosophies of the moment and imparts something of verity

to the tested doctrines and faiths which have formed the basis for our national life and character.

The spiritual forces are being felt in the moulding of our concepts of citizenship. Men are placing a real value upon the ideals of a civilization which recognizes the importance of the material, but refuses to discount the loftier vision of the spiritual aspirations of mankind. The average man in his meditative moments is willing to concede that the things of the spirit are immeasurably greater than the things of the flesh, even though he feels the yearning of his own nature to follow the path the earth-bound choose to tread.

God looms large in this Republic. The early Pilgrims were imbued with a great faith and moved by a passion for freedom and liberty. They sought a land where rights of person and property would be secure, and where religious freedom would be their heritage. Hence the Constitution's guaranty of the right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and the right to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience, was a living hope and a treasured reality. Despite the indifference and disregard manifested by many, I still believe that the dominant passion of the people today is love of liberty and freedom with an even higher appraisal of religious freedom. Should an attempt be made to deprive the people of this Nation of their right to follow their religious convictions you would see an almost unanimous revolt.

I am not unmindful of the greed and graft, turmoil and strife, discontent and hatred, violence and disorder, injustice and oppression, poverty and suffering, vice and crime, prevalent in this Nation, and yet a conservative survey of the progress we have made and the advances of our civilization justifies the confidence that the heart of America is sound. There is more concern today for the general good, more interest in public welfare, more willingness to recognize community responsibility for childhood and old age, more effort to help the disabled and unfortunate, more united effort to promote public health and a developed public conscience that scorns injustices and oppressions. The fragrance of human sympathy is mingled with divine compassion in this present world.

This modern day has not lost sight of the influence of Christianity in government, society, and our economic life. The Gospel is still the good news sent from God. The coming of

Jesus made possible the daring conception of establishing self-government among men. The spirit of Jesus finds expression in a social gospel which includes a finer appreciation of our whole humanity and a more complete realization of the obligations of brotherhood in a material world, embodying the principles of justice among all classes. The teachings of Jesus continue to inspire faith in the everlasting verities of the Supreme Being by whose power lives are transformed and redeemed. Faith is still doing its perfect work in focusing the hopes and aspirations of mankind upon the exalted ideals of the Kingdom of God.

Religion continues to aid patriotism in realizing the purposes of democracy in government and civilization. A democracy can be no stronger than its sense of justice and its willingness so to administer government as to deal fairly with all classes and conditions of people and to guarantee to every person and interest the full protection of the law. Person and property must be assured fair and just treatment—the weak and the strong, the rich and the poor—and sometimes one class needs the protection of the law and the Constitution as much as the other. No democracy deserves to live unless it is both capable and willing to give this protection and maintain the personal and property rights of all of its citizens.

Religion has made its contribution to our citizenship in impressing upon the national conscience the right of those who labor to receive a just share of the fruits of their toil; a realization on the part of the whole public of the right of those who own property to enjoy its use and benefit undisturbed; the community responsibility for maintaining decent living conditions, improving the standards of living and ministering to the health of the whole people. Religion is a personal matter and hence it reconstructs the individual so that he thinks in terms of the good of his neighbor, the well being and good order of society and his own responsibility in bringing to pass that economic justice which will enable all those who diligently strive to attain that competency which will meet the necessities of life.

Christianity will solve the problems of capital and labor and promote amicable relations between those who are now struggling for the mastery. Good citizenship means the cultivation and development of mutual concern for the welfare of each,

and any person or organization seeking to foment strife or foster hatreds between any group of our citizenship deserves to be denominated a public enemy. This Nation has grown great through the united effort of labor and capital and the fundamental basis is still sound. A recurrence to first principles and rebaptism in the faith of our fathers will stabilize a wavering civilization.

Fortunately we have had outstanding citizens in every part of this Nation whose lives have been beacon lights leading us onward and upward. The rugged Lincoln of the North, whose honesty, patriotism, and consecration to his country's good, has so enriched the annals of the Nation and inspired countless millions to struggle for the heights, was matched by the peerless Lee of the South, whose glorious heroism in war and unselfish dedication in peace, lifted his people to an elevation where they could see the everlasting things which matter to an individual or a Nation—and both combined to give America examples of citizenship supreme and illustrations of the attributes and virtues of the perfect citizen working and serving in a democracy.

The whole history of America should inspire us with hope. There is full warrant for optimism. Every age has had its pessimistic outlook, but any intelligent appraisal of the assets and liabilities of this day should impress us with the progress made and the success achieved in material and humanitarian endeavors, and give us fresh courage for the future. The incomparable wealth and abounding resources of this Nation, and the vast earning power of the people furnish the basis for continued material prosperity and development. The spirit of this people is akin to those who suffered privations, endured hardships, and sacrificed life for the blessings of liberty and the benefits of a free government. The vagaries and isms of the minority groups and cliques will be dissolved in the common sense of the American people. The vision and foresight of the descendants of those who formed and fashioned this Republic may be depended upon to chart our course in harmony with the ideals of popular government and enlightened concern for the good of all. Patriotism and religion will unite in solving the problems of our complex civilization. Faith in a great God and a great people will continue to be the essence of our marching orders.

WASHINGTON'S IDEALS OF GOVERNMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE MASONIC BANQUET OBSERVING
LADIES' NIGHT AND COMBINING WASHINGTON
DAY CELEBRATION
Charlotte

February 18, 1938

George Washington continues to typify the best in our civilization. He occupies a place of unique distinction in our National life. The organizer and leader of the Revolutionary forces, General Washington as commander-in-chief met one reverse after another, during the seven years of armed conflict, until finally the tide of battle definitely turned and victory came to the American army and the long struggle was terminated at Yorktown.

The test of his ability and statesmanship came when he was selected as the first President of the Nation and the difficult task of organizing the new government was thrust upon him. It was also his added responsibility to aid in framing the Constitution and then procuring its adoption by the several states. It was largely through his influence that North Carolina, after his election as President, ratified the Constitution.

President Washington established the precedent of limiting his service to two terms in the White House and through the more than a century and a half of our country's history that precedent has never been broken. A great many strong men have served as President, and all of them have followed Washington's wise example and made no effort to be elected for a third term.

The simple virtues of Washington and his outstanding characteristics of citizenship have been emulated by every generation and the strength and power of his personality and example have contributed mightily to the preservation of the principles of democratic government. There were other leaders more brilliant, other statesmen more resourceful, and other public men more ambitious, but none equalled Washington in influence with the people and dedication to a public trust. His farewell address epitomized his public service and set the standard for all those who would serve unselfishly and with fine consecration.

The attributes of the good citizen flowered in Washington. As farmer, surveyor, soldier, educator, statesman, and citizen he served his country with whole-hearted devotion and single-

ness of purpose. No finer illustration of the full appreciation of the duties and obligations of citizenship can be found than is offered in his recognition of individual responsibility for community service. His ideals of government are still sound.

FATHER AND SON ASSOCIATIONS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE FATHER AND SON BANQUET,
Y. M. C. A., ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
Winston-Salem

February 22, 1938

George Washington, the Father of his country, was denied the high privilege of individual fatherhood, yet the attributes and virtues of the model father flowered in him. His whole character and bearing emphasized his appreciation of childhood and youth and his understanding of the problems of family life. The very nature of the man indicates that the responsibilities of fatherhood would have been assumed and discharged by him with that same fidelity that characterized his whole mature life.

There is no position superior to father and no relationship more sacred than parenthood. Every father should avail himself of the high privilege of being a priest in his own home and improve the golden hours of association with his children, and especially his sons. The demands of business, however pressing, should not be permitted to rob either father or son of that companionship and association which each needs and which will mutually help and strengthen both.

The son needs and is entitled to the benefit of the father's experience, judgment, and counsel, and should receive all of this during the formative years of his life and before his character is too greatly influenced and formed by his outside contacts and associations. In order for the son to profit most by this association there must be an understanding attitude on the part of the father and a full realization of the viewpoint of youth. The opportunity thus offered will enable the father to impart to his son much of his own strength of character, lofty ideals and high purposes and he may be privileged to see his own shattered dreams fulfilled in the finer statue of his own flesh and blood in the person of his son.

The father will likewise be tremendously benefitted by his association with his son. He will get a fresh view of life, will continue to grow, will retain his own youth in spirit, if not in years, and will get a new grip on his own early ideals and ambitions and thus face his responsibilities more courageously. This mutual companionship and association is too valuable to be lost by either and should be cultivated by both.

The destiny of our country is wrapped up in the home. I do not forget the dominating influence of the mother in the home, but no father should fail to share the burden and enjoy the blessing with the mother of guiding, directing, and training his own children. He owes that obligation to himself, his offspring, and his country.

SAFETY ON THE HIGHWAYS

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF
IN A STATE-WIDE HOOK-UP
Raleigh

March 3, 1938

I speak in behalf of the preservation of human life: it may be your life or the life of your child. Last year there was an average of nearly three people a day killed on the public roads in North Carolina by automobiles and trucks. The total number was 1,123. The injured reached the enormous total of 7,990—over 21 a day. The toll of death on the highways was greater than war, since during the eighteen months North Carolina was engaged in the World War only 629 of our soldiers were killed in battle.

What is responsible for this high mortality on the highways? Many things enter into it, but plain *carelessness* accounts for more injuries and deaths than any other cause. We are all in a tremendous hurry and we take chances and lose—or somebody else loses because we risk too much. There is no real occasion for all the hurry. The business is not so urgent, the engagement not so important that we should imperil our own lives and those of all who travel on the public roads that we may get there just a few minutes earlier—which usually means nothing at all.

Passing cars on curves or hills, where the view is obstructed;

passing without blowing a horn or giving any signal; suddenly stopping in the road or turning across the road without giving any warning; entering public highways without looking for approaching cars in both directions; turning corners of intersecting streets rapidly and without waiting for approaching traffic to clear the corner; driving recklessly on crowded streets or thoroughfares; driving under the influence of intoxicants when the vision is not clear and the judgment is clouded—all of these contribute to swell the total of deaths and accidents. The carelessness and recklessness is by no means restricted to the drivers of motor vehicles—pedestrians are frequently grossly negligent. They walk on the wrong side of the road, with cars passing in the night time with glaring lights, and remain on the edge of the pavement, taking a chance on being hit in the dark; they walk or run across the streets and roads without looking for approaching cars, or look only one way; they cross streets on red lights and then many pedestrians seem to assume the attitude that it is the business of the driver of the car to look out for them when they are taking no precaution for their own safety. In every instance they are taking long chances and literally playing with death. Of the 1,123 deaths on highways last year 405 were pedestrians.

What is the remedy? An aroused public conscience on the question of safety on the highways. That's the purpose of this campaign which opens on Sunday, March 6th. On that day the ministers, Sunday School superintendents, and teachers will join in calling upon all the people to exercise caution and care and observe the rules of safety on the highways to prevent accidents and save lives. During the week following civic clubs, fraternal orders, school teachers, chambers of commerce, and the officers of the law will all coöperate in discussing the importance of safety and calling attention to the ways in which safety on the roads may be promoted. The newspapers, radio stations, and moving picture theatres will all give hearty approval and assistance.

I wish to commend the State Association of County Commissioners and the Highway Safety Division for sponsoring this campaign. It is not merely for one week. This is just the beginning. Safety is a continuing obligation and must be constantly observed. The Highway Safety Division asks the people of the State to coöperate by sending the number of the car, the time, and the place, when any act of reckless

driving is observed. The name of the informant will not be divulged, but a letter will be written notifying the owner of the car that his car was being recklessly driven on the date and at the time reported and asking that greater care be used in the future. When a second report is made by anybody on the same car a second and stronger letter will be written. When the same car is reported three times by anybody on different occasions a highway patrolman will call on the owner for a personal interview. Unless the laws of safety are observed then an indictment would follow. Those who persistently drive recklessly must be made to realize that the roads are for the use of all the people and no one has the right to endanger the safety of others who use the highways.

North Carolina must reduce the accidents on the highways—must decrease the deaths and injuries and the destruction of property. Public sentiment can create an atmosphere of disapproval of careless and reckless driving and an appreciation of those who observe the laws of safety and show a proper regard for the rights of the travelling public.

LIBERTY AND PATRIOTISM

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE BANQUET OF THE STATE MEETING
OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Raleigh

March 7, 1938

You have carried the torch of liberty and patriotism through the years. Your organization came into being to perpetuate the history of those who decreed freedom for themselves and independence for this Nation in the early days. The perpetuation of this spirit of liberty, freedom, and independence has been your consistent purpose and patriotic endeavor.

America is safer tonight because of your alertness in discovering and exposing every attempt made by sinister influences and organizations to gain a foothold in this country,

and your steadfast adherence to fundamental principles has been a bulwark of strength in every hour of crisis.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have been active in opposition to communism and all other destructive isms or vagaries seeking to undermine our government and sow the seeds of discord and strife among our people. It is customary in some quarters to dismiss the menace of communism with a wave of the hand and assert that it is impotent to do any harm here, citing in proof of that contention the small number of votes cast by the Communist party in the last general election. That is not a complete answer. Not many people are willing to be known as communists and do not affiliate openly with that party, but they seek to sow the seeds of communism and inject the deadly poison of its doctrines into other organizations, notably among branches of different labor organizations, and without disclosing to the members of these organizations their real purpose or the full extent of their nefarious schemes. A communistic alien is now being deported who was directing a large branch of one labor organization.

This communistic propaganda is not limited to efforts within labor organizations, wherever openings can be found, but it is striving to gain adherents in student organizations in many colleges throughout the land and has under cover support from some college professors and other parlor Communists. You do well to sound the alarm and warn maturity and youth against this insidious doctrine that is at once subversive of everything that is constructive and enduring in our National life.

The average American citizen has both the wisdom and common sense to recognize the danger of these doctrines and not be misled by them when properly called to his attention. That's one of the missions of your great organization—to preach real Americanism and present true American ideals to the present and the future generations. We have safely travelled the pathway of democratic government under the Constitution for more than a century and a half and democracy is still able to grapple with and solve the problems of our national economy without resorting to Nazism, Facism, or Communism.

NORTH CAROLINA ILLITERACY

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA ADULT
EDUCATION ADVISORY COUNCIL

Raleigh

March 16, 1938

The purpose of this conference is to coördinate the efforts being made to reduce illiteracy in North Carolina. The universities and colleges, the public schools and the WPA furnish the directing agencies. By uniting all of these agencies it should be possible to make definite progress in bringing the benefits of education to that large adult population in the State so much in need of this help and training.

Accepting the 1930 census as authority the illiteracy in the Nation averaged 4.3 per cent, while the rate for North Carolina at that time was given as 10 per cent. Of course we have made progress since then, but our percentage of adult illiteracy is still entirely too high. The average is reached by ascertaining the number of people over ten years of age who cannot read and write, and they are classed as illiterate.

The goal for the State is the practical banishment of illiteracy by 1940, or at least bringing North Carolina in line with the national average. This great achievement should enlist the earnest interest of all the educational forces and the public minded citizenship of the State.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENTADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Raleigh

March 19, 1938

The history of education in North Carolina reads like a romance. It represents the constant strivings of a people reaching out after knowledge. Last year we celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the public school system. Our University ranks among the oldest and most honored of all state universities. The importance of

higher education for women in State supported institutions has been long recognized and a determined effort made to meet this need adequately. The State recognizes the obligation to provide comparable educational opportunity for all the people, and hence the public schools and colleges for the Negroes are open for the same length terms as those provided for the white race, and with competent instructors and facilities for educational advantages.

I maintain that there is cause for genuine satisfaction in the efficiency of our present educational system and the definite progress made in providing educational facilities for the childhood and youth of the State. There is no smug complacency in this statement. It is not intended to voice satisfaction with conditions as they are, not to suggest that further improvement is unnecessary. Just the reverse is true. My expression of approval of the accomplishments thus far is by way of encouragement for those who wish to see our whole educational system so ordered that it will meet the high expectations of a people who believe that the youths of North Carolina should have equal opportunities with those of other states.

For a hundred years the public school system has been the college and the university for the overwhelming majority of our people. For the first seventy years the public system stopped with the elementary studies—only for the last thirty years have we had the high schools added to the system. In 1907 there were only five rural high schools and nine city high schools having a full four years course. At that time there were only 6,394 students enrolled in the high schools of the State. Today we have over 800 high schools with a full four years course and with over 175,000 students enrolled. That is a splendid record for thirty years.

The first appropriation for the public schools out of the public treasury was made with the birth of this new century and was \$100,000, which was used for the purpose of stimulating interest in education by helping local communities increase their school terms. Then the average free school term, combining city, town, and rural schools, was three months and twenty days. The local units of government continued to improve their schools, increase their taxes and the length of terms, and the State constantly increased its appro-

priations and assistance to the counties, until finally, in 1933, in the midst of the depression when there was threatened a general breakdown of the whole school system in over half of the counties, it became necessary for the State to take over the full eight months term. You know the story. Expenditures had to be cut to the lowest possible figure—salaries were greatly reduced—but the schools were kept open. The appropriation for the first year was a little over \$16,000,000. Increases have been made each year since. The teachers' salaries were restored 10 per cent in 1935, 5 per cent additional in 1936, and another 10 per cent in 1937. The appropriation this year is around \$25,000,000. I submit that when a State increases its expenditures out of the State Treasury for the public school system in 38 years from one hundred thousand to twenty-five million dollars, it cannot be charged with lacking in interest or zeal for the education of its children.

The increased efficiency of the schools, the broadened educational program, the development of vocational courses and training, the raising of standards in teaching, the transportation of children to school and the furnishing of free basal textbooks for the elementary grades have combined to make the public school system serve the needs of the people more effectively than at any time in the past. Another forward step would be the addition of the twelfth grade and this would go far toward bridging the present gap between high school and college, and would mean better preparation for the high school students who will not have the opportunity of going to college.

Our progress in education has been gradual. It will necessarily have to continue so. Those who think we are not advancing rapidly enough should remember that North Carolina is now spending more for education than New York in proportion to the wealth and income of her people. Unquestionably we are making the dollar go much farther than most of the states in purchasing educational opportunity for childhood. It is well to remember that while North Carolina ranks twelfth in population, the State ranks eighth in the number of children of school age—only the seven states of New York, California, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Texas have more children eligible for admittance to the public schools.

Several commissions were authorized by the last General Assembly to study the problems of education in relation to our whole system of schools and colleges, including the retirement fund for teachers and the different phases of school curricula. Most of these have been named and the others will be soon. I am hopeful that as a result of these studies there shall come some feasible suggestions for making the schools serve more practical purposes in training youth for the line of work which they contemplate pursuing. Unless this is done the schools will continue to dismiss the students from both high school and college with little preparation for doing any kind of work by which they can earn a livelihood. Learning how to make a living is still a more essential part of education. The cultural training should not be minimized, but the practical should be emphasized and given the same high rank in credits as is accorded the purely scholastic work. Somebody has got to work and work with their hands as well as their minds, and it is the function of the schools to provide the training by which children may become intelligent and skilled workers. Since seventy-five per cent of high school graduates will not attend college of any kind it is the obligation of the public schools to provide such training as will prepare this large percentage of students for the work which they will be required to do. A vast amount of unemployment today is due to lack of preparation for work.

The State owes a debt of gratitude to its teachers. They have served with fine consecration and for inadequate compensation. Through it all they have maintained a fine morale. The schools have not suffered in service through the depression anything in comparison with the reduction that was necessary in expenditures. The average teacher enters into the life of the student. She teaches character as well as textbooks, and imparts to her students somewhat of her own courage, patriotism, and faith. The school room abounds with those who struggle against great odds and build a sturdy character for independence and self-reliance as they battle poverty while they study for knowledge and seek to know more truth. Out of this self-denial and sacrifice of teacher and student we are laying the foundation of a greater civilization.

FARMING IS A BUSINESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT A LUNCHEON OF A GROUP OF SIX HUNDRED
YOUNG FARMERS FROM SIXTEEN SURROUNDING COUNTIES

Charlotte

March 26, 1938

Agriculture is a science. Farming is a business. The future successful farmer must understand the chemistry of the soil, must be acquainted with its needs and capable of diagnosing capacities. He must also know the character of soil best suited for growing the various crops and schooled in the knowledge of the value of rotating these crops so as to feed the soil, increase its fertility and productiveness and at the same time save it from erosion. The terrific waste in land by erosion must be checked and the destructiveness of the soil value stopped. This is a new country, but we have wrought such havoc to our land in the last century that soil conservation becomes a necessity in this day unless we wish to develop a dust bowl in even this section of the State similar to those existing in some of the Central Western States.

The limitations placed upon the growing of cotton and tobacco make it all the more necessary that we increase our food crops for both man and beast. We ought to do this anyway, but since we are restricted in the planting of these so-called money crops, it now becomes imperative that we make up for this reduction by growing all of our supplies at home, and that we utilize this opportunity for increasing our cattle, hogs, and poultry. We have played with the shibboleth of "live at home" in the past and have benefitted much from such progress as has been made in raising home supplies, but the time has now come when if the farmer is to continue in his chosen vocation, he must become self-supporting on his own farm. We should crusade for a better balanced agriculture.

Every landowner should likewise realize that it is equally as important that his tenant should become self-supporting. The benefits are at once apparent. Cows, hogs, chickens, a good garden and plenty of foods for present use and for canning purposes will enable tenants to reduce greatly the

supply bills and thus save landlords these expenditures and liabilities, while improving the condition of the tenant and ministering to the health of his family by having a balanced ration. We cannot have a well balanced agricultural prosperity unless it affects both landlord and tenant.

The tremendous outlay for food supplies and commercial fertilizer which is made by our North Carolina farmers each year is enough to keep them poor. Both are unnecessary if we will adopt the means at hand and avail ourselves of the resources at our command. We can save the greater part of the money sent out of the State for the products which we should grow here, and we can greatly reduce our commercial fertilizer bills by raising more cattle, planting soil improving crops and treating our land with lime—all of these things will benefit the land for years instead of being consumed in a single year as is the case with the commercial fertilizer. Our State pays one-seventh of the whole fertilizer bill of the Nation, which is too heavy a burden for agriculture to bear.

We have made progress in agriculture. Our record of production and diversification is most encouraging. We must improve our marketing facilities for money crops and for the products of the farm generally. There is a great future for agriculture notwithstanding the handicaps to be overcome. Over half of the people of this State are still engaged in farming and the farm offers an inviting future for the young man of intelligence and industry who is willing to give to it the same measure of effort that would be required to succeed in any other vocation.

HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB ACHIEVEMENTS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT A MEETING OF THE HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUBS OF CURRITUCK COUNTY

Currituck Courthouse

April 6, 1938

Much of the real progress and development of rural life in North Carolina can be directly attributable to the organization of Home Demonstration Clubs and the work of the agents throughout the State. When you form a club you directly affect

the lives of all the people in the community, because these clubs are made up of either present or prospective home-keepers, and hence vitally concerned the welfare of the whole community.

Farming is no longer merely an individual matter. Agriculture has become distinctly broader than the private concern or endeavor of just a small group in any locality. The farmer has become a world citizen to the extent that he is directly affected by the markets and prices throughout the country and he cannot isolate himself and escape the consequences of over-production or of unwise marketing of his crops.

The farmer has been making distinct improvement in his method of farming, in improving the soil, rotating crops, growing more home supplies, and otherwise applying intelligence and good judgment in the solution of his farm problems. The Home Demonstration Clubs have been making the rural home keep pace with the progress on the farm, and in many instances leading the way for a fuller and richer rural life. The farm will not surpass the home. Both need to be developed and improved together and the farm women of North Carolina are proving equal to the task of keeping fully abreast with the educational progress of the State and the development of a well-balanced farm program which includes the canning and preserving of farm products, as well as the raising of all foods necessary for home consumption.

Definite achievements in beautifying the homes and gardens in the rural sections have resulted from your Club activities. Roadside improvement will naturally follow. It should be your constant purpose to unite in making our countryside even more beautiful. Beauty adds to the joy of life, and there is incomparable beauty in the simple things, even the wild flowers and the dogwood blooming in such rich profusion along the roadside and through the woods. Let's make North Carolina a beautiful state.

EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

Troy

April 28, 1938

North Carolina is seeking to provide adequate educational opportunities for all the children of the State. The development of the public school system has been constant, though slow. A hundred years ago the public schools were established, but the terms were short, the facilities limited and many of the teachers poorly prepared. Thirty years ago the presently constituted high school system was inaugurated and there has been increased development during this period.

The State has an eight months uniform term for schools. Every section has the same provision made by the State—more communities have added another month or have provided some supplemental service, but there is no difference in the opportunity provided by the State in every county, and the child in the small county or remote section is given the same chance and furnished the same opportunity as the child living in the town or city or in the more prosperous localities.

The obligation to provide educational opportunities for all the children is recognized as a state responsibility. We cannot guarantee that a child will be born to material prosperity; we cannot be assured that it will come into a home where even the necessities of life will be provided; we cannot go so far as to make certain that it will be well born, but the mother State of North Carolina can determine that every child within her borders shall have the opportunity to get an education and be prepared and trained to meet the responsibilities and discharge the duties of life.

NATIONAL GUARD GIVES A FEELING OF SECURITY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE ARMORY

Raeford

May 11, 1938

This Nation believes in peace. It practices the doctrine of good neighbors and is anxious to preserve amicable relationship with

all other countries. It has not sought and shall not seek to possess territory or secure rights of property by force from any other nation, but our country has not refused to defend itself and will not decline to protect its own rights and those of its own citizens.

The Army and Navy are essential arms of our national defense and we cannot neglect to prepare to defend ourselves and thus prevent aggressor nations from invading our territory or encroaching upon our rights. We are the great "have nation" and therefore open to attack at any time it would seem propitious for any of the aspiring and imperialistic countries to advance upon us or invade our neighbors who come under the protecting arm of the Monroe Doctrine, which we are bound to maintain.

The State and Nation share in responsibility for the National Guard. It is the ready right arm of the Nation for early concentration and service in case of war, and it is the bulwark of strength for the State in the maintenance of peace and good order at home in times of stress and internal disorders. Both join today in the dedication of this armory as the home of your splendid unit of the military service and we all feel greater security because of these splendid military organizations.

WOMEN AND EDUCATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE GRADUATING CLASS AT
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

Raleigh

May 31, 1938

Education is the supreme effort of society to equip and train youth for service. The test of education is how well it meets these requirements. Certainly education broadens the mental vision, expands the intellectual horizon, and opens a wide vista of increasing knowledge. All of these are worthwhile objectives, but the real purposes of education can only be realized if youth is able to apply the knowledge obtained and utilize the training acquired in some field of service.

The active participation of women in governmental affairs has been productive of much good. Women have put heart in government, and they have brought many of the fine ideals

of the home into the conduct of government. They are not content with the mere mechanics of government as it touches material things, but they envision a government which thinks in terms of childhood, of education, of public health, of social progress and development, of helpfulness to the underprivileged and security for the old and needy.

Women see the beauty of life. They dare to believe that a community may be greatly improved, a state made beautiful and inviting, rural life enriched and the intellectual horizon of all the people broadened. They further realize that an educated woman owes a distinct obligation to the community to contribute her thought and vision to the advancement of the whole community.

I do not come to give you advice, but rather to speak my confidence in you. The women are occupying the enlarged fields of activity and are demonstrating their capacity to deal efficiently and intelligently with the problems confronting them. The young women of today understand fully the importance of preparation and equipment for the manifold duties of their expanding service and the success which is attending their efforts bears testimony to their appreciation of the necessity of competing with men on equal terms in many of the walks of life.

Women still set the world standards of life in their respective communities. While they are meeting men on the level in work and service, they should be careful not to let the men set the other standards for them. It is their high privilege to lift rather than lower these standards and bring men up to their level. The destiny of the race is still in the keeping of womanhood and through the centuries she has proven to be a sleepless sentinel on the watch tower of her own home.

NORTH CAROLINA'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE STATE MEETING OF THE
ADULT EDUCATIONAL GROUP

Roanoke Island

July 8, 1938

The cause of education has been steadily going forward in North Carolina. Greater progress is being made than can be

measured by monetary expenditures alone. The State system of schools has made possible monetary economies which have resulted in large savings and in giving a standard school in every district. When you compare only the per capita expenditure of money for education in this and other states you get a very imperfect picture. For illustration, North Carolina transported more children to school the past year than any state in the Union, the average number being about 286,000 daily. The cost was \$5.34 per child for the eight months, whereas the average cost in many states for similar service per child was over \$40.00. You can see what a wide margin that item alone provides on the per capita cost. Similar economies obtain in other phases of school expense. In this connection it should be remembered that 4,139 school busses were operated in transporting these children an average of about 20 miles per day for the whole school term without the loss of the life of a single child.

The public schools are providing against the illiteracy of the children for the future, but the Adult Educational organization is engaged in relieving the illiteracy of our present adult population. This is a great achievement and the service is of tremendous import in North Carolina. The need is apparent when we recall that the census of 1930 revealed that ten per cent of the people of this State over ten years of age could not read and write. The percentage for the whole Nation averaged 4.3 per cent. It is a source of gratification to witness the progress being made and the determined effort being put forward to stamp out illiteracy and to give to all the people, without regard to age, the benefit of the rudimentary elements of an education.

There will be another census in 1940 and the worthwhile goal for North Carolina is that we may at least reach the national average in the elimination of illiteracy and thus bring to our under-privileged adults this great boon of enlarged opportunity and increased happiness. The success of this program is established beyond question and the good results are manifest on every hand. It may be said that the good work is not limited to any race or color, and is likewise being extended to include those in prison.

An example of the most effective work in adult education is afforded by the accomplishments in Swain County. In 1930 there were 1,848 adults in that county who could not read or write, and the number has now been reduced to around 400. This represents an outstanding achievement in the field of adult education.

We are meeting today on this historic spot in Dare County. I am reminded that this enterprising county now has the lowest percentage of illiterary of any county in North Carolina and has set for itself the goal of teaching every illiterate in the county by 1940. With this end in view the county has recently made an appropriation for the State-aid program of adult education. This is an example which many of the wealthier counties of North Carolina might well follow.

This educational program touches the life of North Carolina in a vital way. I am anxious for the local communities to give the fullest coöperation to the State and Federal governments in advancing this work and helping this class of our citizens to the enjoyment of a richer and fuller life.

TRANSPORTATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN⁴

<i>States</i>	<i>No. of Schools</i>	<i>No. of Buses</i>	<i>Miles of Route</i>	<i>Children Carried</i>	<i>Cost of Service</i>	<i>Cost per Child</i>
Alabama	1,190	2,600	49,420	105,418	\$ 1,527,797	\$14.49
Arizona	300	420	14,000	16,500	325,000	19.70
Arkansas	501	1,265	13,539	52,060	535,789	10.29
California	820	2,100	15,000	98,980	2,803,888	28.33
Colorado	250	1,028	9,000	25,864	658,757	25.47
Connecticut	250	650	3,900	32,947	988,410	30.00
Delaware	66	235	2,500	9,300	256,419	27.57
Dist. of Columbia	6	13	107	229	22,000	96.07
Florida	737	1,418	20,500	73,040	1,604,643	21.97
Georgia	1,000	2,288	69,820	124,696	1,306,758	10.48
Idaho	200	332	3,922	14,220	289,722	20.37
Illinois	75	500	5,000	20,000	500,000	25.00
Indiana	1,000	7,261	75,330	207,817	4,305,386	20.72
Iowa	400	2,326	23,000	58,190	1,624,739	27.92
Kansas	240	350	7,000	10,311	285,656	27.70
Kentucky	500	1,008	15,422	58,196	725,319	12.46
Louisiana	734	2,560	29,077	134,322	2,038,070	15.17
Maine	500	257	2,570	23,483	647,931	27.59
Maryland	508	836	10,548	52,168	1,019,872	19.55
Massachusetts	450	1,600	6,700	53,000	1,450,000	27.36
Michigan	180	647	7,117	28,855	546,855	18.95
Minnesota	394	1,895	15,065	38,641	1,024,427	26.51
Mississippi	900	4,322	38,812	118,441	1,770,915	14.95
Missouri	300	1,300	13,000	39,000	910,000	23.33
Montana	105	400	4,500	7,500	300,000	40.00
Nebraska	70	280	4,600	3,000	120,000	40.00
Nevada	79	200	4,150	2,123	120,000	56.52
New Hampshire	95	250	2,000	12,113	476,888	39.37
New Jersey	419	2,850	14,750	85,538	2,218,675	25.94
New Mexico	300	1,019	15,800	25,393	779,980	30.72
New York	5,359	7,434	58,816	123,460	5,208,760	42.19
North Carolina	1,226	4,074	67,860	287,676	1,537,606	5.34
North Dakota	360	600	9,000	17,000	780,000	45.88
Ohio	2,512	7,786	93,310	277,860	5,549,985	19.97
Oklahoma	786	2,577	47,476	99,532	1,577,109	15.85
Oregon	305	450	6,469	9,124	400,000	43.84
Pennsylvania	700	2,500	12,500	100,000	3,000,000	30.00
Rhode Island	30	150	1,475	4,600	140,000	30.43
South Carolina	380	1,495	23,078	59,156	860,379	14.54
South Dakota	100	350	3,500	6,500	250,000	38.46
Tennessee	920	1,488	14,880	66,960	1,000,000	14.93
Texas	3,200	5,000	100,000	275,000	3,250,000	11.82
Utah	38	429	5,662	26,786	487,422	18.20
Vermont	150	175	1,750	5,400	224,000	41.48
Virginia	750	1,897	20,000	120,360	1,500,000	12.46
Washington	892	1,981	15,850	80,000	1,500,000	18.75
West Virginia	2,500	973	21,359	99,636	1,515,789	15.21
Wisconsin	1,700	2,000	12,000	25,000	650,000	26.00
Wyoming	138	492	5,922	9,966	417,394	41.88
United States	34,615	84,061	1,017,056	3,225,361	\$61,032,340	\$18.92

⁴This compilation was made as of December 31, 1937, and was published in *Bus Transportation*, Vol. 17, No. 1. (January, 1938.) It is reproduced by special permission.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE BANQUET OF THE CRIMINAL LAW
SECTION OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Cleveland, Ohio

July 26, 1938

The administration of the criminal law represents the highest functions of the state sovereignty. The power to punish for violations of society's rules and the authority to deprive the citizen of his liberty, and in certain cases of his life, for infractions of the law are the measures which government has devised to enforce obedience to laws and to prevent the commission of crime.

One of the chief concerns of organized society is the prevention of crime and the adoption of some proper method of dealing with those who violate the law to the extent that they are classified as criminals. Certainly it would not be fair to classify all violators of the law as criminals, because during the period when our population has grown and the problems of living have greatly increased, so many laws have been enacted declaring various acts crimes that hitherto were not even prohibited, and that would not be crimes now, but for legislative declaration. I am not complaining about these statutes, because modern conditions have made many of them necessary, but I mention it to emphasize the distinction between those who occasionally violate some law and those who are persistently and viciously antagonistic to society, and hence we call them criminals.

I believe in law enforcement. I think it is essential to have a strict observance of the law and to inculcate a healthy sentiment for obedience to law and for certain punishment for its violation. The courts must so deal with offenders that the public shall have respect for the law and the would-be violator shall pause before committing a breach against the law. Those who are called to administer the law should themselves be examples of how the law should be observed.

We have had all methods of law enforcement, some good and some bad, but crime continues to increase. If we check the crime wave in America we must do something more than arrest and punish law violators. That method is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. We are having too many

repeaters in prison. One term in prison and then another offense, followed by another term and the process goes on to the increasing of our prison population and the multiplication of the number of our citizens who are designated criminals because of their frequent and continuous violations of law.

What is the remedy? Certainly we must do more than merely arrest, convict, and punish. That offers no permanent solution of the problem. I realize that social and economic conditions enter largely into any equation, but we cannot transform these conditions over night and we must deal with law offenders daily. The tragic thing is that we have such a vast increase in youthful offenders, who are potential criminals, unless something can be done for them. The number has been greatly augmented since the passage of laws forbidding children to work in so many gainful occupations. They are idle and without funds. They have plenty of time and nothing to do. They want money and the things money will buy, and their parents are unable to provide the money for them, and they begin pilfering and stealing, and soon they are well on the way to a life of crime. Correctional institutions are full and overflowing and only a limited number can be taken care of in this way. Something must be done for these as well as adult offenders.

Probation and parole are the two agencies which enlightened states have established in an effort to aid in the solution of the crime problem. Probation deals with the offender after he has been convicted, but before he goes to prison, in an effort to help him get adjusted and save him from the humiliation and stigma of prison service. Parole deals with the prisoner after he has entered prison and before he has served the full period of his term, in an effort to aid in his rehabilitation and to save him from a further life of crime. I believe in both agencies and feel that real substantial good can be accomplished through these instrumentalities.

Probation furnishes the opportunity for a person convicted of a crime to retrace his steps and face about in his attitude toward society. If he is in earnest about it the probation officer can give him real assistance. Probation seeks to stabilize him. If he has been in a bad environment that is changed if possible. Advice and assistance are given and the regular reports made to the probation officer enable the probationer to keep in touch with that official and to be constantly impressed with the

thought that any infraction of the terms of his probation sentence will result in an active prison term. North Carolina established a probation system which became effective October first of last year. During this brief period over 600 have been placed on probation by the courts of the State and very splendid results have been obtained. The law follows the line of the Federal statute and gives promise of accomplishing much in the way of decreasing the number of those incarcerated in prison and in rehabilitating many young people and first offenders.

Parole has demonstrated its value in the administration of justice. This has been specially true in my State where the parole system is administered by the parole commissioner and his corps of assistants under the Governor's supervision. Paroles are granted solely upon the basis of the prisoner's attitude toward society, his record before going to prison, and while in prison, and the prospect of his observing the law if released on parole. Personal influence and appeals or political prestige do not secure paroles. In North Carolina all prisoners sentenced for a period of thirty days or longer become state prisoners and when they enter prison are placed in B grade. If their prison conduct is bad they are demoted to C grade, if exceptionally good they are promoted to A grade, dependent somewhat upon the length of sentence. The prisoner has much to do with determining his status. Paroles are seldom granted until the prisoner has gotten in A grade and until some arrangement has been made to get him a job. Reports are then made regularly to the welfare officer of the county where the parolee resides. If the terms of the parole are observed the parolee continues to enjoy his freedom, whereas upon violation of the parole he is promptly returned to prison for the service of the balance of his term.

Prisoners are going to be released some time. Statistics show that only one per cent of Federal prisoners die in prison and the ratio would not vary widely in the states. Therefore practically all the prisoners, except the life termers, are going to be released sooner or later. The theory of parole is that it is often safer to release a prisoner under supervision and with the remainder of a sentence suspended during good behavior than for him to serve until the last day and walk out absolutely free from any restraint and without any one being interested in his supervision or direction. After the supervision has continued for several years and when it appears that the parolee is fully

rehabilitated and reclaimed, the parole is then definitely terminated.

May I give you some figures with reference to our experience in North Carolina with parole. We have had a system for many years, but it has been developed and perfected within the more recent past. We have a prison population in Central Prison and State camps of approximately 9,500 persons. We receive and discharge between 1,500 and 1,700 monthly, most short terms, and consequently last year around 20,000 persons passed through our prisons. I paroled 843 last year and it became necessary during the year to revoke 32 of these for failure to live up to the terms of the parole. The remaining 811 went straight last year. It costs about 70 cents per day to keep a prisoner. These 811 who were paroled earned an average of about \$35.00 per month while on parole, which aided in the support of their families. We now have under active supervision in North Carolina 1,481 parolees. They earned approximately \$557,000 last year and only about ten per cent are unemployed.

Other facts in connection with paroles are worth considering. In addition to our active parole list last year 1,355 cases were terminated by executive orders. These had been on parole sufficiently long to warrant the belief that they were entitled to be discharged. Of this number over 85 per cent were engaged in private employment and of the remaining less than four per cent were engaged in government work, such as WPA and other public money. Only about ten per cent did not have regular employment. These parolees earned well over half million dollars last year. These people have been transferred from a negative to a positive economic force, but the money value represents a minimum rather than a maximum of the good accomplished by parole.

Of course some have failed and we have made some mistakes, but it would be manifestly unfair to the hundreds who have kept the faith to deny them this opportunity for reclamation because some would prove unworthy. It is a source of gratification to know that not one of the persons on parole has so far committed any major crime.

I am definitely committed to the work of human reclamation in connection with our prisons. We are striving to improve every prisoner in the custody of the State. We have an educational director and religious instructor and it is the sincere

purpose of the State to restore the prisoners to society with finer ideals and a better attitude than when they were received into our care. Because of some sensational crime the public mind occasionally gives way to emotion and resolves to cease all attempts to reconstruct the lives of persons in prison. While in thorough sympathy for recurrent demands for rigid law enforcement, I cannot join in this hue and cry that places entire blame upon rehabilitating agencies. I challenge the wisdom of these forces of reaction. It will be our policy to lend the full weight of my office to the further expansion of probation, parole and other penal reform. To ignore the economic and social consequences of punishment is to invite dire results and to increase rather than diminish this scourge of crime. I continue to believe in the possibility of the restoration and reclamation of humanity.

THE LAWYER AND HIS GOVERNMENT

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE VIRGINIA STATE
BAR ASSOCIATION

Hot Springs, Virginia

August 5, 1938

Mr. President, Distinguished Guests, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

I am so delighted to have the privilege tonight of meeting with The Virginia State Bar Association.⁵ Of course, I am highly indebted to my fine friend Governor Holt for his most gracious presentation of me. I was just thinking while he was speaking that he was much more complimentary than a certain gentleman of Kentucky who, in introducing the late Senator James to a Kentucky audience, said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not bore you with a speech tonight, but I will introduce to you a man who will."

For the Governor's much kinder presentation I am deeply appreciative.

You know, I like to come to Virginia. I have had occasion to come here frequently and today in driving from North Carolina I passed through your George Washington National Forest. I looked at the eternal mountains in all their towering

⁵Governor Hoey spoke extemporaneously, and the address which follows is from the transcribed notes of the reporter. It is taken from the *Proceedings of the Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting of The Virginia State Bar Association*, pages 347-363.

splendor as they lifted their heads high in the sky as if to challenge the great people of this State to high endeavor. I rejoice in all this.

Then I like to come to Virginia because ten years ago I was privileged in a very unusual national campaign to make several speeches over here and you were very gracious to me. I remember that I was speaking in Courtland, Virginia, to a very fine audience. A gentleman somewhat advanced in age was sitting on the right-hand side of the room and he looked me over rather critically while I talked. By the way, my hair was probably an inch or two longer then than it is now. When I finished speaking I saw him coming up towards the platform and from the critical way he had watched me I was glad to see him; I wanted to get his reaction. I had been trying to make some impression and he hadn't responded in the way I wanted him to. As he advanced he extended his hand and I grasped it. He looked me straight in the face and then said: "Well, you made a hell of a speech, but why don't you cut your hair?"

I liked his direct approach.

Governor Holt has mentioned my early activities in political matters. I used to make speeches when I was eighteen. I was elected a delegate to the Congressional Convention at that time. You know, in those days we nominated all our officers in convention. I was attending this convention in Wilkesboro and people attending conventions in those days filled up on things other than enthusiasm. Some of them were so filled at this convention. As the convention proceeded for a day or two in a deadlock of nominating a candidate I saw a young fellow walking around feeling very good and there happened to be a very distinguished minister visiting in the town at the time; he wore a Prince Albert and a silk hat and presented a very impressive appearance. This half-intoxicated chap walked up and slapped him on the shoulder and said: "Pardner, what office are you running for?" The minister straightened himself up and said: "I am a candidate for the Kingdom of Heaven." The other said: "Well, darn if you won't be elected; ain't no man in this town running against you."

President Rogers was talking a few moments ago and read an editorial from a newspaper in North Carolina about looks. I never posed in any sort of contest like that and if I ever contemplated it I would have been prevented from doing so

from past experience. I was speaking in North Carolina in Warren County and after I finished speaking an elderly lady came up, shook hands with me, looked me over for a while and then said: "Well, you do look a little bit better than your pictures."

But, you know, it is interesting to attend meetings. Soon after I became governor I was asked to speak to the children of the seventh grade in a high school in North Carolina about a day in the Governor's office and I was advised after I had finished the children would probably ask me some questions. The first question was from a boy. He said: "Do you ever prepare any speeches or just talk at random?" I had to admit I was a random speaker. Question number two was also from a boy. He said: "Have you any job when you get through being Governor of North Carolina?" I told him I didn't, but that I had one now for four years and that was the longest I had ever had one before in my life.

Then I was speaking to the convocation of churches in Raleigh. You know, Governor Price and Governor Holt, we governors have the privilege of making all sorts of speeches. Thirteen different denominations were represented there, lots of ministers, a great many laymen. I was sitting by a distinguished minister and he told me this story and I told it to the preachers, which I will tell you. This was about a lady who had a very fine daughter and, as all proud mothers, she was very ambitious for her daughter. She gave her a Bible and she exacted from her the promise that she would read it daily and follow its precepts and admonitions. Just about a week after that this young daughter's best fellow came to see her. He stayed a long time; he had what the young folks call a heavy date that night. About the time for him to leave, from the vantage point of upstairs, the mother looked down at her daughter. She saw her daughter walk out on the piazza and take this young man by the lapel of the coat, pull him down to her and kiss him. The mother didn't say anything then, but on the morrow she said: "Daughter, have you been reading the Bible I gave you?" "Oh, yes." "Well, have you been governing your conduct by it?" "Oh, yes." "Daughter, I saw what happened last night on the piazza." The daughter said: "Well, there is nothing in the Bible against that." The mother said: "But there is nothing in the Bible in favor of it." "Oh, yes, there is. Let me get the Bible," and she got it and

turned over to the place she had previously found and read this passage of Scripture: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do you even so unto them."

Of course, you will agree that is a rather free translation of the Scriptures, but I noticed that the laymen seemed to be in favor of it; a good many ministers didn't object to it at all.

I rejoice in one statement made to you tonight, and that was about the fine record of the governors of Virginia. I congratulate this great Commonwealth to be able to run over a period of years and to sustain the great tradition of having governors who are outstanding and reflect credit and high honor upon their State. Virginia has been consistently fortunate. I rejoice with you in the high type of your governors and the unusual service they have rendered this State.

May I discuss with you for a little while "The Lawyer and His Government"?

I am interested in lawyers. I always wanted to be a lawyer. As a young boy in my town—a small town it is—I used to go to the courthouse when I was away from work at the printing office and hang around the bar to witness the conduct of cases by the mighty advocates who came to the bar. I was so impressed; I was thrilled with the appearance of a great lawyer standing as an advocate for his client.

The years have passed. Experience in all lines of practice have come to me and yet somehow I still stand in admiration of a lawyer who identifies himself with his client, whether in the courthouse or in his office, who stands to safeguard his interests, and to preserve with high integrity the trust reposed in him. There isn't any finer thing than the devotion and dedication, the zeal and consecration of the lawyer to his client.

The lawyer has been a bulwark of strength to his government in every crisis. He has furnished responsible leadership. He has been guided by precedent, but he has been willing to break way from it when occasion demanded. He is accustomed to looking at both sides of a question and hence he has analyzed the whole situation and dared to advocate or oppose government changes in accordance with his reasoned judgment.

The well-balanced lawyer has been progressive in his governmental thinking without being radical, and conservative without being stagnant. His daily contacts and experiences have

given him a liberal viewpoint and a tolerant attitude, but his knowledge of law and acquaintance with the processes of government have enabled him to warn the public of the dangers of unbridled power and uncontrolled force, and he knows the value of constitutional restraints and the security to be found in the fundamental guaranties of the Constitution in times of stress and crisis. The lawyer respects and reveres the Constitution and would safeguard and preserve the three separate and coördinate branches of government established by it—the executive, legislative and judicial—and sacredly maintain the functions of each.

The lawyer knows that while some things should be changed, everything does not need changing. Democracy has not failed and representative government still survives. The experience of this Nation demonstrates that the character and type of government which we have has enabled us to build here the mightiest nation in the world in the incredibly short space of a century and a half under a Constitution which is at once the basis of our past success and the promise of our future greatness and perpetuity.

The lawyer values the guaranties of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, which vouchsafes to every citizen the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the treasured right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, likewise protecting him in the possession of his property. No government is worthy of the name that will not protect both the person and the property of its citizens from attack and exploitation from any class or group. The obligation rests upon the government to give full and equal protection to all—the weak and the strong, the rich and the poor, the corporation and the individual—to the end that there shall be freedom of thought and action, with the full understanding that no group or organization, individually or collectively, can take charge of the property of any individual or corporation and hold it against their will or deprive them of its use.

Government is the concern of all the people. In this modern day the affairs of State are intimately known and discussed by men, women, and children in all walks of life. People have become government conscious in both State and Nation and intelligent participation in government by the masses of the people is the surest guaranty of the security of our rights,

the preservation of our liberties and the proper administration of governmental functions without prejudice and without favor.

There are many among us who have great difficulty in adjusting themselves to the changing conditions and especially to the changes in governmental process and activities. We are continually harking back to the past and recounting the policies of a former period and many times contrasting these with the extended and expanding governmental program of today—by way of voicing our disapproval. I can understand this situation and in a measure appreciate this viewpoint, and yet no one conversant with the progress of our civilization in the past fifty years, when travel, communication, transportation and our whole manner of living have been revolutionized, would expect government to remain static. This is a changing world and growth and progress is the law of life. This applies to government as well as all other human activities.

Complaint is voiced against experiments in government. It is argued that change or uncertainties operate adversely upon business and general conditions. There is a measure of truth in that contention and yet, if that should be adopted as a fixed policy, there would be no progress, no improvement, no advancement, and government would stand still while the procession of scientists, inventors, philosophers, and teachers marched on. Government must keep pace with human progress to the end that business, industry and agriculture may be intelligently served, and that the prosperity of each may be placed upon a permanent basis of soundness and security, by increasing the intelligence, prosperity, and well-being of all of our citizenship.

Experiments have marked the pathway of the world's progress. Thomas Jefferson and his colaborers experimented with government, and behold this Republic—the mightiest democracy of earth. Luther Burbank experimented in plant life and more luscious fruit and lovely flowers filled the land. Thomas Edison experimented and the tallow candle and kerosene lamp gave way to the electric bulb, and the cities, towns and rural homes are lighted and this energizing power has lifted much of the world's drudgery from the backs of men and women. Scientists have experimented and we talk around the world instead of across the back fence, and we travel almost across the continent in the time formerly required to visit the county

seat. Medical science experimented and life has been prolonged, contagious diseases conquered, and epidemics almost eliminated. The luxuries of yesterday have become the necessities of today.

Government must keep pace with human progress and the spirit of humanity is finding universal expression in the functions now performed by the government which were formerly confined to benevolently inclined people, the church and religious organizations. Those who would serve the best today must have a civic conscience, must visualize the humanitarian needs, the claims of childhood and youth, and lend a listening ear to the plaintive appeal of the prisoner in bonds, the unfortunate, the under-privileged, the sick and afflicted, and the old and dependent. The public service cannot be improved or advanced by men of earth-bound vision and atrophied imaginations. We cannot return to other days. We are living in this day and the supreme test of the character of our government is the measure and quality of its service to the people.

That is one reason why the lawyer believes in his constitution. You and I know about our Constitution. When last year we observed the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its adoption we celebrated it in order to inculcate a little deeper and stronger in the minds of the American citizen the outstanding provisions of that immortal document that has preserved through the years this great Nation of yours and mine and the rights of all its people.

The lawyer believes in coördinate government, the three coördinate branches—the legislative, the executive, the judicial—and that each has its separate function, and these must be separate and distinct, that each must contribute to the ultimate preservation of the liberty of all the citizens; and the lawyer knows that the interest of the public in a democracy in its government is one of the best assurances of the guarantee of the security and rights of the citizen in all walks of life. Therefore, we have these three branches of government which exercise certain functions, each independent of the other, and for that America shall be blest.

Harking back just a few years, I know there are many of us in this day and time who long to go back to the conditions that obtained then. Now I think with all frankness we might say to one another we cannot return to those days—they are

gone forever. Some of us may regret their passing, some of us may wish to return to them, but you know you don't return to things like that, even in the ordinary affairs of life, and you don't return to them in government. We make changes, we make experiments, we make mistakes sometimes, we retrace our steps to some extent, but we never get back to the place from which we started, because this life is progressive; it goes forward. Human emotions are stirred, great conceptions of liberty are born and a larger, expanding governmental service has been provided in county, state, nation, throughout this whole country.

Probably many of us wouldn't want to recede from it; some of us would prefer to go back. I know when considering making experiments in government we always fear adverse conditions of business. I understand something about that. I know something about the perplexities of business, and yet if we should take the position that you cannot make changes, that you cannot advance, that you cannot experiment in government, then government would stand still and make no progress, while the balance of the world would be going forward.

So the lawyer understands that the true theory about this is not to get so progressive that we run away or yet remain so conservative that we become stagnant, but between these extremes lies the great central thought of a mighty republic, energizing itself with force, directed by intelligence, moving forward with a great concept of broader opportunity, of increased prosperity, of larger governmental service, yet working within such checks and bounds that all the branches of government shall function and every single aspect of our national character shall be retained in all the pristine purity of its first conception.

What was the purpose of the Constitution? Some people, you know, regard the Constitution as simply a great collection of restraints; it isn't that. Some people regard the Constitution as preventing us from doing what we would like; it isn't that. The Constitution is a statement of fundamental law that charts the definite course and sets the bounds and limits of the different branches of government.

Along the mighty Mississippi River we build great dikes. The purpose of those dikes is what? It is not to obstruct the flow of water in the river, but it is to prevent the overflow when the rains descend and floodtime comes and to hold this

great mass of water within the proper channel and keep it from devastating the farms and the towns and villages located along its banks.

The Constitution does just that for the Nation. The Constitution supplies mighty dikes to direct the proper course of legislation and hold it in the safe channel of government, and to preserve that government in its proper function to the end that it may serve efficiently all the people, rather than to permit it to overflow and wreck and destroy everything within the course of its bounds. That is the Constitution.

Some people have been distressed because the United States Supreme Court has declared certain legislation unconstitutional. I stand by the right of the Supreme Court to declare acts of the United States Congress unconstitutional. There is nothing subversive of popular government about that. It is in the interest of popular government.

Let us analyze that for just a minute. This Constitution is not an alien thing; this Constitution is not a dangerous thing; it is not something inimical to our progress or advancement. This Constitution is a living thing; it is incarnate with the power and force and strength of a living civilization. But what does the Constitution do? It guarantees the right to life and the right to liberty and the right to the pursuit of happiness and the right to worship God according to the dictates of our conscience, and it protects every man, woman and child in his person, and it protects every man, woman and child in the possession of his property; it stands for all this—the protection of person, the protection of property, the protection of rights, and the defense of those rights.

Now why are the courts to be criticized? Suppose the Supreme Court of the United States had no power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional; then of what value would be the Constitution? You might as well not have it. Why? Because Congress would have the unrestrained right to pass any law it wished; there wouldn't be any force anywhere to say that law was unconstitutional. For instance, Congress could change our form of government and establish a dictatorship, and it would be effective unless the court could declare it unconstitutional. If the court did not have that power, where would you go to have this act passed upon? You know the functions of the different branches of the government; the

executive is to administer the law, the legislative is to enact the law, the judicial is to interpret and enforce the law.

Now great power is given to the President, and properly so. When Congress passes an act that the President does not approve of, he alone—just one man—has the power to veto that act, and he vetoes many of them and many of them he ought to veto. I am in favor of that power; I wouldn't restrict the power of the President to veto an act of Congress. Of course, the Congress by a two-thirds vote of each house can pass it over his veto, but it is very seldom that acts are passed over the President's veto. Then the court, if the constitutionality of the act is challenged, has the power to pass upon that and to say whether or not it is in harmony with the Constitution. If it invades the right of the humblest citizen or the mightiest man, the small business or the great corporation; the personal or property rights of the individual, any of these can go into court to determine whether or not it is in accord with the great organic law of this land.

Then we have this sort of condition confronting us. The Supreme Court from the time of its foundation down to this time, if I recall rightly, has only declared about seventy-seven acts of Congress unconstitutional—I may not be accurate as to the count; I noticed that in a paper a few days ago. Grover Cleveland vetoed more acts of Congress than any President except the present occupant of the White House. Grover Cleveland vetoed more than 200 acts of Congress in his eight years; President Roosevelt has vetoed more than 200 in the five or six years in which he has been President. Now the Supreme Court of the United States has declared unconstitutional an infinitely smaller number than either of these Presidents has vetoed. So the right to nullify acts of Congress has been exercised by them; and properly so; that is their privilege, their prerogative, and thereupon the rights of the people are safeguarded all the way through. Congress has a check upon all the other branches of government, the President the power to veto acts of Congress, the Supreme Court the right to interpret these acts and declare them unconstitutional if they violate the provisions of the Constitution.

I say we have a great form of government. I should like to talk to you just a little bit about our country and about the lawyer and his government. I am not discouraged about our country; I am not disturbed about our government. I believe

this country faces a great future. I know there are many gloomy foreboders that think the destiny of America is on the toboggan, but I believe that our country is grounded in a great faith. I believe it has made mistakes but it is going to rectify those mistakes. I believe the Congress of the United States, the President of the United States, the Supreme Court of the United States, harmoniously serving this country and mingling together their efforts with the great mass of patriotic Americans, shall save this Nation through the centuries and preserve it for the unborn.

This Republic was not brought into existence to fail. If you become discouraged some day, go over to Yorktown and stand in the presence of the marvelous monument commemorating the birthplace of American independence. Remember, George Washington led the troops for eight long years from one defeat to another until finally victory crowned our arms at Yorktown. We only had 4,000,000 people then; today we have 130,000,000. Then it was just a small Nation, organized in courage, consecrated in power, dedicated in faith, stirred with the emotions of liberty and justice. I believe that in the composite character of the American people today are those same outstanding qualities. Over at Yorktown you read the inscription on this monument. On one side it says: "One Country," on another side, "One Constitution," on another, "One Destiny"—One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny. It is your land and mine.

Now we may not agree with everything that has been done in the years immediately past or in those far past. I endorse much of it; I think much of it has been magnificent. I think we are looking towards the great high purpose of a government serving man in a more complete way than government has ever served before. I think the government in America has been brought home to the average citizen and he has been made to feel that his government burns with an ambition and interest in him that he didn't see much in evidence in years past. I believe all those things are true and, notwithstanding many of us may have gloomy forebodings for our country's future, yet I believe that we shall somehow adjust ourselves to conditions, face a great future and marshal the mighty forces of this Republic toward the solution of our present problems and the working out of a great destiny for our people.

We have built here the mightiest nation of the world. Can you conceive of a country as young as America having everything that the other nations of the world have, and then much more to spare? Here we are only 150 years old by the Constitution last year and only 162 years from the time we declared our independence, and yet this young country has not only become the richest country in the world, but has more resources than any other country and a greater spirit than any country has dared to know.

Now wealth and resources alone do not make a nation great, but coupled with the spirit of the people, with their intelligence, with their courage, with their unfailing faith—that does make a great people.

Might I call to your attention the wealth of this Nation? You know, some people think we are spending so much money we are utterly ruined. I know we are spending a vast amount of money, but I know also the resources of this country. May I recall to you, according to the last official census of the world, 1930, the relative position of America as to other nations in wealth?

Take China—China whose civilization was old when the north winds blew across the harp of David to make sweet music to soothe the savage soul—worth only \$15,000,000,000; Italy—Imperial Italy, \$21,000,000,000; Austria, only \$5,000,000,000; Russia, with her vast expanse of territory, \$31,000,000,000; Japan, including Korea, with its present dynasty that goes back 129 generations, worth only \$51,000,000,000; France, only \$58,000,000,000; Germany, \$75,000,000,000; Great Britain, with all her vast dominions, \$121,000,000,000, and yet America, with a Constitution 150 years old, worth the tremendous total of \$360,000,000,000, just lacks \$17,000,000,000 of being worth as much as all of those great nations combined, and has enough money in wealth to have \$3,000.00 for every man, woman and child, white, black and yellow, in this entire country. That is the wealth of America.

And what are the resources? Until we reduced acreage we produced 70 per cent of the cotton, now 48 or 50 per cent; we produce 35 per cent of all the tobacco, 30 per cent of all the potatoes; 33 per cent of corn, 26 per cent of wheat, and so on throughout the whole list of things consumed by man or beast. Then in resources we have 72 per cent of the oil of the world, 59 per cent of the copper, 43 per cent of the pig iron,

39 per cent of the coal, 26 per cent of the silver, 21 per cent of the gold in the mines, and then all the other wealth in mine and field needed for our future growth and progress.

America has all of the elements of greatness—wealth, resources, ideals, and spirit. Our wealth surpasses that of the chief nations of the earth combined. We have half the world's gold and much of it is stored here for safety. The purchasing power of our population is greater than that of the 500,000,000 people of Europe and larger than that of the more than a billion Asiatics. In resources we maintain the same sort of leadership both in production and consumption. We operate 60 per cent of the world's telephone and telegraph facilities, own around three-fourths of the motor cars in use, and operate one-third of all the railroads, and the products from farm and factory far surpass any other nation. Above the wealth and resources of this Nation in material assets is the spirit of her people—their independence, self-reliance, love of liberty and devotion to the ideals of the founders of our government and the framers of our Constitution. There is not so much wrong with a government or a civilization which has given to us this mighty Republic and in this faith we shall abide.

Coming back to our constitutional guarantees—the right to live, the life of every citizen of this Republic is secure. In other lands they take them up, imprison them, kill them, deport them, do anything to them; there is no remedy, life and liberty are gone. The philosophers told us when we established this Republic that it couldn't endure. They said in the first place in time of war a democracy couldn't mobilize its manpower to resist invasion and in peace time couldn't mobilize its resources to overcome an economic crisis. We passed through the greatest war of all time and we raised an army of four million men and transported two million across the seas and did it all in an incredibly short time, quicker than any autocracies of the earth would have dared to undertake the task.

Other nations lost their freedom, their forms of government changed; yet here in America the governmental structure remained intact, the Constitution unchanged, the governmental fabric unmarred; nobody has lost his liberty in America, nobody has lost his rights. The great right of *habeas corpus* has not been suspended and the humblest citizen of this land

can come before the bar of justice with full assurance that every right guaranteed by the Constitution is his. This is the heritage of America.

Then you have the right to pursue happiness. You know, it wouldn't be worth much to live if we couldn't pursue happiness, if we didn't have the right to go out and think for ourselves, act for ourselves—even to "cuss" the government when we wanted to. The very freedom of America, the liberty of America, the justice of America, the opportunity of America, and the like, challenge the admiration of men and women everywhere. That quality remains with us today.

Then we have the great right of religious liberty; you do, our forefathers did.

Only the other day I was at Plymouth. I went to the high hill on which stands the massive monument erected to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers and the establishment of civilization. The inscription on each side of the monument are these four words—LAW—MORALITY—EDUCATION—FREEDOM—and then on the capstone is the word FAITH. LAW, MORALITY, EDUCATION, FREEDOM, with the capstone of FAITH—that challenges the thought, the inspiration, the emotion of man. That is your country and mine.

But I believe likewise in this thing we call religious freedom. We ought not to have any prejudice against a man for his religious belief.

I could never have prejudice which would lead me to discriminate against the Jew, because I remember it was the prophets, seers and law-givers of that great race who gave us the Bible—the law—and later the Christ and the Gospel.

I could not have prejudice against the Roman Catholic, because I remember through the centuries of the Middle Ages they preserved Christianity and their works of mercy have filled the earth.

Certainly I could have no prejudice against the militant Protestant church, which protests the sin of the world and proclaims the Christ on every road.

So then we cannot for one moment despise the great heritage that gives us religious freedom and guarantees personal and property rights under our Constitution in America.

Then what is the thing that confronts us? All that we need is fresh enthusiasm and new faith in our country, devo-

tion to its ideals, steadfast belief in the ultimate results of the combined efforts of the patriotic citizenship of America.

Now what do I mean by that? I mean just this: That we are Americans here. We have some "isms" scattered over the country, but the heart of America is still sound. We believe in these fundamental things. We built this country on this faith. We know it was erected by our fathers on this basis. Edmund Burke told us civilization was just a covenant between the dead, the living and the unborn. The dead made its contribution to us and we live today on that heritage. How are we going to pass it on to the unborn? In what sort of condition are we going to leave this country?

I say today that every state in this American union and this great National government should be powerful enough and fair enough to defend every single person within its borders and give protection to every man, weak or strong, rich or poor, high or low, individual or corporation, in every legitimate right. We need to know in this country that we are going to protect the people and that everybody shall have a fair chance before the law and unless a government can do justice to all classes entitled to live, and protect all classes, it is not and should not call upon the people for their support and allegiance. America is going to do that; it has done it in the past and it must do it in the future.

The great future that opens up before us challenges the high purpose of man. If we have made mistakes about things, let us take courage, let us take counsel, let us fight together, let us do away with criticism and recrimination; let us stand firmly on the foundation upon which our country has gone forward. Then as we progress and advance, as we shall do, let us look about to see how much service we can be in building this great Nation to the end that your America and mine may serve more abundantly in the years ahead of us.

The women have made great contribution to America. I believe much in the women. I believe they have given much in service to government.

The other day a very smart woman made a speech in North Carolina. She made this statement and I am going to repeat it to you. She said there was one thing that women needed at certain periods of their lives above everything else. She said a girl from the time she was born until she was fourteen needed above everything else good parents; that a woman

from the time she was fourteen to forty needed good looks; from the time she was forty until sixty she needed personality, and from sixty on she needed cash. Now the fallacy of that to me is this: Of course, the girls all have good parents, and all the women I know are good looking—have good looks—and all from forty to sixty have plenty of personality, but where is there a woman past sixty—none of my friends are—so far as anybody knows.

Now I want to come to the defense of the women about not publishing their ages. I think that is right. You know they have scriptural authority for that. You read the Bible and find it gives the ages of all the men. You will read where Abraham was a certain number of years old and did a certain thing, Moses was so old and led the children of Israel, and then they come down to die, and it tells how old they were. When you come to women you never see a word about their ages, and you know, only one woman's age is in the Bible, and that was Sarah, and they didn't put hers in until she was ninety years old—it didn't make any difference then.

I was thinking about the part that women play in government. I was one of those who was glad when women were granted the full right of suffrage. I believed the government needed the touch of womanhood. Of course, she had exercised her influence before, but I felt she needed to do more than that. I felt the Nation needed her heart and hand in it. She thinks in the terms of idealism, but you can't have all ideals. Men are supposed to become too practical, women too idealistic, but combine these two together and we build the home, we build the community, we build the state, we build the nation, and we build our civilization.

I believe in America; you do. I never see the Stars and Stripes unfurled that my blood doesn't rush faster in my veins. It shall continue to do so. That is the mightiest symbol of human liberty in the world. Let us revere the past as it was, created out of great experience; let us improve the present with all the wisdom given to us; let us lift our eyes above the earth-bound vision and see the destiny towards which this mighty Republic shall move.

Our fathers' God, to Thee
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

DEMOCRACY AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT BANQUET OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRATS
Durham

September 10, 1938

I believe in youth—the enthusiasm, the courage, the frankness, and the faith of youth. Cynicism is not the product of youth. Young Democrats represent the spirit of youth in the historic party of the people. They believe in the ideals of democracy and they find a national political home in the Democratic party. They have not become politically callous and have not been disillusioned by the crumbling of political ideals.

The Democratic party has a great heritage in its record of service to this State and Nation and I speak for a continuation of its power and leadership. In order for this happy result to be achieved there must be unity of action and harmony in the ranks. We must bury our differences when our party battles are over and present a united front to the enemy. Our first political loyalty should be to the party rather than to any personality. The party is permanent—the individual temporary. The cause of popular government must have a continuing advocate and administrator and the Democratic party has been all of that for more than a century past. It is now dominant in national leadership. It is made up of people of varying shades of political thought. It should be so. If all Democrats were conservative we should make progress too slowly—if all were radical we would run away with ourselves and wreck the government. By combining all of these elements together we have the balances and checks which make for sane and progressive government.

I have been a Young Democrat a long time and continue to believe in the ideals of the Democratic party with all the enthusiasm of youth. The party is bigger than any individual. It always has been and always shall be. It was a responsible

instrumentality for the administration of government before any of those who now occupy a place on the stage of action in the State or Nation were born, and it shall continue to be the champion of popular rights and the interpreter of the hopes and aspirations of men and women throughout the land, when they have all passed to their reward. Democracy was declared by the illustrious Vance to be immortal in his day and with equal truthfulness it can be said that Democracy is still immortal in the distracted world of today.

THE STATE SURPLUS AND DIVERSION

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ROTARY CLUB
High Point

September 22, 1938

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, found North Carolina with a cash balance in the general fund of \$5,949,144, as against a cash balance of \$5,231,300 on July 1, 1937—one year previous. This year represents the largest revenue collections ever made by the State in its entire history and the first time in several years that no highway funds were diverted for general purposes.

This surplus should not be misinterpreted. It does not mean that any sources of revenue now available can be abandoned, or even reduced, if we are to continue to maintain our schools and other governmental services even on the present basis. From the above figures it can readily be seen that the revenues for the past year were less than three quarters of a million dollars more than the expenditures, which is a small margin in comparison with the total expenditures.

It has been suggested in some quarters that the sales tax could be lowered in view of the five million dollar surplus. Unfortunately the facts will not admit of this deduction. Our revenues for the new year will be much below those of the past fiscal year with all the present taxes in effect. The sales taxes are now running over \$100,000 per month less and there will be a heavy loss in income and inheritance taxes. The revenues for this year will not equal the expenditures and it will require a good portion, if not all, of the present surplus to meet the obligations of the current year.

For several years a million dollars each year was transferred

from the highway to the general fund to meet the obligations. The last Legislature wisely eliminated this mandatory provision and authorized the application of the sales tax to the gasoline sales for the benefit of the general fund if it were necessary to meet expenditures, and then only so much as found to be absolutely required, hence there was no diversion.

I do not believe in diversion of highway funds except in case of absolute necessity and then only on the basis of the present law. This can be justified only for the purpose of preventing a deficit or the reduction of teacher salaries or restricting some essential governmental service, like old age assistance or aid to dependent children. I believe the highway fund is sacred for the purpose for which it is collected and the need for the roads is imperative, but the cause of childhood and education are also sacred and should not be sacrificed.

I shall insist that enough revenue be provided from other sources to meet the appropriations for all general purposes, so that there will be no encroachment upon the road funds, but I am unwilling for the door to be closed by constitutional amendment, for in the hour of emergency the State should have all of its resources available to meet the imperative demands of that period of crisis. It would be unwise to have a constitutional amendment segregating any current fund so it could not be reached in an emergency and I warn the people of the State of the danger of adopting such a provision which would handicap the Legislature and hazard every other interest of the State. It is as much of a catastrophe to close a school as it is to close a road.

As Governor of the State I have no selfish interest to serve in opposing a constitutional amendment forbidding the diversion of road funds, for if adopted it would not become effective during my administration, but as Governor of all the people it is my duty to seek to protect the whole State and safeguard all of its interests, and I would be recreant to that trust if I should sit idly by and not oppose such a dangerous measure. It is unfair to sell the schools, the children, or the old people short. New York very wisely defeated a similar provision in its recent Constitutional Convention and no enlightened state, having just regard for the common good of all the people, can afford to tie its own hands and throttle its Legislature, so that its full resources cannot be made available to meet any financial crisis.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S PROGRESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT A DEMOCRATIC RALLY
Smithfield

October 11, 1938

This is classed as an off-year in elections, but that does not mean that it is not an important election year. While it is not a presidential election, yet in North Carolina we will elect one United States Senator, eleven Congressmen, three Supreme Court Justices, the Attorney General, Commissioner of Utilities and Commissioner of Labor, twelve Superior Court Judges, twenty-one Solicitors, the entire General Assembly and county officers in every one of the one hundred counties in the State. The election this year is of major importance.

The Democratic party appeals for the support of its candidates based upon the record of the party in the State and Nation. The nominees are individually and collectively worthy of the confidence and support of the people and the party merits a continuance of public favor by reason of its accomplishments in the realm of governmental service. A political party should be judged by the character and quality of service it renders and measured by that standard the Democratic party confidently asks for approval of its record and pledges continued allegiance to the principles of popular government intelligently and impartially administered.

The condition of this Nation today as compared with other countries and in contrast with the last Republican administration justifies the belief that the American people will not consider restoring the control of our National affairs to the Republican party. What has that party to offer to the people? What solution is proposed for our National problems? Will the farmer, the laboring man, the business man or the average citizen have anything to gain by returning to the days and doings of Republican rule?

The State presents a definite record of progress, a fair and just tax system, a balanced budget, advancement in education, health, welfare, social service and every humanitarian cause, a well developed road program, and prison reform, together with a steady reduction of the public debt.

THE STRENGTH OF A NATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE BANQUET OF THE NATIONAL
BUILDING AND LOAN LEAGUE

Chicago, Illinois

November 17, 1938

The strength of a nation is measured by the number of its people who own their own homes or farms. There is much potential power in home ownership. The stability and security of those who are tied to the soil in town, city, or country by identification with ownership form a nucleus around which to organize community life on a permanent and enduring basis.

The home, the church, the school, and every institution for the advancement and uplift of our civilization and the general raising of our standards of living thrive best in localities and communities where there are the largest proportion of home owners. The citizen who owns his own home or farm ordinarily manifests a greater interest in government, taxes, civic interests, and educational and humanitarian causes. He wants to see his community share in whatever contributes to the common good, because he regards himself as somewhat of a fixture, and hence he is more prudent and careful in giving his support or allegiance to dangerous or destructive movements which would threaten the security of his personal or property rights. He becomes a bulwark of strength to his community in every hour of crisis and a strong defender of organized government and orderly society.

The building and loan association is the mightiest single agency in the Nation in creating home owners. For over a hundred years this organization has been serving the people of America and aiding people to become home owners who never could have acquired a home but for the provision which it makes for easy payments over a period of years. The first association was organized in Frankford, Pa., now a part of Philadelphia, in 1831, and from this small beginning it has grown until it is now one of the oldest and strongest coöperative businesses in the United States.

The building and loan associations have made over 8,000,000 loans on homes during its history, which means that almost that number of people have been translated into home owners through the years. On June 30, 1938, the resources of these

9,563 associations in the United States totaled \$5,821,000,000, which represented a gain of \$85,000,000 over the year 1937. During 1937 these associations loaned nearly a billion dollars to home owning families. Since 1929 these associations have paid to their savers over five billion dollars, most of which went to poor people or those of very moderate means.

Another thing to the credit of the building and loan associations is that they established an almost unbelievable record in safe-guarding the funds entrusted to them during the depression years which took such heavy toll of almost every type of financial institution. For instance, there was not a single year during the depression when losses in failed associations were as large as one per cent of total resources. In most of the years the losses were only about one-fourth of one per cent. These associations were in the front rank of financial institutions to resume active lending operations immediately after the bottom of the depression had been reached. They continued lending, although on a restricted basis, throughout the whole financial crisis. The volume of new homes now in course of construction can be accounted for largely by loans obtained through these associations. Until recent years no other type of financial institutions provided for the consistent repayment of the mortgage debt. They have contributed greatly to the American ideal of a debt free home for every possible American family.

My home state of North Carolina believes strongly in building and loan associations and was among the first states to adopt this method of enabling its citizens to own their own home. The resources of its 168 associations amounted to \$67,415,711 at the close of business on December 31, 1937, an increase of \$7,000,000 during the year. These associations loaned over eighteen and a half million dollars last year to their shareholders with which they built or purchased 12,757 homes. The State realizes the advantage of home ownership and hence has adopted the policy of not levying any taxes for state purposes on homes, farms, factories, business property or any kind of tangible property. In addition to this, the State maintains the entire public road system, consisting of 58,000 miles, 8,000 miles of which are hard surfaced, and supports all the prison camps, thus relieving the counties and subdivisions of government of any expense in connection with these. There is also provided at State expense an eight months school term in every district in

the State. All of this enables the towns, cities, and counties to have a comparatively low tax rate, which is a great encouragement to home and farm ownership as well as industrial development.

The building and loan association not only contributes to the improvement of our citizenship by creating home owners, but it makes better citizens out of these same home owners by inculcating some of the homely virtues of our early settlers. It teaches people how to save and to place the proper value upon small amounts of money judiciously invested. A home is eventually realized, free from debt, and the satisfaction of having succeeded in acquiring a place for the family, gives to the man a confidence and assurance, as well as a sense of security, which he had never before experienced.

It would do this Nation good for its whole citizenship to be reintroduced to at least three good words in our language which are about to fall into disuse. One is economy, another is thrift, and still another is work. These three words bulked large in the vocabulary of our fathers and they still possess much virtue. Economy—the very essence of learning how to live on one's income and thus avoid the embarrassment of debt and the consequent loss of confidence of those with whom we do business. Thrift—the means by which we save some of our earnings to buy a home, to provide for those dependent upon us, and to safeguard against want and poverty in our old age. Work—real honest to goodness work, in which we seek to earn and receive more compensation based upon the service we render rather than to rely solely upon some arbitrary mass standard. After all, these things stabilize a people, vitalize a citizenship, and furnish the groundwork for an enduring democracy.

The ideals of a republic can be best preserved when there is a realization of individual responsibility in the community and individual opportunity for every person. The individual looms largest in a democracy. The autocracies and dictatorships, by whatever name called, concentrate all power in the state and the rights, privileges, opportunities, and liberties of the citizen are submerged. America is blessed with an increasing number of people who own their homes and farms, and with a citizenship which believes in the fundamental guaranties of our personal and property rights embodied in our Constitution, and therein lies the safety and security of our liberty and freedom.

Every assembly of Americans should contemplate the basic things in our government and feel a sense of satisfaction in the rights and immunities of the minority groups which are sacredly guarded and fully protected in this great democracy. The exponents of Communism, Fascism, and Nazism are crusaders, and we should have a care that the seeds of these dangerous doctrines are not sown in this land. Only recently two democrats and two dictators sat around a table at Munich, Germany, to hold an autopsy in the name of peace upon a helpless and crushed democracy. Apparently despotism won the debate, but it does not mean the death of democracy. The lights of democracy were not extinguished at Munich—they were only dimmed. Notwithstanding that it would now appear that the democracies in the majority of the civilized world are in retreat, I believe that in the providence of God the rights of men as interpreted in self-government shall yet triumph and the vicious cruelties and oppressions of the despotisms shall cease. The conscience of the world will revolt against the violent disregard of the rights of the minorities.

We should forever be thankful that America is one country in which the fundamental principles of democracy hold fast and are deep-rooted in national conviction.

The people who settled America were minority groups. They had never before had a government of their own. It is not strange that they flocked to our shores from all corners of the earth. Nobody pretends that our Government is perfect. Nobody knows better than the people themselves how inefficient it sometimes proves. Yet we love it because we know it is ours. We may seem to hold our privileges lightly, but if you want to know whether they are really regarded lightly, try to take the least of them away. The founders of this Republic knew what they wanted. They knew from experience that an absolute monarchy in the end was evil and the enemy of personal freedom and personal liberty. If they had wanted a smooth and powerful machine, they would have set up an absolute monarchy in America. It had its advantages. They knew, as has been aptly described, that an absolute monarchy is like a man of war, rhythmic in motion, irresistible when under way, but a single hidden rock sends it to the bottom; while Democracy is a raft, always in trouble, gets your feet all wet, but nothing can sink it.

We have built our institution in America on the proposition

that the people have the right to rule. Their will is made known through the ballot box, and when people differ, as they generally do, the majority must govern. But this is not the whole of the proposition. If it were, there would be no safeguards for the rights of the minorities. The majority might, as they have done in Russia, Italy, and Germany, appropriate the property and confiscate the liberties of the minorities.

Today in Germany there is being enacted a policy of persecution and oppression against the Jews the like of which this world has not witnessed since the days of the Pharaohs when the ancestors of these Jews were required to make brick without straws and to suffer the death by despotic decree of the new born male child in every home. God gave them deliverance then and the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob still reigns.

Under our form of government there are certain elemental rights which no majority, however large, may violate. These rights are recognized in our Constitution and Bill of Rights; but remember, they were not created by any written document. They inhere in free government itself, for human freedom is impossible without them.

Among the rights which we revere and which the American people must forever defend, there is none more important than this: "No citizen shall be deprived of his liberty or his property except by the judgment of the law and after trial before an independent and impartial tribunal." This is the Ark of our Covenant.

We must always remember this fact, that in the past 150 years Democratic America has achieved more blessings for mankind than were achieved in the 6,000 years of despotism that preceded the formation of our system of government.

MATERIAL AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE LUNCHEON OF THE MEETING OF
THE NORTHEASTERN WELFARE DISTRICT

Snow Hill

November 22, 1938

Public welfare suggests to the community ideals as distinguished from merely private concern for the good of the members of the individual household. Enlightened thought today

visualizes the necessity of taking into account the interest of all the people as the safest and surest guaranty of the security and well-being of even a part of the community. The effort must be for the common good of all and only in this way can we make secure the welfare of any. The derelicts must be reclaimed, the prisoner restored to good citizenship, the under-privileged helped, and the general standard of living raised. The democratic process is founded upon the basic idea of giving every child a chance in life and providing reasonable opportunities for all who are willing to meet the conditions by which success is achieved—economy, thrift, and work.

The thought and purpose of welfare has to do with character building. We cannot hope to benefit permanently a person and stabilize him unless we can get him to see and appreciate his obligation to society and to understand that character is the real foundation upon which to build a life. Material rehabilitation will not long endure unless it has the essence of character to stabilize it in the hour of trial and temptation. Society cannot be transformed over night. It is a long process and must be the result of unrelenting effort to rescue and save the individual.

THE FIRST CITIZEN OF THE WORLD

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN WELCOMING PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D.
ROOSEVELT AT THE UNIVERSITY

Chapel Hill

December 5, 1938

I am gratified to see this vast throng of representative North Carolinians here to greet our distinguished guest. Mr. President, I speak not alone for those present, but for all the men, women, and children of North Carolina in warmly welcoming you within our borders and to this seat of learning, our ancient and honorable University. Measured by the standard of useful service, worthwhile accomplishments, and acknowledged leadership, we acclaim you as the first citizen of the world, and we are signally honored by your coming.



Dr. Eduard Benés, the last president of Czechoslovakia, who spoke at Duke University centennial celebration, April 22, 1939, and who was an overnight guest at the Mansion, and Governor Hoey.

NORTH CAROLINA PROGRESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

December 16, 1938

North Carolina has made steady progress over a period of forty years. The growth and development have been phenomenal. We have come a long way, even though we still have a long way to go. Do not let any sudden portrayal of economic distress in the South serve to dishearten you with reference to North Carolina's progress. We shall benefit from a careful study of our needs and shall continue our efforts along well-planned lines to work out our destiny. Conditions cannot be changed over night, but we must recognize our real situation and do everything within our power to solve the problem of poverty with which we have had to grapple for generations.

Personally I do not think that we will profit by underestimating past accomplishments or present attainments. Neither will we help this situation by ignoring the sore spots in our economic life in either agriculture or industry, or the lack of funds for public service and fundamental needs in meeting the pressing demands of a rapidly growing population.

I must insist, however, that a state that has required less for relief during the depression than most of the states of the Union and one that has contributed more to support the Federal Government per capita than any other state, save Delaware, is not properly in the class of a problem child. Instead, North Carolina is one of the largest and most stalwart supporting members of the family, contributing more to the government than any of the other 47 states, with the exception of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois. Of course, the tobacco tax is responsible, but that is due to the fact that we manufacture the tobacco in North Carolina and over a period of years this great industry has been developed by the genius and business ability of North Carolinians. While the whole country helps to pay this tax by the purchase of cigarettes and tobacco, the same thing applies to Michigan with automobiles and all other states manufacturing articles taxed by the government and having national sale.

In every decade of this century North Carolina has shown a greater increase in value and volume of manufactured products

than the average for the several states of the Union. In addition to this, North Carolina suffered a smaller per cent of decrease in both farm income and manufactured products than the average for the United States during the period of the depression.

You hear much about low wages in the South. That does not apply to North Carolina in industry. A labor department survey shows that North Carolina laborers receive a larger per cent of the manufacturing income than the national average, which is 38.7 per cent. In North Carolina it is 40.2 per cent. The average of manufacturing income devoted to wages for labor in New York is only 30.5 per cent, which reveals that North Carolina is over 9 per cent higher. In textiles, which is the outstanding industry in North Carolina, the average wages paid out of manufacturing income is 6.2 per cent, whereas the national average is 6.14 per cent.

The farmers of North Carolina received over \$154,000,000 for the tobacco crop last year and in cash income from all crops this State stood third in the Nation. This year the tobacco crop of North Carolina brought to the farmers in cash as much as the whole cotton crop of the empire of Texas, and equalled one-third of the total value of the wheat crop of the whole country. Diversification of crops is being greatly advanced and much improvement has been made in cattle and poultry raising and dairying.

There has been definite progress made in every line of business activity and commercial endeavor. During the first ten months of this year, 120 new enterprises have been established in North Carolina and 68 existing plants enlarged. These represent an extensive variety of plants extending from small hosiery mills to a \$2,000,000 cigarette paper manufacturing plant. We believe in encouraging industry by fair treatment with a view of furnishing increased employment for the people at reasonable compensation. These new industries this year will increase the payrolls over ten million dollars annually.

North Carolina will carry forward next year the largest building program ever undertaken in the entire history of the State. In addition to public building there will be an unprecedented amount of private construction work in the form of homes, business houses, and manufacturing plants. The indications justify the hope for increased business in all lines in 1939.

The fiscal affairs of the State are in fine condition. Through-

out the depression North Carolina met every obligation promptly and has reduced her public debt more than thirty million dollars in the past six years. Recently bonds for public improvement were sold at the lowest interest rate in the State's history—2.07 per cent. Our budget is balanced and notwithstanding greatly enlarged public service taxes have not been increased. The State Government is economically administered. It requires less than five cents out of each tax dollar to pay the expenses of the State Government, and this includes collecting all the taxes.

The State maintains a splendid system of highways, consisting of 58,000 miles—over 8,000 miles of which are hard-surfaced. The State also supports an eight months school in every district in city, town, and rural section for white and colored, and furnishes free school books in the seven elementary grades. More children are transported to school in North Carolina than any other state. North Carolina also maintains the entire prison system and there are no county chaingangs. With all of these services rendered by the State, no taxes are levied on tangible property. Since the counties and municipalities have been relieved of the support of roads and prisons, and largely of schools, these political subdivisions have been enabled to reduce their tax levies from \$65,000,000 in 1929 to \$36,000,000 in 1936.

Our university and colleges for both races are being enlarged and improved; our charitable, benevolent, and correctional institutions have been expanded and made more efficient; new agencies for public service have been established and every humanitarian service inaugurated by the government has been matched by North Carolina. Over 32,000 checks go out each month to persons entitled to old age assistance and over 20,000 checks monthly to aid dependent children. A great public health program is being carried forward. Under social security the unemployed in industry have received checks totaling over \$7,000,000 this year up to October 1st.

North Carolina needs above other things fair freight rates. If there was ever a valid reason for the discrimination against the Southeastern states in this matter of freight rates, not a vestige of that reason now remains. We do not ask to take anything away from the other sections of the country, but we merely insist upon comparable freight rates for the same volume and mileage as accorded those states now arbitrarily placed in

official territory. The Federal Government has passed the uniform hour and wage bill without any differentials in favor of the South, then certainly by every rule of fair play and justice, the average of 39 per cent higher freight rate differential against the South should be promptly and wholly removed. In the recent hearings at Buffalo, the New England governors boldly admitted that New England now had this advantage over the South and they are determinedly resisting the effort to remove the handicap. Simple justice would demand that since we have uniform hours and wages in industry that we should likewise have uniform freight rates. Any other course would be viciously discriminatory.

We are facing the future with confidence. We know the resources of our State and believe in its opportunities and possibilities. We are distinctly proud of its past and heartened by the high service being rendered childhood in this Commonwealth and the challenging plans for the general improvement of all classes of our people. In addition to her internal growth and progress North Carolina has made a fine contribution to the Nation. In history and tradition, in ideals and honor, in devotion to Americanism and loyalty to the finest purposes of our civilization, the three and a half million people who make up our citizenship are rich in happiness and great in peace and the good order and well being of society. Conscious of our own shortcomings and anxious to improve our condition, we join heartily in any movement promising beneficial results and welcome assistance from all who are interested in a sane solution of our problems.

GREETINGS TO THE ROSE BOWL AUDIENCE

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER A NATIONAL RADIO HOOK-UP BETWEEN
HALVES OF THE DUKE-CALIFORNIA ROSE BOWL
FOOTBALL GAME

Raleigh

January 2, 1939

I welcome the opportunity to extend greetings on behalf of the whole people of North Carolina to the Governor of California and the people of that great State, together with the multiplied thousands assembled at the Rose Bowl to witness the contest

between these giant football teams so gallantly striving for the mastery in this classic struggle.

North Carolina, with her happy population of three and a half million people, are all backing to the limit the Duke Blue Devils and our confidence in them remains unshaken. We have sent several thousand of our citizens across the continent to give personal expression to our enthusiasm and amid the shouts of the multitude we seem to recognize the voices of some of our well known representatives who appear to be doing their full duty as rooters.

North Carolina and California have much in common. We are striving to do on the Atlantic what California has already done on the Pacific and we extend a most cordial invitation to the people of California and the wide and expansive West to come East, and any visit to the East would be wholly incomplete without the inclusion of North Carolina and the opportunity of seeing her mighty mountains, her rich agricultural sections, her highly developed industrial centers, and her vast coastal areas. We invite you to a land rich in history and hallowed in tradition, having within the confines of this Commonwealth both the birthplace of English civilization in the new world and the birthplace of aviation in America.

Practically the whole population of the State has joined the Nation in listening in for this broadcast and we shall continue to stay close by the radio until the finish of the game. In the meantime we salute the Rose Bowl audience and shall continue to share with you the excitement of the game. We warmly congratulate California upon her great team.

RAISING STATE REVENUE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT A MEETING OF THE SIR

WALTER CABINET

Raleigh

January 17, 1939

You hear frequent discussions as to why North Carolina retains certain taxes while other states have been able to repeal them. This is especially true with reference to the sales tax. The answer to that question is very plain and clear. If North Carolina did no more in the way of governmental

service for the people of the State than the other states which do not have the sales tax, North Carolina could easily repeal the sales tax in this State and likewise lessen other taxes.

For instance, take just the one matter of the public school system; the most contributed by our sister states in this territory to the public school system is between seven and eight million dollars per year, whereas North Carolina spends twenty-five million dollars per year on her public school system. The difference on this one item alone explains why North Carolina has to retain the sales tax to perform the service which the people of the State demand with reference to the public schools.

In this connection it is well to stress the fact that the present "use" tax now being considered by the Finance Committee of the General Assembly is largely designed to help protect the merchants of our State, in that it requires payment of sales tax on goods purchased from without the State. The adoption of this "use" tax will go a long way toward protecting our merchants, and it seems to me that they should be interested in the adoption of this "use" tax by the General Assembly. It would be especially helpful to the border line merchants, where it is contended that people go across the line to buy goods in order to avoid the sales tax.

TAXATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE CIVIC CLUBS, CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

Burlington

January 20, 1939

My philosophy of government for North Carolina is the fullest possible provision for equal opportunities for all the people. No state can measure up to the standard of public service expected of an enlightened people unless adequate opportunity is given for the education and training of youth, the care, treatment, and support of the insane and others in the charitable and benevolent institutions of the State, the assistance to old people in need and dependent children—and then a just system of taxation for all. Toward this goal your State is constantly striving.

The chief difficulty confronting your General Assembly is finding sufficient revenue to meet the pressing needs of a growing state. I share the view of those who believe in economy in government, and it is my purpose for expenses to be held to the very minimum. But North Carolina has been right down to rock bottom in the matter of expenses and to make this impressively clear I need only say that it requires less than five cents of each tax dollar to pay the expenses of our State Government and this includes collecting all the taxes. Our chief need of revenue is for expenditures, not expenses, and these are made for essential public service, like schools, hospitals, institutions and roads.

The sales tax was adopted as an emergency measure in 1933. The schools were taken over at that time and the appropriation for the public school system was a little over \$16,000,000 for the first year. I need not tell you that the emergency still continues when the appropriation for schools is now \$25,000,000, and I don't believe any person familiar with the facts will say that we are paying our school teachers too much salary. My position on the sales tax has not changed in the slightest. During my campaign for governor I made over a hundred speeches and in every one of them I told the people of North Carolina that we could not repeal the sales tax without practically destroying our schools. I promised the exemption of basic food articles from the sales tax and that was accomplished by legislative enactment two years ago. I repeat tonight that you cannot now repeal the sales tax without wrecking your school system. We spend 68 cents out of every tax dollar in the general fund for schools.

You need not be alarmed about the diversion of highway funds. Not a dollar of this fund has been diverted under the present law and we are not proposing any change in that law. It is all a very simple matter and there is no ground for misunderstanding or confusion. The present policy of the State is that all highway funds—gasoline tax and automobile license fees—the largest source of revenues the State has, shall be kept in a separate fund and used only for road purposes, with the provision in the law that if the general fund should prove insufficient to meet the appropriations made by the Legislature, the regular 3 per cent sales tax may be applied to gasoline to the extent necessary to meet these obligations. So far we have not used a dollar of this money for general

purposes, although two years ago it was said that we would use \$5,000,000. Now it is said that we will use \$7,000,000.

I regard this policy as fair and just. It is not a diversion of highway funds. There is nothing sacred about gasoline that you cannot apply the sales tax to it just as the sales tax is applied to other commodities. The reason it is not levied direct is that the motorist is paying enough taxes, and then if it were levied direct it would be necessary to collect the money whether needed or not. You need have no fears about your public road system. The roads are equally as well provided for in the proposed appropriation bill as any other part of the public service. North Carolina must continue to improve her secondary roads and her primary road system, but we must also provide for our schools and other interests, and we ought not to raise taxes on the people. If the present law is not followed then there would necessarily be an increase in taxes.

NEWSPAPERS SERVING WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE BANQUET CELEBRATING THE OPENING
OF THE NEW ASHEVILLE CITIZEN-TIMES BUILDING

Asheville

January 27, 1939

For sixty-eight years the *Asheville Citizen* has been the voice of this vast western section of North Carolina. It has spoken for progress and education, for material development and moral advancement and has championed every worthy civic cause. Its colaborer in the newspaper field, the *Asheville Times*, has performed a similar service for about 43 years. These two great newspapers now work together under one organization and unitedly serve the fine citizenship of this rapidly growing and favored section for tourists, home owners, health seekers, and industrial investors.

I wish to congratulate warmly these splendid newspapers, and felicitate the whole people of North Carolina, upon this magnificent building which we are tonight opening, and the unexcelled newspaper plant and equipment, which is a model in every respect. It means a distinct achievement for the newspapers of the State.

Coupled with these newspapers is the radio station WWNC supplementing these publications in giving the news and furnishing entertainment for the people in the large territory embraced in the whole mountain section of our State.

I know something about the newspaper business and I fully appreciate the service rendered by a free and untrameled press. The function of the newspaper is so related to government and public service that you cannot divorce it from the preservation of the liberty of the citizen and the safeguarding of his rights under the law and the Constitution.

In recent years the radio has developed an indispensable place in the dissemination of information and in furnishing the opportunity for acquiring knowledge and cultivating a desire for entertainment provided in varied fields, all of which may be enjoyed in your own home.

The people of Western Carolina have a right to feel a peculiar pride in this section and they can confidently invite the world to come and see. I believe in North Carolina as a whole and this State has everything to offer. We are trying to assist now in doing what your newspapers have been engaged in through the years—advertising the State. The efforts of all directed along this line are bearing fruit. Last year more people visited North Carolina than in any year since the State was organized. More benefit was realized from the tourist travel and more citizens came to locate in the State than in any previous year.

In order that we might have some idea of the value of the tourist trade the best estimate obtainable for 1936 placed the amount at \$25,000,000 while the same authority estimated our tourist trade of 1938 in excess of \$60,000,000. This helps every form of business either directly or indirectly. With the early opening of the Smoky Mountain National Park the travel through all of this section will be greatly increased, although there were more visitors here last year than in any other national park save one in the whole country. This park is so much more accessible to the bulk of the Nation's population than any of the other show places of the country that we may confidently count on a tremendous influx of visitors when the park is dedicated, and still greater numbers when the wonderful scenic highway is completed.

The State is also growing industrially. Last year witnessed the establishment of 122 new industries and the expansion of

78 others. This section shared in this development. The important thing is that these industries were well diversified. They ranged all the way from small hosiery mills to a two million dollar cigarette paper manufacturing plant and a ten million dollar steam electric plant and development—the second largest to be erected anywhere in the world by a private company.

I am happy to report to you that your State is making progress along all lines. The public service is not being neglected and every worthwhile endeavor of an enlightened citizenship is finding support and encouragement from your State Government. With it all the financial condition of the State is sacredly guarded and its credit has reached an all time high as evidenced by its sale of bonds at the lowest rate of interest in all its history. The State shall continue to have and keep a balanced budget if my advice is followed. In doing so you may rest assured that your roads are not going to be endangered either. No change is proposed in the present revenue law as applied to the road fund and in my judgment there should not be any change made. So far during this administration under the present law it has not been necessary to apply the 3 per cent sales tax to gasoline for the benefit of the general fund and not a dollar has been transferred. There could never be in any sort of emergency a transfer under the proposed law of a greater amount than the application of the sales tax would produce and this is both fair and just.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND PRESERVATION OF AMERICA

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE BANQUET MEETING OF THE
PURCHASING AGENTS CONVENTION

Pinehurst

March 10, 1939

America is definitely on the up grade economically. Business is improving and there is a decided trend toward expansion and the establishment of new industries. We need to concentrate our ideas and energies on the development of this country, the encouragement of business, increasing employment and solving the problems of agriculture. If the whole Nation would turn from the international picture and cease magnifying everything

that happens in Europe we could all the more easily establish this country upon a normal basis.

The disposition to publicize every event in Europe and threaten the world with war every time there is the slightest disagreement between dictators or statesmen of the old world, serves to keep the populace excited over here and produce hysteria among business people and the investing public. Many times we are damaged more by the violent excitement and more adversely affected than the people vitally concerned and immediately connected with the threatening situation abroad.

We need to major on affairs at home and look to the preservation of the interests of our own people. Of course it is essential to make the necessary preparation for the proper defense of this country, but we should go about doing that in a quiet and effective way, and then throw off the jittery feeling about foreign affairs and take inventory of our assets in character and material things and engage our efforts in building here the type of civilization that will withstand the onslaught of the forces which have been undermining and destroying the democracies over the world.

There have been many heartening occurrences in the United States during the past month, and I would enumerate at least five as follows:

1. The decisions of the United States Supreme Court overruling the National Labor Relations Board in several important cases and establishing clearly the unlawfulness of the sit-down strikes and holding that employers can discharge employees who violate the law and are guilty of violence regardless of their membership in any organization.

2. The action of the National Labor Relations Board in suspending its regional director who said that "when we go into a hearing the employer hasn't got a chance." It is reassuring to know that the Board repudiates this interpretation of its policy and it is to be hoped that its record in the future will likewise justify the public in believing that the regional director misrepresented the Board.

3. The speech of Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins giving business the assurance of coöperation and freedom from harassment, with full realization that the profit motive must be recognized if there is to be any large expansion or development. Our whole business structure has been built upon that

basis and unless that principle shall continue and be encouraged, there would be no incentive to the investor and hence little hope of business and industry taking up the slack in unemployment. This new assurance should be accepted and acted upon.

4. The statements of Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee and Chairman Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee concurred in by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, that there will be no new taxes and that the country shall have a breathing spell from new legislation of a regulatory character.

5. The bill introduced by Congressman Graham Barden to amend the Wagner Labor Act and strike out many of its unfair and prejudicial provisions, with the favorable reception of this measure by the public.

These incidents furnish the basis for thorough and solid hopefulness and improved conditions should immediately result.

SUPPORTING EDUCATIONAL LEADERS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Raleigh

March 18, 1939

The education of childhood is the supreme concern of our enlightened State. North Carolina is not unmindful of that obligation and is consistently going forward in our effort to meet this high responsibility. We have not made as much progress as many people think we should; nor as much as many of us would like, but we have accomplished real results in the field of education and I do not think we gain anything by minimizing these achievements.

You cannot accurately measure the educational opportunity provided by the amount of money expended, for we have gotten and are getting more for our money in education than is the rule in most states. This is demonstrated in many ways—the pay of teachers, the cost of transportation of students to school, and the administration of the whole school system.

The present General Assembly—House and Senate—is determined to do all for schools and for teachers that can be done within the reasonable limits of the State's resources. I cannot

subscribe to the doctrine that a state can do anything it wishes for education or anything else. The State must live within its income—must keep a balanced budget. It cannot print currency, neither can it mint money, and its credit is not unlimited. The purpose of balancing its budget is not merely to protect its bonds, but the prime purpose is to enable it to function properly and meet its obligations, including paying its teachers and providing for the other necessities of government.

The present General Assembly is making definitely increased appropriations for education. It is practicing economy in every respect in order that increase may be given in the appropriations for the public school system, both in the matter of taking care of the increased enrollment and enlarged number of teachers, as well as providing increased compensation for the teachers generally. Naturally, the teachers desire restoration of salaries. I think the whole State shares that desire, but it has been generally known that this General Assembly could not make complete restoration because the funds are not available. I recommended the addition of a ninth and tenth increment, the addition of the twelfth grade, and provision for retirement. Naturally I realized that this would require a very large amount of money, but the Legislature has gone a long way toward meeting those recommendations. The money has been provided equivalent to the ninth and tenth increment, provided the present bill is finally passed, but this money is not designated specifically for the addition of these two increments but is placed in charge of the School Commission for the purpose of being applied to salaries and the exact application of these funds will be determined by the School Commission.

I am asking for inclusion in the School Machinery act, provision so that the local committee may establish a twelfth grade along with the ninth month and full vocational training. I have also recommended that the teachers in each administrative unit be given the option to receive their salary on the basis of eight monthly payments or twelve monthly payments, in accordance with their respective wishes. The school retirement act is now being considered by the General Assembly. On the matter of restoration of teachers salaries, it would be interesting to you to know that in 1930 and 1931 there was expended for teachers salary the sum of \$21,718,733.59, this being the highest amount paid for instructional service prior to the assumption of school

cost by the State. During the past year the total sum expended for teachers salaries was \$22,573,342.43, which is the largest sum ever expended in the history of the State on teachers salaries, and this amount will be exceeded this school year by more than a half million dollars.

It is true that individual teachers do not receive as high salaries as were received by the highest paid teachers prior to the depression, yet the great increase in certification by teachers has caused the total amount of money for teachers salaries to be increased beyond the amount hitherto paid.

The expense of the school system comes from the general fund. That fund provides for all of the activities of the State, except roads. There is no special tax levied to pay the salaries of school teachers and no particular tax can be said to be enacted for the purpose of paying the salaries of teachers, yet it is impossible to separate any of the general fund taxes from the purposes of education, because 68 cents out of each tax dollar which goes into the general fund is required for the support of the public school system. Last year the teacher received in salary 82 cents out of each dollar that went to the public school system, whereas this year I am advised that the amount will aggregate 84 cents out of each dollar. In the Nation the teacher gets only 70 cents as the average out of each school dollar.

I notice the teacher's compensation is frequently referred to as \$2.71 a day. Of course that sounds very small. In order to present the whole picture it ought to be added that while the teacher receives only \$2.71 a day taking the whole year into consideration, the teacher is actually required to teach only 160 days and gets paid for the other 205, while not engaged in teaching. If the compensation was figured merely on the days actually engaged in teaching it would be over \$6.00 a day and wouldn't sound nearly so small. I mention this merely to emphasize my view that the proper approach to the question of providing adequate compensation for the teacher must be worked out by coöperation of the State and the local units, and I believe that the people of North Carolina are anxious to see full justice given to our teaching profession and to the public school system of the State generally.

It cannot be said that the State is not making progress in providing for the education of its children in the public school system when it has increased the appropriation from sixteen

million dollars in 1933 to twenty-five million dollars in 1939, and the appropriation for the next biennium will show an increase of over four million dollars over the present biennium.

There has never been in Raleigh a General Assembly, according to my judgment, more favorably inclined to provide every effort possible to promote the interest of the public schools than the one now in session in Raleigh. It is only due to limitation of our tax resources that we are held to the present program. As our per capita wealth and our per capita income increase, the State and local communities will be able to do more and more for the benefit of all the social agencies of the State, to the end that the common good of all may be served.

I congratulate the teachers of North Carolina and the education forces generally in having in command such an effective and courageous leader as Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, your state superintendent. He has proved masterful in his advocacy and leadership for popular education.

WOMEN'S INTEREST IN GOVERNMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Raleigh

April 17, 1939

Women are evincing marked interest in government. When we recall that the full right of suffrage was granted to women less than twenty years ago we marvel at the completeness of her participation in governmental affairs and the remarkable grasp which she has gained of policies and principles. In a conservative state like North Carolina the women cast around 4 per cent of the total vote in elections, which wholly contradicts the many predictions that women would not vote if granted the right.

Much of the credit for the activity of women in politics and government is due to their organization. The club women have led the way and I feel that the wisdom of the suffrage movement has already been abundantly justified. Government needed the idealism of women and women needed to face the practicalities of government. Government is better because of women. They have helped to put heart in government. By virtue of their con-

tact with government they have realized that it cannot be conducted solely on a basis of heart action. The ideal is necessary, but translating the ideal into a reality must depend upon the practical question of resources available.

I commend to our women a full study of governmental problems, especially as they relate to State affairs. Study the needs of the people in relation to the ability of the State to supply the revenue to meet these needs. This has special reference to schools, social reforms, health measures, benevolent and correctional institutions, and roads. All of these come very close to the heart of womanhood and any improvement in either calls for the expenditure of money. The providing of money means the levying and collection of taxes and this involves the willingness of the whole public to be taxed for worthwhile things. We shall make progress only as we are willing to increase our tax burden to provide the means, and we should be practical enough to realize that when increased governmental service is requested that it should carry with it a tantamount willingness to pay increased taxes to raise the money with which to pay for it. This is the practical part of government.

SAFETY OF HUMAN LIVES

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
NEWSPAPER SEMINAR OF SAFETY UNDER THE
AUSPICES OF C. I. T. SAFETY FOUNDATION

Raleigh

May 9, 1939

I am so pleased to have the pleasure of coming by for just a moment this morning to speak a word of welcome to Mr. Darr⁶ and all the representatives of the C. I. T. Safety Foundation, and to the other visitors from without the State who honor us by coming to this meeting. Then of course I am most happy to welcome all the members of the press and others who are attending from North Carolina.

I was very much impressed by Mr. Darr's speech. I thought it was very good. When he began talking about why they had come to North Carolina, I was afraid he was going to tell us

⁶This address was delivered extemporaneously. It was reported by a stenographer, and is taken from the typed volume "C. I. T. North Carolina Newspaper Seminar of Safety," which was held under the auspices of C. I. T. Safety Foundation, New York City.



Governor Hoyt, on June 17, 1939, signing the Golden Book which bears the signatures of notable visitors to the New York World's Fair. Looking on are General Nolan, Admiral Woodruff, and Mrs. Hoyt. See page 275 for Governor Hoyt's speech delivered on June 19 at the World's Fair.

it was because they were financing more automobiles in the state of North Carolina than any other state in the Union.

I am glad he came to North Carolina. Only one other state has had a safety seminar conducted by this organization. North Carolina is the second state. We don't like very much to be second place in anything, but when it takes in the whole United States, we consider it an honor to be even in second place.

We are glad to be first in the purposes of this organization and the purposes of this meeting, and that is of course safety on the highways.

I am so happy that the newspapers of North Carolina, especially the daily papers, are here. They are not only the purveyors of news but the moulders of the sentiment and views and concepts of the people of the State. I have always had a high admiration for newspapers. I began early being associated with newspapers and of course I felt that was a dominating influence in the community when I was a boy, a printer's devil in the office, later when I was running one at a very early age, and on through the years. I have not changed that opinion. I still believe the most powerful asset of any community is a newspaper, the paper that comes day in and day out, that brings not only news but interpretation of the news, editorially and otherwise, and I believe that makes for strong, vital public opinion, and wherever you see a great outstanding newspaper, you see very largely the public opinion following in its wake, in its trail.

In North Carolina we believe largely in fundamental things. Therefore, we believe in the safety of human life, we believe in the safety of the human person and likewise of property. I said we believe in fundamental things. That probably needs a little explanation. I might tell you the story of Arthur Brisbane when he visited down South the year before he died. It was his custom to converse with everybody he met, and walking along the streets of Montgomery, Alabama, he stopped an old colored man and talked with him. He always talked to everybody, high and low, because he felt he could always learn something from them, no matter how illiterate the person might be. He decided to discuss the Bible with this old fellow, knowing how our colored friends are strict about the Bible, and he said, "Uncle Eben, do you believe in eternal life?"

"Yessah, Boss, I does."

"Well, Uncle, do you believe in eternal hell fire?"

The old darkey studied a while and then he shook his head and said, "No sah, Boss, I doesn't."

"Why not?"

"I jes' naturally don't believe man's constitution can stand it."

So we are fundamentalists in North Carolina in all the essential particulars, but we follow somewhat the philosophy of our colored friends. Anyway, we believe in life and we believe in its preservation. We believe there isn't anything more valuable than the saving of human life. We believe in beginning early, we think education is a most important, vital thing, but we think there isn't any use of training our children and our youth, raising them to young manhood and womanhood, if when they reach the age of service they are to be mowed down on the highways. Therefore, the preservation of human life and the safety of men, women and children, we think is the thing that looms large in the life of North Carolina as it does in the life of the Nation.

Necessarily, we would be impressed with the importance of this when we remember that in 1937 when this toll of deaths ran so high in the Nation, North Carolina lost 1,123 people that year on the highways in traffic deaths. Contrast that with the fact that for eighteen months when North Carolina troops participated fully and largely in the conflict overseas, having a large membership in the Thirtieth Division and others actively engaged, we lost only 646 people killed in battle. And yet in North Carolina in a time of peace, in one year, we lost 1,123 on the highways of the State. It was greater destruction and devastation than war. Of course, the answer is that not so many of our people were engaged in war, and yet from the United States we transported across the seas around 2,000,000 people and North Carolina sent her full quota of that number.

As we think about it in terms of safety, I was analyzing the statistics for March in this State. I think it would be enlightening for you today to take different months and see what the facts are. March is the last month for which the statistical facts have been presented for this State. I was surprised to find a great many things that were revealed by that report. For instance, we lost sixty people in March by death on the highways. Of those sixty, a very great per cent of them were killed in acci-

dents on absolutely straight highways—more than anywhere else. We think of course about the dangerous places in roads, and yet the record shows that for March—and I suppose that record would probably obtain all around—a greater number were killed on straight roads than anywhere else.

Another thing, more were killed in clear weather than any other time, and practically all of them were killed on roads that were in good condition. It was not a defect in the road. For this month of March, then, as you look through the statistics you find where the accidents occurred the road was in good condition, it wasn't the road and it wasn't the weather, and it wasn't curves.

The next largest number of people were killed at intersections of streets in cities; the others between intersections or in the country sections.

Those things are rather illuminative. It must mean that we drive too fast. In this connection, North Carolina has recently passed a statute making the maximum speed sixty miles an hour. There isn't any question about that. There may be a good deal of question about the recklessness and carelessness of driving up to sixty, but whenever any motorist exceeds sixty miles an hour on a road in North Carolina, he is violating the law and he ought to understand and public opinion ought to impress upon him the fact that it is too dangerous on the highways of this State or any other state, to be traveling seventy or seventy-five or eighty miles an hour on the highways, that sixty miles an hour is the absolute maximum everywhere and at all times, and of course below that must be regulated by conditions of traffic and the condition of the road and all of the other things that enter into a wise, careful, cautious use of the public highways.

Another thing that I thought was interesting in connection with these accidents is that more accidents occurred between seven and eight o'clock at night than any other hour of the day. The next largest number was between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, and more accidents occurred on Saturday than any other day of the week. The next largest number of accidents were on Sundays. When we begin to analyze all of these things, we begin to see some of the reasons for them. Ordinarily Saturday afternoon is not occupied in work, therefore more people are on the highways Saturday afternoon and Saturday night.

A lot of these accidents occur way into the night. That usually suggests one of two things: either that in the late hours of the night people have been indulging and they are not exactly themselves, or they have become sleepy and probably fallen asleep at the wheel for an instant, and an instant is too long. But anyway, in analyzing all these things, connected with it and throughout is the matter of speed. I think of course there are many other contributing factors and many other things enter into it, but I believe from the tests made not only in this State but in other states and cities, that holding within limited speed in both cities and out on the open spaces, will do more to correct the question of accidents than most any other thing.

Another thing these March statistics show is that more accidents occurred with passenger cars than any other kind. Naturally the answer would be that there are more passenger cars on the road. The next larger number was commercial cars. Another thing, that most accidents occurred with drivers between twenty-five and fifty-four years of age, a very large number. The answer might be, also, that more people of that age are driving cars, and yet it is a rather remarkable thing to note the small number of accidents occurring to those under twenty-five. A large number of the drivers of this State are under twenty-five years of age, and yet the number was small comparatively.

With reference to the young people driving, I think it might be a source of interest to this body to know that in North Carolina we transport more children to school than any other state in the United States. We stand twelfth in population, and in children of school age we stand eighth, but in the number of children transported we exceed any state in the Union. We transport more children than New York State with their 12,000,000 population. We transport them with greater safety or with as great safety as any state possibly could, and yet the boys who drive the school buses are the high school boys in nearly every instance. We transported last year 303,000 children daily to the public schools. The average trip was twenty miles a day. The school term was 160 days. And yet in transporting those children for 1937-38, and for the year 1938-39 until this time, and the schools are nearly all out, with these buses driven by high school boys, we have not lost the life of a single child in this State for this two-year period. I think that is a remarkable record. They have been out on the highways where in one

year 1,123 were killed, and in another year where over 1,000 were killed, and yet in transporting these children that vast number of miles on the highways for these two years, not a single child has been killed in a school bus in North Carolina. These buses have been driven nearly altogether by school boys.

Of course, there was some discussion as to whether or not it was safe to let the boys drive the school buses, but the State school officials and the local school officials undertook to select boys dependable and careful and cautious. They taught them safety and impressed upon their minds and let them understand this precious human cargo they were carrying, the boys and girls of their school, were in their charge and keeping, and I stand to pay tribute to their strength of character, to their courage, to their faith, to their carefulness in carrying through these two years these children to safety. One or two accidents have occurred, some children have been hurt, but not a single life has been lost. Another important thing is that upon investigation, the boys have not been found to be at fault when the accidents occurred in which the school buses were involved, and therefore it is a fine tribute to youth, to these boys in the schools, and it shows just what can be done in the matter of teaching people safety. The boys who drive the school buses have been taught safety, and that has been dinned into their minds and emphasized. They have been careful.

So many other people who obtain a license to drive have not had that impressed upon their minds, and consequently they go along carelessly, negligently, recklessly, in a great hurry so many times, with nowhere to go, and yet with the sort of accidents that must follow that kind of stupidity that just goes dashing, rushing by, on curves, hillsides, anywhere, everywhere, in a great haste to reach somewhere, with no objective after they get there.

I am so happy to have had you come. I said a few moments ago I believe in the power of the press in this State. I am counting strongly in the years ahead of us upon the power of the press to bring before the consciousness of the people of the State this one thing, that our children and our people are our greatest heritage, and of more concern to us than anything and everything else is the preservation of these children and their safety, and of these grown people in their strength and maturity, and of our old people in their declining years. Let's make North

Carolina safe on its highways for everybody who uses them, and then we shall indeed and in truth be able to point to an even greater downward curve in the death and accident line in this State in harmony and in keeping with the Nation at large.

I do not mean to infer in that last statement that we are not showing that. We are. We are making distinct progress. I want to pay tribute to my friend and your friend who is in charge of safety in North Carolina. I don't know anybody who has done a better job than Ronald Hocutt in the administration of the law. We have with us some of the splendid people associated with him, particularly the women, and I am glad they are here. We couldn't do much without getting the women. We have a woman connected with the division who is doing very fine work visiting the schools, talking about safety. As I say, I am glad the ladies are here. I was a little afraid there wouldn't be any women present, and I make it a rule not to go anywhere unless women are there. But our women are interested, as they rightly should be. They represent childhood in a very special way—the mothers, those who belong to the various organizations that serve the State are all the time thinking in terms of children, childhood, and youth, and therefore they are thinking naturally in terms of the preservation, the saving of these children from physical harm or death on the highways.

I am so happy to have you come here to Raleigh to this seminar. I know you are enjoying it, and I want to express again my high appreciation to the C. I. T. Corporation for this consideration and for this interest manifested in North Carolina. We are willing to let it stand upon the ground that they are doing it for selfish interests, because most of us are moved essentially by that, but over and above the selfish consideration, it is worth while for any individual or any corporation to make a contribution to so fine a purpose and so great an object as the preservation of the lives of people and the saving of them from accidents.

I shall not be able to stay with you during the seminar but I shall hope at different times, if I may, to have the privilege of dropping by. I am "busting" up schools, one a day, with sometimes two or three thrown in for good measure, so I shall not be able to linger with you for the meeting, but my interest shall be attached at all times and I am expecting great things to come not alone from this seminar now, but from the inspiration that shall go from the service that shall be rendered, from the

instruction that shall be given, and from the leadership the press of North Carolina can give to this movement, and when we hear of still greater reductions in numbers of both accidents and deaths, I want to pay tribute to the colossal power of the press for bringing to pass in the public mind and consciousness this thing we call safety.

THE FINANCING OF NORTH CAROLINA

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE
BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Pinehurst

May 12, 1939

I am so delighted to have this privilege of coming by this morning to talk⁷ to you for a little while. I have been interested in your proceedings. I read this morning in the paper where one of your speakers of yesterday discussed banking, retail and wholesale, in connection with installment papers. It reminded me of an incident that occurred at a Rotary meeting in Raleigh a few weeks ago. This organization classified members representing different vocations. Around the table of this rather large group there was one Presbyterian pastor and one Methodist presiding elder. I asked them, "How do you get two preachers?" One man replied, "This pastor represents 'religion retail' and the presiding one 'religion wholesale.'" I didn't know that it extended to banks.

I was so pleased to notice the splendid reports given in your meeting. There are two things that I especially wish to congratulate you about: the first is that you reached at the end of March for this quarter the peak of all time for that period in resources and deposits, the assets of the banks in North Carolina; the other is that for a period of six years there has not been a bank failure in North Carolina. I realize that we have the Federal Deposit Insurance Law, which, of course, is a very reassuring thing and offers fine substance for the continuity of the banks through all periods, but that is general and applies to the whole United States. I noticed one speaker in giving facts stated that there were thirty-three states in which banks had failed in the past six years, but

⁷Governor Hoey spoke extemporaneously. This address was taken down by a stenographer and was published in the *Tar Heel Banker*, June, 1939. It is reproduced by special permission.

North Carolina belongs to that other group between thirty-three and forty-eight in which there have been no failures. I think that is a matter upon which the bankers of North Carolina should be very warmly congratulated.

I am familiar with banking. My experience has been on the borrowing end rather than otherwise, and I had practiced this thing of borrowing right generally from my majority on up to the depression. I found that I owed the bank a good deal of money and I knew they needed it, so I borrowed enough money to settle from insurance that I had carried through the years. I felt it was time to follow the advice of the Comptroller, "Pay up instead of renewing." Since then I have been engaged in liquidating all of that, so I am in good form and ready for the banks again.

I am somewhat familiar with banking but not like the minister in my town twenty-five or thirty years ago. He was one of these old-time preachers, preaching on sin, judgment, hell, and a whole lot of other uncomfortable things. A friend of mine from Pennsylvania was visiting me and I advised him to go and hear this preacher who was holding a revival. The next day I asked him if he had heard the preacher. He said, "Oh, yes." I asked him what sort of a sermon it was. "Terrible; he preached on hell." I said, "How did he do?" My friend replied, "He seemed to be thoroughly familiar with the subject. He talked like he was born and raised there." (Laughter)

I am probably not quite that familiar with banking, but I do know something about your problems, the services and the contributions which the bankers have made to the state of North Carolina. I know that in any period of stress there is always criticism of any organization or any institution that has to demand settlement, and yet I realize that much of the growth and a large part of the development and sustained progress of the people of North Carolina has been due to the banking system of North Carolina. I think it is not only on a sound basis, but the fact that there are only five out of the entire 303 banks in North Carolina with unsatisfactory management insures it. Therefore, the banks of North Carolina represent the high integrity of this State. The unaltering faith of the people in the institutions and government makes for the perpetuity of a great State.

I would like to talk about North Carolina. I believe in this State. It is your State. If the out-of-state visitors will bear

with me this morning, I would like to talk about the governmental affairs of our commonwealth. We think it has a great past; we know it has a fine present; we are confident in its prospects for the future. In a governmental way, North Carolina is in a very fine situation. The State is not rich. The State has limited resources developed for the needs of the State now, but the State has wonderful possibilities in agriculture, in industry, in education, in all the fields of human service.

One of the great problems confronting your State and mine has been so to correlate the public needs with the resources available that we may together serve a great state—growing as it is—and meet all the demands and requirements which are essential to its continued progress and advancement, and at the same time stay within the limitations of the resources which may reasonably be applied to the expenditures for public service. When we correlate these things, we have solved the problem of growth. I think North Carolina has been reasonably successful in attaining this end. We have a balanced budget. We are meeting our obligations. We have increased our expenditures, but with that increase of expenditures has come a corresponding increase in income. At a recent session of the General Assembly a policy was recommended which I think will make for the permanency and security of the people of North Carolina. Acting upon a suggestion from your Association, I recommended to the Budget Commission, and through the Budget Commission to the General Assembly, that a permanent revenue act be adopted. They acted favorably, so you will notice that we have a permanent or continuing measure and it will be a source of permanence and stability to our whole tax system. In a word it means this: that instead of the Legislature at each recurring session having to go over about 400 pages of printed matter covering the revenue measure of the State, hereafter it will only be necessary to consider modifications or amendments which may be proposed. The difficulty in revising it is that it would come up for change in every General Assembly, with discussion of the various provisions and the uncertainty which attaches to a measure like that. Heretofore, throughout the State's history our revenue would be for two years and expire on June 30 following the General Assembly, and therefore it was necessary for a new measure to be adopted. That is no longer the case; it continues now until changed. It is a permanent and continuing

measure, and therefore the legislative sessions hereafter should be shortened. You will notice that both this session and the preceding one have been concluded within a reasonable time—less than ninety days for the previous one, and just ninety days for the session adjourned this year, so that both of these sessions have been efficient. They have devoted themselves to the task at hand. Hereafter this General Assembly will not have to review the entire tax measure, and that great body of the law will remain and continue unless changed. Of course, the Budget Commission will have the function of presenting to the General Assembly such changes to be recommended and then any course may be proposed. The result is that the business people of North Carolina will not have to go to the General Assembly to look after the tax situation. They will understand that matters are continued just as they are. Only those who are affected by the necessary changes will have to appear at Raleigh to discuss the matters concerning themselves. I think this will effect a very great saving in time, not only for the General Assembly but for the business people in the State. In addition, it will give added assurance and stability to our tax program, with the thought that we shall continue to have a just and fair tax system.

The last General Assembly, upon my recommendation, recommended to the Revenue Department a tax research division. The purpose of this is to make a study of our tax laws in comparison with the tax laws of other states, with the view of eliminating any injustices or adjusting anything that is not absolutely fair to every interest and cause in the State. I believe that one of the essential elements of any growing state is to have a fair tax system and one that meets reasonably the needs of the State, at the same time not imposing any undue burdens upon anyone.

Now, I have said to various groups in this State that I don't believe we should have any new taxes. The Legislature of North Carolina this year followed that policy. I insisted, and they were in accord, that we have taxes enough. If there are any changes or readjustments that should be made, well and good; but, like the balance of the country, we have enough taxes. I do not believe that we can undertake to assume governmental services in excess of that governmental revenue from taxes now in force.

Then, this General Assembly did not levy any new taxes.

This General Assembly did not increase taxes. It made some reductions and other adjustments, and I wish to congratulate you upon that. In writing this permanent tax measure there were some elements seeking to make an increase, but the overwhelming sentiment of the General Assembly was that no such increase should be made, and therefore North Carolina has adopted a rather stabilized system of taxes.

I think it is interesting for us to consider just how far the State can go in governmental service. There are so many things that are well to have, but not indispensable and absolutely essential. Therefore, I think that the true equation for us to maintain is to continue to provide the essential, indispensable public services, and at the same time hold the taxation within the limits now prescribed, and to confine the expenditures within those limits of the amount of revenue that will be raised by the natural increase in business and industry in the State.

There is a vast difference between expenditures and expenses. A great many people say, "Well, the state has the largest budget it has ever had." It has, but I should like you to consider with me that whole budget and see whether or not you can point out any extravagances or excessive spending. That is a test.

There is, as I said, a wide difference between expenditures and expenses. Ninety-five per cent of the money is for expenditures, only five per cent for the expenses of State Government. I make that statement with pride for the economical management of the government of North Carolina, for it is a fact that less than five cents out of each tax dollar is required to pay the expenses of your State Government, including the collection of taxes. No other state is comparable in the administration of government.

I said a few minutes ago that we have a large budget. North Carolina has an unusual situation with reference to both roads and schools. North Carolina is the only state in the Union that supports entirely an eight-month school term without any assistance on the maintenance of that term from the local units of government. North Carolina is the only state in the Union that maintains every single foot of public roads within the State. We stand alone in these things.

Some people have wondered why our budget was so large. One reason is that sixty-eight cents out of every single dollar collected for general revenue go to support our school system.

We have two funds, one a road fund and the other a general fund. Then, out of every dollar that North Carolina collects for all purposes of general government, sixty-eight cents go to our public school system.

Just to indicate the progress that we have made in this State, I need only refer to the fact that in 1933 when we took over the eight-month school term, because of the inability of the local units of government to provide sufficient money and because of the falling down of the taxes and the bankrupt condition of industry, business, and agriculture, we appropriated for our public school system \$16,000,000. Our appropriation next year is over \$26,000,000. In seven years we have increased the appropriation for the public schools of this State \$10,000,000—from \$16,000,000 to more than \$26,000,000. I think that those who are disposed sometimes to say that North Carolina is not doing much for education overlook the fact that we are making that sort of contribution.

Let's analyze this in connection with what the other states are doing. Our sister state of South Carolina is now struggling over their revenue measure. It contains only \$4,500,000 for public schools of the State. We spend \$26,000,000 and over. The state of Kentucky spends \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000 for the public school system. North Carolina spends \$26,000,000. The state of Virginia spends \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000 a year for its public school system. The state of Georgia spends only \$9,300,000 and there is now a deficit of more than \$3,000,000 of that amount. Therefore, these states spend these small amounts for the public school systems—the cities and the counties spend the rest. In North Carolina we spend this sum of \$26,000,000 as compared with these other expenditures, and therefore our budget is larger.

May I suggest to you that it is interesting to find where the State gets its money. You deal with money and you know in a general way, but may I call your attention to the four outstanding sources from which the State realizes its funds. You know we abandoned real estate altogether—land, homes, farms, business houses, factories—so the State levies no tax whatever on tangible property. We levy on four general sources to collect all the money: income, inheritance, franchise and license, and sales tax. Of course, we have an intangible tax. We give sixty per cent of that back to the counties and cities. You know, of course, about the exemptions.

Every citizen who is married has an exemption of \$2,000 and an extra exemption for every child. A bachelor gets \$1,000; he doesn't do much for his country. (Laughter) He also gets exemptions for church and charitable institutions. The income tax touches comparatively few.

Inheritance tax. Unless a man leaves at least \$1,000 to his wife and \$500 to each child under age, it limits the tax to a small amount.

The next taxes are the franchise and license. Of course, corporations pay a franchise tax without regard to size. Then the franchise tax is paid by utilities in the form of six per cent on the gross receipts. The ordinary corporation pays \$1.75 on the thousand of its capital stock in franchise tax. The license tax is paid by doctors, lawyers, and all sorts of people who are engaged in business with a license. This is paid by just a few people.

When you sum up all of these, less than twenty per cent of the people of the State pay any of these three taxes, either income, inheritance, or franchise and license. That leaves eighty per cent of the people paying no taxes at all, except for the sales tax.

We have a great deal of discussion about it, and a great many people have said that we should have no sort of taxes at all. It would be very desirable to do away with all taxes if we could.

If we were to do away with the sales tax there would be nowhere else to get the money from eighty per cent of the people to provide an eight-month free school, to transport 303,000 children daily to school, free school books for the elementary grades, provide the equipment and the necessary things for the schools, provide for the charitable institutions of the State, take care of all the old people and the dependent children, the great health program, the maintenance of the courts and the administration of government. There are over eighty per cent of the citizens of this State who wouldn't pay any taxes if it weren't for the sales tax.

Now I am going to give you an accounting of how North Carolina raises her money to run her government. These are the sources, and these sources of taxation have contributed, and are now contributing, enough to meet the needs of the State.

There is one thing I think we should know—and it is a source of gratification to all of us—North Carolina has reduced her public debt in the past six years more than \$30,000,000 and it has been reduced in the face of the greatest building program this State has ever had. She is enlarging her insane asylums, her educational and charitable institutions to the end that she may take care of more people and give greater help to those in need. The bonds for these improvements have already been issued and we are still making a net reduction in public debt of more than \$30,000,000 in the past six years. North Carolina is one of the six states to have accomplished that result.

In addition to that, our resources in the form of taxes are holding up well. It is a fine indication of the growth of the State. Two years ago the General Assembly did not increase taxes; the recent General Assembly did not increase taxes; so for four years now we have reached a level where we can reasonably stabilize our tax system and let you know that there is not going to be a continual increase on the burdens of business. This government understands fully that the only way to build a great state is to give the fullest encouragement to business, exercise such control and regulation as shall do justice to everybody, but leave free to the citizen his ingenuity and his inventive genius and his direction and his power, that so long as it stays within the limits of the law we shall not interfere with his business by any sort of regulation or control that is irritating.

North Carolina also wishes to encourage industry, both from this and other states. We are glad to welcome you here but we don't pursue the policy of offering free seats to anybody. We don't say that if you will come to North Carolina we will give you a preferred status. There are many men and women who have toiled throughout the years in building great institutions and great manufacturing plants, and therefore we are not going out and inviting anyone to come into this State to be on relief. We believe in treating you fairly and justly and in maintaining proper protection for you and your property, but we expect you to share the burdens of maintaining conditions of law and order just like every other citizen of the State does. It wouldn't be fair to those living within the State to say that we are going to give preferred status to somebody from outside. We welcome them all, and we assure

them of intelligence and consideration of their needs, but we expect them to be capable and loyal and trustworthy. We have public justice which protects them in their investments and gives them protection from any group of any size under any condition and protects them from invasion of their rights. North Carolina collects her resources in that fashion.

Now, expenditures, and I said I should welcome a test to see whether or not extravagance exists. There may be places where savings could be made, but I do say this: that any government that can administer its affairs on five cents out of the tax dollar collected is not wildly extravagant and is not spending lavishly, and if economies could be affected they would be in a limited way.

You noticed that in another state it was stated that the government cut enough employees from its payroll to save \$1,500,000. When I looked into it, I found that even after they had taken off the \$1,500,000 they were spending two-thirds more in the operation of their government than we are in ours. Of course, you could do that, but they had so much more in expenditures to reduce.

Coming next to the sixty-eight cents out of every dollar which is spent for schools are the 7,000 people in our asylums in this State. We are making better provisions for them. We are undertaking to do better things for those whose minds are unsound. We are undertaking corrective measures with the idea of improving them, getting them back to society, back to their communities, back to gainful occupations, and also to save the State money. We found that forty per cent of all the trouble in the hospitals was from dementia praecox, and sixty-two per cent of all those cases are curable. Eight per cent of the cases in the hospitals of this State come from venereal disease, and in the early stages eighty-two per cent of those are curable. We find that four per cent are caused by pellagra and that all are curable unless in the very last stages. By treatment these can be restored to gainful occupation. We are enlarging these institutions and fireproofing them. I have shuddered at the thought of what would happen if fire should occur in some of those institutions that were erected many years ago, what difficulty there would be in rescuing those whose minds are deranged, and the possibility of many being burned alive. It was difficult to sleep at night. Now we are fireproofing every single building and before this year has

ended practically every building occupied by the insane in Morganton, Raleigh, and Goldsboro, will be fireproofed. When that is done, we increase the capacity so that we can take them out of the jails and places of confinement.

Another thing we are doing in a large way is the ministering to those in the different statuses of life who need assistance in correctional training, also public health. I shall not go into this in detail. We are doing in North Carolina a work which I think commends itself to the humanitarians of this Nation. They know something about its work.

Then our great institutions are going further. We have a matter which should be a source of gratification to you and it is that this year we will have 23,000 high school graduates in North Carolina. They are a fine company of young people. I have been speaking at various commencements, and I have been thrilled to see youth standing up. We talk sometimes about the frivolity of youth and the lack of seriousness of purpose, also the question as to whether or not they will meet the high requirements of other days and other years. I am prepared to say, as I look into the faces of the boys and girls, that I feel the thrill of a great new impulse to believe that those young people shall wear the mantels of their fathers and mothers. They know self-denial and they are willing to take their places in the world's struggle. They are not asking to stand on the sidelines and be supported while a great world struggles for provisions. I believe in them.

To indicate some of the progress in that respect, thirty years ago North Carolina had fourteen high schools with a full four-year course. Today we have over 800 high schools with a full four-year course. Thirty years ago we had only 6,000 students in the State. Today we have over 175,000 students in the high schools. Today we have over 900,000 children in the schools of North Carolina. Your State stands twelfth in population, but we are eighth in the children of school age. There are seven states in the Union having more children of school age. We have obeyed the Biblical injunction about multiplying and replenishing the face of the earth. (Laughter) We feel that it is incumbent upon us to give America real Americans with the proper sort of ideals and we are growing them in North Carolina. (Applause)

That is merely a little glimpse of a few things your State is doing. We are also providing for the old people. You know



CELEBRATION AT FAYETTEVILLE NOVEMBER 21, 1939.
Governor Hoy (left) dressed as Governor Samuel Johnston and Governor
Prentice Cooper (right) of Tennessee.

there is all this craze about the Townsend Plan and all kinds of fantastic provisions but, of course, that can't be adopted. The Government can't do that. In connection with that, North Carolina is sending 32,000 checks each month to old people past sixty-five. In addition, we are sending 21,000 checks each month to mothers for the support of their dependent children. These sums are not large but they are enough to help to add to the security of those in declining years and enough to enable a mother to keep her little brood of children around her own knee instead of putting them somewhere. Some would go to homes—sometimes unwelcome. I am prepared to say that there are 21,000 mothers in North Carolina who pray every night in the family circle for a great government and a state and a county that make it possible to keep her children around her own knee—the holiest place for the rearing of childhood. North Carolina is touching life at every turn of the way. We need to touch the great life, to reach into the very vitals of the living, to transpose that citizenship into that realm where we can see not only the material aspects all about us and visualize the needs confronting us and the temporal affairs with which we deal daily, but above all, we should be able to see these great fundamental things of which Mr. Delano spoke as to the traits of North Carolinians and Americans. I want us to see in our school rooms, in our places of business, in all the walks of life, and certainly in all officialdom of North Carolina, the fine concepts of integrity, of character, of the abiding things that make for the greatness of our people and the preservation of our liberties and our freedom.

I am not pessimistic about either North Carolina or America. I don't believe that the best days are in the past; I am looking forward. I am reminded of a story told by Dr. Paul von Zeeland, former Minister of Belgium. Setting on a table was a bottle half full of champagne. The pessimist said, "That thing is half empty." "No," said the optimist, "that bottle is half full." (Laughter) That illustrates that the pessimist is all the time seeing what you haven't got and the optimist is seeing what you have got. We so often walk around saying that the day is so bad and we are so disturbed and everything is so gloomy. We say that yesterday was better, ten years ago was fine, twenty years ago was a regular Paradise, but we didn't think so then. The pessimist never sees a thing while

he has it; he is lingering in the yesterdays. I don't believe in being a Pollyanna, but I believe in looking things straight in the face. I don't like to get excited about the dictators as long as they are still in Europe. We get more steamed up over here than they do over there. (Laughter) But, of course, we hear everything about it and they don't. (Laughter)

Let's realize that the God who created the world and who made men and women and who has guided and directed us is the same God who lives today. He has not abdicated His throne. He has not turned away from His power. He has not abandoned His work. God is not going to develop a mighty western empire like this and have her abandoned and collapsed. I believe in a world that is going to have a good many struggles, a good many difficulties, and all sorts of untoward things, but I believe the world will come out of it. I believe that North Carolina is going to lead the world and America for sanity in thought and justice, in the administration of government, in the lines of industry, business, and education, and in all the things that make contribution to the common good of mankind. I face the future unafraid. I am willing to take an inventory but I prefer to string along with that line of people who see difficulties in every opportunity and who see an opportunity in every difficulty. We will challenge all of the forces ahead of us and we will go forward with an unquailing heart to the accomplishment of the mighty purposes of government and likewise of civilization.

This is your State and mine. It is rich in resources. It is rich in possibilities. It is great in its history. It is high in its traditions. I give you the consummate task of joining together one and all in forgetfulness of any sort of strife or disorder, of malices, of jealousies, that we shall begin our efforts in building the industry of North Carolina, in establishing the agricultural life and prosperity of our people, in educating our children, in providing for them strong bodies, stabilizing their moral natures and spiritualizing them with a vision of these things of life. As we live and build and grow, we shall see a commonwealth the like of which shall please the eyes of our gracious Heavenly Father.

(The members arose and applauded)

PRESIDENT POPE: Governor Hoey, the bankers of North Carolina are indebted to you for coming out of a busy life to

give us this inspiring message. We are happy to have you with us.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF
DEMOCRATIC WOMEN FROM ELEVEN SOUTHEASTERN STATES

Winston-Salem

May 23, 1939

Madam President and Members of the Conference:

I welcome you to North Carolina and to this Conference. North Carolina is a democratic state. We have no factional classification—we are just plain democrats—with absolute freedom of thought and expression. We have our party fights, but after the battle is over we bind up our wounds and go forward a united party. Our different views are welded into governmental policy in harmony with the best thought of the State, and we thus preserve an even keel between the extremes, which guarantees a sane approach to all public questions.

I love the Democratic party, its glorious history and high tradition, and I am proud of its century of service. It represents the principles of equality before the law and equity in the administration of government. It stands for the right of every individual to think his own thoughts, express his own mind, and register his own will touching governmental policies and practices, and dares to defend the weak and the strong alike and to preserve the rights of the humble and the mighty. The Democratic party neither fawns before wealth nor patronizes poverty. Through the years it has been the mouthpiece of the average man whose cause would have gone unheard in the forum of public thought but for the championship of men and measures representing the ideals of justice and righteousness in government. But it is not a class party. It must be just to every interest, great and small, and fair to all people, offering full protection to every citizen and safe-guarding both his rights of person and property, corporate and individual.

I am happy to greet you as representatives of this great historic party. You have a right to be proud of its high tradition of service over the years and its achievements in every period of

national crisis. The party has had many outstanding leaders of many minds—Jefferson and Jackson of the pre-War-Between-the-States period, and Grover Cleveland, Woodrow Wilson, and Franklin D. Roosevelt of this generation. They differed widely in views, policies, and conduct, but they were all Democrats, and each made a rich contribution to the sum total of governmental service. It is well to remember that no one of them either made or preserved the Democratic party. The party made them and the party is greater than any one or all of them combined. No one of them would ever have been president but for the Democratic party and this great party of ours will continue to serve the Nation when all of our generation has passed from the stage of action.

The Democratic party embraces within its ranks persons of all shades of thought. It is a great tolerant party. It welcomes within its ranks all devotees of popular government who believe in the fundamentals of democratic principles and invites them to abide in its fold and share the responsibility of its service and leadership. Its members are not all of one mind—they never have been. Some are progressive, while others are conservative, but they are all Democrats and equally entitled to give utterance to their views and have respectful consideration from party authorities. These differences make for the strength of the party and insure wisdom and sanity in its policies and program. If all were progressives there would be a governmental runaway, whereas if all were conservatives we would make progress too slowly. There is room in the Democratic party for all honest differences of opinion and there should be no attempted prescription of Democrats. We can never build a great party by magnifying our differences and seeking to construct a wall or partition between the different schools of thought in the party.

As the pivotal year of 1940 approaches the Democratic party should be united. The responsible leadership of the party should seek harmonious action. Mutual respect and consideration should be manifest for the views of all Democrats and there should be no dissension or strife in the political household of our fathers. The party belongs to all of us. We have fought for it in sunshine and shadow, in victory and defeat, and it is still the great national party in sentiment, thought, ideals, and concept. In the coming contest we shall need the votes of all Democrats, without regard to any specific classifications. There should be but one

test of political faith for a Democrat—the acceptance of the Democratic platform; and one test for his political conduct—support of all Democratic nominees. All other differences in views or prejudices should be submerged in the interest of party harmony.

The Democratic party is the natural political home of women. It is the party of ideals, of courageous action, of forward looking accomplishments and continuing public service. It was under a Democratic administration that the full rights of suffrage were conferred upon women and they came into their own with the blessings of Woodrow Wilson and the democracy in 1920. They have fully justified the faith of those who believed that women would make a real contribution to the political life of the Nation. Some supposed that they would be enamored with the thought of independentism in politics, but the women wisely realized that government in this country is administered by and through political parties, and the independent is a lone wolf. The women have demonstrated their appreciation of the practical value of making their influence felt in the councils of the party in the selection of its candidates and the formation of its policies.

I am hopeful of another splendid victory for the Democratic party next year. I covet for the party the privilege of continuing to serve all classes of our people in the complete restoration of prosperity and peaceful relationships. You cannot build a great nation upon strife and disorder, jealousies or hatreds, class prejudice or punitive policies. The Democratic party is broad enough to encompass all classes within the scope of its service and the range of its helpful ministrations. I commend the President and the Democratic Congress upon the outstanding accomplishments of the administration during the past six years, and I would have this party continue and remain the property of all Democrats, free from compulsion or proscription, and the political home of all those who seek justice and equity for the whole Nation with malice toward none.

FRIENDLY WEEK

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WBT

Charlotte

June 18, 1939

Hon. Ben E. Douglas, the dynamic Mayor of Charlotte, has promoted the observance of the week from June 18th to 24th, inclusive, as Friendly Week in the Friendly Carolinas.⁸

Under the leadership of Mayor Douglas the active coöperation has been secured of the mayors and officials of the 238 cities in the Carolinas, and there is every assurance of a genuine and enthusiastic response on the part of the people generally.

There are many ways the people of the State can join in the observance of this week and accomplish real results in developing a friendly attitude among all classes and a sincere purpose and mind to be friendly.

The value of a friendly manner and disposition cannot be over-estimated. Friendly people are always welcome. They carry sunshine and good cheer and friendliness at once becomes contagious and a whole community is benefitted. The plan is so to extend and emphasize the spirit of friendliness that it will become an outstanding characteristic of the people in the Carolinas.

Friendship and its fine fruits may well be the subject of editorials, sermons, and addresses, and it would be specially appropriate during this special week for the churches, civic clubs, newspapers, radio stations, and other worth while organizations to give proper emphasis to this important matter.

In harmony with the wishes of the mayors and officials of many cities in the Carolinas and for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of friendliness among all the people of this State, in conjunction with our southern sister State, I am designating and proclaiming the week from June 18th to 24, 1939, as Friendly Week and admonishing the full observance of it by the whole public.

I covet for the people of North Carolina the disposition to be friendly. It is easy to cultivate. It does not cost anything in dollars and cents, and yet it brings the best dividends in good will and material values of any investment you can make. The friendly hotel keeper, the courteous filling station operator, the

⁸This speech was made on a record and later broadcast.

considerate banker, the attentive merchant, the observant and polite officer—all of these are real assets to any community. They make a city or state. They impress the stranger most favorably and win praise by their friendly consideration. They establish the reputation of a people. Let's all of us unite to make North Carolina the friendly state, and with a similar resolution on the part of our sister state of South Carolina, we can very soon deserve and win the title of the Friendly Carolinas.

It is impossible for us to cultivate and develop the deep and abiding friendships recorded in history between great souls and congenial spirits just by the process of being friendly, and yet we can create an atmosphere of friendliness which will make impossible the breeding and growth of the germs of malice and hatred in our community life and will result in freeing us from irritating antagonisms and jealousies which so often disrupt families and communities and disturb peaceful relationships and retard the growth and progress of our towns and cities. Many splendid civic causes are defeated because of the unfriendly attitude of neighbors toward each other. We often talk and pray for a peaceful world. The best way to begin the task of bringing peace to a troubled world is to be peaceful ourselves, to cultivate peaceful attitudes in our communities, the State and Nation. The best forerunner of peace is friendliness and the most inviting home, place of business, office, farm, or factory is one pervaded by an air of sincere friendliness.

North Carolina will have the largest number of visitors within her borders this year that she has had in her entire history. The State can be greatly benefitted by all of our people showing to the visitor or stranger among us that single courtesy or friendly consideration that will leave an indelible impression upon his mind and make him anxious to return to the State. Of course our Hospitality Committees in each county will continue their fine service, but this effort is to enlist the whole citizenship of the State in the worthwhile undertaking of developing individually and collectively a friendly attitude toward each other as well as the stranger within our gates.

I solicit the active coöperation of the whole public in making notable Friendly Week in the Friendly Carolinas and then we shall join in extending this friendliness over the full fifty-two weeks of the year. I thank you!

NORTH CAROLINA IS ADVANCING

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.

June 18, 1939

North Carolina is steadily advancing. This century witnessed the beginning of a new era for the State and for thirty-nine years there has been unexampled progress in education, industry, agriculture, general business conditions, and humanitarian service. The State school system and the State road system reflect great credit upon the citizenship and evidences a transformation in the thought and life of the people. North Carolina has not abandoned her ideals. She is unchanging in her loves and loyalties, but she has valiantly overcome any lingering spirit of intolerance or provincialism of the previous century. Universal recognition of the duty to provide educational opportunities for all of her children and to safeguard public health and provide a ministry of broad humanitarian service for the whole people has placed the State in the front rank of the forward looking commonwealths of the Nation.

Today 900,000 children are enrolled in the public schools. The State maintains a minimum eight months school in every district at a cost of \$25,000,000 annually. Thirty-two years ago we only had 14 high schools in the State with a full four years' course, and only 6,346 students enrolled in high schools. Now we have 800 high schools with 185,000 students enrolled and over 25,000 graduated this year. Every college and university in the State surpassed all previous records in the number of graduates this year. Our educational institutions now have the largest building program in their history, and this also applies to the charitable and benevolent institutions.

The financial condition of the State is sound. The budget is balanced and has been for several years. We live within our income. The public debt of the State has been reduced \$30,000,000 during the past six years over and above bonds issued for the State building program. Taxes have not been increased by the past two General Assemblies although full provision has been made for compliance with social security benefits for old age assistance, dependent children, the blind, and a greatly enlarged public service program. A permanent revenue measure was

adopted by the last Legislature, which tends to stabilize our tax system and give increased assurance to business and industry of fair and just tax levies. The State's credit is so good that a bond issue was sold last week at the lowest rate of interest in all history—a little over one and a quarter per cent.

North Carolina is well balanced between agriculture and industry. This accounts for the sustained progress and advancement of recent years, and the successful recovery from the depression, which enabled the State to be among the seven states in the Union where income in 1937 was greater than in 1929. Not a bank has failed in North Carolina in six years. Of course the Federal act has been largely responsible, but this cannot be ascribed solely to the Federal guaranty of bank deposits, because banks have failed during this period in thirty-three states, but none in North Carolina.

The citizens of our State received less per capita by way of relief and assistance from the Federal Government during the entire period of the depression than any other state in the Union and we paid more into the Federal treasury per capita than any other state save one. We paid more regardless of population or wealth than any state except New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. Certainly the tax on tobacco accounted for the maximum amount, but we grew and manufactured the tobacco, just as Michigan manufactures the automobiles and New York operates the Exchange where we lose our money to help pay her taxes.

North Carolina holds the world's record for the growth and manufacture of tobacco, and she is the premier cotton manufacturing state in the Nation. Furniture, hosiery, towels, underwear, pickles, and a wide diversity of manufacturing gives employment to a vast army of workers, all of whom are free and independent in thought and action. Last year 122 new enterprises located in the State and 78 industries enlarged their plants. One of these new enterprises was a three million dollar cigarette paper manufacturing plant and another a seven million dollar electric power development—all private enterprises.

In agriculture North Carolina ranks third in cash income from crops—only the states of California and Texas surpass us. Add Illinois and Iowa and these five states produce 31 per cent of the national income from crops, and our State is by far the smallest in area. Great progress is being made in diversify-

ing crops, increasing the production of foodstuffs, living at home, and multiplying cattle, hogs, poultry, and livestock on our farms.

The Smoky Mountains National Park will be dedicated next month. It will add immensely to the tourist travel to North Carolina. It is within easy reach of over eighty million people and more visitors entered this park last year than any other national park in the United States except one. The Lost Colony on Roanoke Island has developed into a national asset commemorating the establishment of English civilization in America and the 350 years of developed history. The world is beginning to learn about North Carolina and is making a beaten path to her scenes of historic interest and unsurpassed scenic beauty and grandeur.

Our State is not seeking favors. It is not a suppliant for help from either the National Government or any other state. It merely wishes fair treatment and an equal share of public benefits. While it does not ask for preferential consideration it does resent unjust discrimination. It cannot understand the justice of imposing oppressive tariff duties to the detriment of its farmers and consumers and permitting discriminatory freight rates to be levied upon its manufacturers, business men and farmers, and then while its industries are laboring under these handicaps, force the adoption of uniform hours and wages throughout the Nation. It looks like an effort on the part of certain interests to halt the progress of North Carolina and the South. The government recognizes the difference in the cost of living in North Carolina and the North and West, for only about half as much is allowed for persons on relief in this State as is granted to those on relief in Pennsylvania and New York. Yet our manufacturers are required to pay the same wages as those in New England, but denied comparable freight rates so they can meet the competition. We shall, however, continue to battle for our rights and seek to work out our destiny in harmony with the principles of equity and justice.

In an address to the recent session of the General Assembly I closed with this summary of our state situation:

I am proud of North Carolina. I am not unmindful of our shortcomings and limitations. We have grappled with poverty for generations, and we are still poor. We lack many things. We have come a long way, and we still have a long way to go—but we are on the way. We know the problems to be solved and the difficulties to be overcome, but we are neither dis-

couraged nor dismayed, and we shall not be defeated. We are conscious of real accomplishments in the past and of substantial attainments in the present, and we know the needs of the future. We are determined that as the lengthening shadows of tomorrow's sun fall across this Commonwealth it shall be illumined with a brighter hope for all the people than they have dared to conceive heretofore.

We face the future unafraid. We go forward daringly. We shall be practical enough to count the cost, idealistic enough to see the possibilities, courageous enough to follow the gleam, and unselfish enough to make the sacrifice. We will dedicate ourselves patriotically to the high task of state building. Rich in history, hallowed in tradition, unfailing in faith and unyielding in loyalty—this citizenship rises to meet the future with resolute purpose and high hope. United in the common bonds of good will, free from class distinctions and racial hatreds, from group antagonisms and factional prejudices, we shall educate our children, train and equip our young men and women for work and make them self-reliant and independent, care for the unfortunate, minister to the old and afflicted, develop our industries and improve our agriculture, enrich rural life and better the condition of those who labor, raising the standard of living for all and preserving here the essence of free government, where human and property rights shall be safeguarded and every constitutional guaranty of the citizen held sacred.

With a fresh baptism in the faith of the fathers, a new reverence for God and spiritual values, a better understanding of the brotherhood of man, and a determined purpose to lift humanity to higher levels, we can build in North Carolina a civilization that will save the Nation.

NORTH CAROLINA'S PROGRESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN OPENING NORTH CAROLINA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

New York

June 19, 1939

North Carolina is as old as England's first colonial aspirations in America at Roanoke Island in 1584, and as modern and progressive as today's air fleet overhead, which first successfully tried its wings over Tar Heel soil.

As governor of the great State of North Carolina, I deem it a high privilege to welcome you to our exhibit, and to be able to point out to people from all parts of the world some of this Commonwealth's outstanding attainments in agriculture, industry, education, and wide social achievements. I wish to direct your particular attention to the many oppor-

tunities for industrial expansion and development found in North Carolina.

The earliest characteristics of the English, Scotch, Irish, and German people who made up colonial North Carolina revealed a desire for freedom in which to pursue their daily activities of building homes, of farming, and of establishing business houses, industries, and the new commonwealth. Thus, in Mecklenburg and at Halifax were passed young America's first resolves of independence from Britain. Freedom gained, these industrious people—now firmly welded into bonds of statehood by physical and political hardships—began in earnest the development of their land, only to have their hands once more lifted from construction to a long and destructive war between the states. From the black night of conflict and defeat, North Carolina arose in the splendor of her new strength to point the way to a brighter era for the entire South—an era that continues today with accelerated impetus lent by the new discovery of our people's adaptability to change and progress, and our vast stores of undeveloped resources.

We invite the world to visit North Carolina and behold the beauty and majesty of her mighty mountains, including the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the west, the thriving Piedmont and industrial center, and the attractive seaside and coastal resorts in the east.

If you will come with me for a little while, then, I shall attempt to show you some of the things which have made North Carolina great, and a number of the possibilities directly connected with the future growth of the State.

CLIMATE

First, let us examine some of the resources in North Carolina that have contributed to the successful operation of industry in this State. Climate, as it affects manufacturing, is a valuable asset in that it permits low cost factory construction and uninterrupted production throughout the year. Of particular interest, too, is the fact that workers in industry may engage in physical improvement outdoor activities the entire year. For health and recreation, the climate of North Carolina affords unexcelled activities all the year.

FOREST

(Sound of circular saw is heard)

The song of the saw in the vast forests of North Carolina is one of the oldest industrial sounds heard in the State, and since early times has identified one of our leading industries—lumbering. Furniture manufacturing became an important industry, and today North Carolina ranks second to New York in the production of household pieces.

Southern forests today represent one of the country's largest stores of raw supplies for numerous industries, and especially the chemical industry. Capital, seeking new and expanding opportunities for investment, can find no brighter field in the country than those connected with the physical and chemical derivatives of the forest.

AGRICULTURE

Despite enormous industrial strides in recent years, North Carolina remains predominantly agricultural. The alliance of farm and factory had added to the solidarity of both. The greatest tobacco producing state in the Union, the crop last year yielded the farmers around \$150,000,000. Every variety of crop can be grown profitably and greater diversity in agricultural crops and cattle, hogs and poultry offer attractive possibilities. Without question, the renewable resources derived from the land and suitable for manufacture, constitute the State's finest field for industrial development and expansion. Much interest is now being manifested in North Carolina by manufacturers of foodstuffs and chemicals, utilizing products grown in great abundance upon our farms.

WATER POWER

Among the factors which have been responsible for the growth of industry in North Carolina, hydro-electric energy produced in abundance and sold at low cost to the consumer, must rank with the very first. It is possible for a manufacturer to locate in any part of the State and have delivered ample electric power twelve months in the year at reasonable cost. Estimates show that nearly a million additional horse-power of electric energy may still be profitably developed in North Carolina for future industrial expansion.

MINERALS

Possessing the Nation's greatest non-metallic mineral wealth, North Carolina offers today many attractive possibilities for the ceramic industry and for manufacturers of high temperature products, porcelain, and chemical ware. At present both the extractive and manufacturing industries operate upon a small scale, and the field is virtually wide open for plants to mine and finish vast stores of North Carolina minerals.

TEXTILE AREA

(Hum of spinning frame is heard)

The hum of busy spindles pervades the very atmosphere of Piedmont North Carolina, the country's number one cotton textile producing area. The value of all textiles produced annually in North Carolina amounts to some four hundred million dollars.

Your attention is especially directed to the splendid opportunities for expansion in the textile field in this State. The identical factors which have helped to make North Carolina the leader in cotton textiles are available for other types of enterprises such as finishing and dyeing, the manufacture of wearing apparel, woolens, worsteds, and hosiery.

TOBACCO

(Chant of the tobacco auctioneer is heard)

A cry radio has made familiar to everyone in America—the chant of the tobacco auctioneer! North Carolina is the world's tobacco center, the value of the leaf sold and cigarettes manufactured amounting to more than one billion dollars each year.

Three of the Nation's major tobacco companies, Reynolds, American, and Liggett and Myers, had their original beginning in North Carolina and maintain here their largest operating units.

North Carolina ranks fourth in the amount paid into the Federal Treasury annually and the tax on cigarettes accounts for a large part of this sum.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in North Carolina has, as its ally, a set of factors—designed both by nature and a progressive citizen-

ship. These factors are responsible, to a large extent, for the State's outstanding industrial record in the Nation. They include year around temperate climate, splendid natural resources, abundant low-cost power, and similar complements to successful enterprise. Because of these assets, North Carolina leads the Southeast in all industry and, the Nation, in the manufacture of tobacco, cotton textiles, and in the production of wooden dining room and bedroom furniture.

TRANSPORTATION

(Train, boat, whistle, airplane motor are heard in rapid succession)

North Carolina's location near the country's largest population centers, combined with excellent transportation facilities in the State and to the richest markets, assures quick delivery of all manufactured commodities. Rail, highway, water, and air transportation systems are well developed. Exports to foreign countries are made through two deep sea ports, which maintain complete terminal facilities.

PEOPLE

There are only two important elements in the population of North Carolina, white and Negro, with only an insignificant proportion of other races. Almost three-quarters of the population are white.

The adaptability of North Carolina labor has been conclusively demonstrated by the remarkable industrial development experienced by this State in the past two decades. Employers find workers self-reliant, loyal, thrifty, and intelligent.

The citizenship of the State is thoroughly inbred with genuine American ideals and free from the wild isms extant in other sections. Our people believe in law and order and in maintaining the rights of both person and property.

EDUCATION

It is no idle boast that North Carolina guarantees uniform educational opportunities to all of its children. During the recent depression, when many schools elsewhere were forced to close their doors due to lack of funds, not a single public school failed to operate on full schedule in North Carolina.

The minimum public school term in North Carolina is eight months, supported entirely from State funds. Localities supplement the term as desired. There are 900,000 children enrolled in the public school system.

Institutions of higher learning are well equipped to turn out trained workers for the expanding field of commerce and industry.

GOVERNMENT

It is a well-known fact that governmental policies do play a most important part in the industrial and agricultural life and prosperity of the State and Nation. From the high place held by North Carolina in industry and agriculture it is to be judged—therefore—that this State has had the benefit of sound, progressive, and economical government, in which all of the people have had an equal part.

Taxes are fair and reasonable. While other states have been increasing the public debt, North Carolina has reduced her bond obligations thirty million dollars in the past six years. The State has a balanced budget and has never defaulted upon any obligation.

A close study of the economic facts concerning North Carolina can lead to but one conclusion: North Carolina is one of the best balanced states in the Union, and offers to the manufacturer unsurpassed opportunities for industrial development.

As an aid to persons desiring complete information about North Carolina, the State maintains a competent Division of Commerce and Industry in Raleigh. This State agency is prepared to present in detail the story of North Carolina's industrial progress and the manufacturing opportunities now existing in the State.

We are facing the future with confidence. We know the resources of our State and believe in its possibilities and opportunities. We are distinctly proud of its past and heartened by the high service being rendered childhood in this Commonwealth and the challenging plans for the general improvement of all classes of our people. In history and traditions, in ideals and honor, in devotion to Americanism and loyalty to the finest purposes of our civilization, the three



The first press conference, January 30, 1940, after Governor Hoey returned from Duke Hospital where he underwent an operation. *Left to right:* feet of Robert L. Thompson, private secretary to Governor Hoey; Robert E. Williams of *The News and Observer*; Frank Gilbreth of the Associated Press; Herbert O'Keefe of *The News and Observer*; and Governor Hoey.

and a half million people who make up our citizenship are rich in happiness and great in peace and the good order and well-being of society.

FRATERNALISM AND AMERICA

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
OF THE WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

New York, N. Y.

June 26, 1939

Fraternal organizations thrive best in a democracy. The thought of community interest and mutual concern for the welfare of all develop under the benign influences of free government. Every great fraternal order plants its roots deep in the faith of a government whose powers are derived from the consent of the governed. The spirit of fraternity and brotherhood thus nurtures the hope of democracy and self-government.

The democracies of earth have had much tribulation in combatting the destructive forces of totalitarianism, and many have yielded under the pressure of temporary triumphs, but in America the faith of our Nation is so grounded in the fundamentals of our Constitution and the securities afforded by its guaranties, that these seductive doctrines and forces have made very little impression upon the masses of our people.

The danger confronting us is a loss of faith in the efficacy of the democratic process to achieve desired results without ourselves going upon the rocks. I believe this fear is unduly magnified. There is a residuary of common sense in the composite citizenship which appraises the difficulties to be overcome, the problems to be solved, the results to be achieved, and believes in the capacity of the people to work out a destiny in harmony with the economic freedom of the individual.

The large public debt of the United States need not alarm us. We have reached the high mark of forty billions of dollars in obligations, but we do not owe other nations—we owe largely ourselves. When you compare our resources and public debt with the resources and public debt of the other great nations of the world you will realize our fortunate situation. Another ground for reassurance as to our financial strength is the fact that we have collectible obligations representing fourteen billions

of our indebtedness on which we are receiving interest, which reduces our total debt to twenty-six billion. When you consider that we are now paying less interest on our public debt than we did fourteen years ago you can well understand the basis for confidence in our financial security. This Nation owns half of the gold of the world and a good part of the other half is stored here for safe-keeping. The government borrows money at the lowest rate of interest in its history and the income of its people for a single year is sufficient to discharge the whole public debt and have fifteen billion surplus.

Naturally we share the hope that it will not be necessary to enlarge greatly the public debt. There is only one way to safeguard this result, and that is full coöperation between government and business. This means idle capital must be invested and industry must be able to take up the slack in unemployment. Encouragement will be given to business by the tax measure passed by Congress and further assurance would be afforded to industry by the modification of the unfair and discriminatory sections of the Wagner labor act. This would be more helpful to labor than any measure proposed because it would increase the demand for labor and furnish increased employment for the vast numbers who are seeking the privilege of working.

This country needs the spirit of fraternalism between government, industry, agriculture, business, and labor. We have the greatest nation upon the face of the earth. Our wealth and resources surpass in volume and extent the possessions of four of the largest world powers. Our citizenship is free and independent, self-reliant and patriotic. United and coöperative we can increase our national income to its former high peak, reduce our public debt, give employment to those who are seeking work, diminish our relief roles and establish our economic system upon a sound and enduring basis. But we cannot do this with labor and industry in constant warfare and other groups moving at cross purposes, and governmental agencies sometimes contributing to the irritation. There should be a general recognition of the supreme importance of full and complete coöperation, forgetting the strife and bitterness of factional or group warfare, and a definite concentration of effort to win the war on depression and unemployment.

NORTH CAROLINA'S PROGRESS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE LADIES NIGHT OF THE ROTARY CLUB

Laurinburg

July 21, 1939

INTRODUCTION OF GOVERNOR HOEY

By ODUS L. MOORE

North Carolina has been wise and fortunate in the selection of its governors over a long period of years. Going all the way back to the Colonial period, the men who have been elected to this high office have been, with few exceptions, men of exceptional character and ability. And I think that when the history of the present administration is written Governor Hoey will take his place alongside the most illustrious and distinguished men who have served the State as governor.

He has endeared himself to the people of the State. His humility, his democracy, and his simplicity are widely known. His people respect him as a man, they acclaim him as a great governor, but they look up to him as a moral leader and a Christian statesman. His character and the lofty moral tone of his life are an adornment to the high office which he holds.

He has in his heart reverence for sacred and holy things. He holds steadfastly to the faith of the fathers. He knows when Sunday comes, and busy man that he is, he lays aside the cares and duties of the week, and goes to church and Sunday School. His example of piety and uprightness is heartening and encouraging in an age of questioning, of doubt and uncertainty and of fear and instability. He holds true to the course and is not moved by every gust of wind that blows.

THE ADDRESS

North Carolina has not reached perfection, as there are many things yet to be done, but it has come a long way since the turn of the present century. In the 39 years that have come and gone it has stepped forward not only as a leader of the South but of the Nation, and it is in a favored position.

In 1937 North Carolina was one of 7 states to regain their pre-depression, or 1929, income. Forty-one states had not attained such recovery, and again in 1938 it went above the level of income, and will do so in 1939. In agriculture it is one of the foremost of all the states in the Union, ranking third in the value of its farm crops. And it is one of 5 states whose cash crop values made one-third of all the National income from farm crops.

The State not only leads in the production of tobacco but in the manufacture of tobaccos and cigarettes. It is rapidly

becoming a livestock state and has a wonderful future in this industry. In manufacturing it is one of the leading states of the Union, and High Point is the second furniture capital of the Nation. It is a leader in textiles, tobacco, and hosiery. In the Piedmont and mountain counties are rich deposits of minerals and ores. Industry and manufacturing are going forward on a wide front. And the State is going forth to a destiny such as our Fathers never conceived.

The State is in a favorable financial position. Its budget is balanced, its credit is sound. It is reducing its debt by substantial sums each year, and is actually preparing to reduce taxes.

The State is doing a wonderful work in education. While North Carolina is not spending as much money per pupil for schools as some other states, it is getting value received for every dollar expended and has a fine public school system.

There are three services which North Carolina provides its citizens that no other state in the Union does. First, the State maintains a uniform eight-months public school system in every district in the State. No other state does that. This year it is spending nearly twenty-seven million dollars for public schools. Next year it will spend more than twenty-seven millions. The states of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and others around us are spending five and eight or nine millions for schools, and leaving the local districts to provide the rest of the school funds.

Second, the State maintains all prisons, and cares for all prisoners, whether sent up by local, county and town courts, or the State courts, if the sentence is 30 days or more. It has taken the prison camps and the chain gangs off the hands of the counties. No other state does that.

Third, the State maintains every mile of public road in the State, constructing the roads and keeping them up. No other state does that.

I am in favor of continuing this progress, by sane, sure, and enlightened methods. The old age pension plan and the social security are new advances in government and social service.

In North Carolina, the law is supreme and the law is respected and enforced. The citizen is protected in his property rights, and the State has served notice on one and all that every man, rich and poor, white and black, is secure in the possession of property, and so are corporations. The State will not tolerate actions of

sabotage, the dispossession of one's property, whether by an individual or by a mob. The individual and the corporation have a right to what they have earned and what they possess and that right will be maintained at any cost.

FARM IMPROVEMENTS THROUGH COUNTY AGENTS

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE FARM GROUPS AT STATE COLLEGE
Raleigh

August 3, 1939

This gathering is fairly representative of the best in the farm life of North Carolina. You have here many county farm agents and county home demonstration agents, besides this large group of men and women who work incessantly in the home demonstration clubs throughout the State. Over 90 counties have home demonstration agents who teach in the farm homes the best known to science and common sense for the improvement and beautification of the home, the sensible conservation of the resources of the farm, the increase of the farm income by utilizing all of the products of the farm and growing a greater variety of fruits, vegetables, and crops, and multiplying the livestock and poultry on the farm.

If every farm family in North Carolina were provided next year with a good cow, two pigs, and plenty of poultry, the standard of living and profit in agriculture would be immeasurably increased and many of the problems of the farm would be solved. Add to this a good garden for every home and foodstuff for the cattle, poultry, and hogs, and we would soon have a well-rounded farm life, and a constantly growing number of landowners. We would also be enabled practically to stamp out pellagra, from which disease 2,000 people died in the State last year, all due to improper or insufficient food.

North Carolina is making progress in her agricultural life. There has been a great transformation in rural life and one of the mightiest agencies has been the home demonstration clubs and the related work. This has been shown in every phase of home and community life. Better homes, better cooking, more canning, larger community effort, increased interest in education and public health and the prevention

of diseases and stamping out of epidemics—all of these worthwhile achievements have resulted from these club activities. Infant mortality has been reduced, maternal deaths decreased and the average of life definitely prolonged.

The well ordered rural schools are playing an important part in this real renaissance of agriculture. The home economics and vocational agricultural courses have demonstrated their great value and these courses have been multiplied and magnified in our high school curricula. It is a source of inspiration to travel over the State and see our magnificent rural high school buildings—better than practically any state north or south—and then realize that in every school district in the State, no matter how remote from town or city, that a good school is available for every child for at least eight months in the year. Do not let anybody persuade you that North Carolina is not advancing.

Already North Carolina's cash income from crops grown on the farm is greater than any of the states in the Union except California and Texas. To occupy third place from the top among all the forty-eight states is high distinction, but it is not enough. If we will bend our energies and apply our intelligence in still further diversifying our crops, improving our cattle, hogs and poultry and then perfect our marketing system—we can advance to the extent that we will have a genuinely prosperous agricultural state.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Raleigh

August 14, 1939

I wish to congratulate warmly organized labor in North Carolina upon the splendid relationships existing between the employers and employees and the harmony and good will manifested by each group and among all groups. There have been no major labor disturbances or disputes in the State during my administration and this is a source of much gratification.

All parties concerned have learned that it is much wiser

to settle controversies or differences by conference and discussion rather than to resort to strikes and violence. While so many serious industrial and labor disputes have raged in other portions of the country, with ensuing violence and lawlessness, there has been a blessed peace in North Carolina, for which industry and labor, and the whole people of the State, should be very grateful.

Both labor and industry realize that strikes always result in economic loss and it is seldom that either side profits from the experience, regardless of which side wins, and the public always loses. The conference table is decidedly preferable and it is fortunate that there is an increasing willingness on the part of both sides to settle differences amicably and with a will to do justice to everybody.

The cause of labor has gone steadily forward. Every decade marks a distinct advance. A quarter of a century ago the work week was 66 hours—now it is rather generally fixed at 40 hours—a reduction of an hour on the week of each year during the past 26 years. Working conditions have been greatly improved and wages increased.

The State has made great progress in labor legislation during the past ten years. In 1928 the Workmen's Compensation Law was enacted and this splendid agency established for the benefit of those injured or killed in industry. Great good has been accomplished in providing a quick and fair settlement of all claims and distinct benefit in reducing accidents and injuries.

In 1931 a real labor department was created and it has been functioning splendidly through the years. Many helpful services and inspections have been provided and succeeding legislatures have added to its efficiency.

In 1937 a model child labor law was adopted, placing North Carolina in a place of distinct leadership in this regard. Also valuable amendments were made to the law regulating the work of women and providing adequate safeguards, besides an improvement in the whole labor law. So definite was the achievement that the United States Department of Labor cited this State as one of ten in the United States making greatest progress in the enactment of wise and beneficent labor laws.

North Carolina has pursued a policy of steady advancement and progress, rather than a course of spasmodic leaps

and bounds only to be followed by adverse reactions and disappointing retreats. This is in keeping with our whole history.

North Carolina is wisely conservative and sanely progressive. The State is not radical; it is not ultra conservative. Between these two extremes is a happy mean where the minds of a sane and sensible citizenship find a satisfactory meeting place. The State expresses in its legislative policies the views of the whole people. It does not permit minority groups, organized or unorganized, to control its policies or dictate its course. It seeks to represent the will of the public and bring all groups into harmonious relationship and give to each a maximum of public service.

I note with pleasure a steady development of our industries. With labor seeking to advance the interest of the employer by hearty coöperation and loyal and intelligent service, and with industry recognizing the needs of labor and providing fair compensation and reasonable working conditions, thus evidencing its appreciation of faithful and satisfactory service, we can build in North Carolina a great industrial system founded upon mutual concern for the good of all and a common interest in the general welfare. I wish to see an increasing number of legitimate industries in this State to the end that regular employment may be provided for all who are seeking work. The thing that most concerns the laboring man is a regular job at a living wage, and the attitude of labor is aiding in attracting new manufacturing plants to this State and thus contributing to our general prosperity.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE CONVENTION
OF YOUNG DEMOCRATS

Charlotte

September 8, 1939

Government in this country is administered by and through political parties.⁹ It is not necessarily a partisan government, but its policies are determined by the party in control, and

⁹Governor Hoey spoke extemporaneously. Therefore, only excerpts from his address are available. The day following this address the convention adopted a resolution endorsing Governor Hoey's administration. See page 809 for this resolution.

hence there is some responsible agency for the administration of government. I think this system is decidedly preferable to a government controlled by blocks and groups and dependent upon sundry conditions in order to effectuate desired results. That is too much a matter of barter and exchange and legislation becomes the product of minority manipulation, rather than the expression of the majority view.

All members of a political party are not of the same mind. Naturally there are many differences as to policies, even though they may be in agreement on fundamentals. It has always been the glory of the Democratic party that it has been democratic enough to admit of differences of opinion and to welcome into its ranks all those who steadfastly believe in popular government and its prime essentials, no matter how widely they may differ as to policies. That must continue to be the practice of the party if it shall effectually serve the Nation.

The Democratic party must enter the 1940 contest united if it is to triumph at the polls. In order to have unity there should be no proscription of democrats. The party has a great historic past. It has been the mightiest instrumentality for administering government in behalf of all the people through the years. Jefferson and Jackson led the party in the earlier period. Since the War Between the States, Cleveland, Wilson, and Roosevelt have been the interpreters of the principles of the Democratic party. But it should not be forgotten that throughout all of these various periods the party platform has been the authoritative voice of the party in defining its policies and declaring its principles. That is still the rule. There is but one test of party fealty—the acceptance of the platform, and but one test of party loyalty—the support of the party nominee. Any other rule or practice would result in party chaos.

Differences of opinion add strength rather than weakness to a political party. If all of the members were progressives you would have a run-away government, while if all were conservatives there would be too little progress. Each serves as a balance against the other, and the result is that midway between the extremes we find a happy medium which results in better balanced legislation and wiser governmental policies.

I love the Democratic party, its glorious history and high traditions. I am proud of the more than a century of service. It is a great tolerant party. It makes a special appeal to

young people. It is a party of lofty ideals, of courageous action, of forward-looking accomplishments, and continuing public service. In state and Nation it has demonstrated its capacity to visualize the needs of the whole people and to interpret their hopes and aspirations in government.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION AND THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF ELON COLLEGE

Elon College

September 14, 1939

On this happy anniversary day Elon College looks back over a half century of distinctive public service in which a rich contribution has been made to Christian education—the kind of education which supplies the stamina and character for every crisis in life.

Today America needs the calmness to view dispassionately and the wisdom to act courageously in the crisis confronting this Nation and the whole world. The Congress will assemble in Washington next week in response to the call of the President to repeal our present neutrality laws and enact provisions in harmony with the common sense view of the practical situation with which we must deal. I think the safety and security of the United States, and the well being of the whole civilized world, will be promoted by adopting the neutrality plan proposed by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull.

In this hour of peril and threatened disaster to every democracy of earth there should be no hesitation on the part of this government in making available to any nation the supplies which we can furnish to all who come and buy them. International law justifies this position. To refuse to adopt this policy would be to deny to England and France the very necessary supplies which Communist Russia will furnish to Germany in an effort to destroy every vestige of freedom and liberty residuary to the people themselves.

There is no force to the argument that this course will result in involving the United States in this war. The pro-

longation of the war over a long period and the threatened triumph of the ruthless Hitler would do more than anything else to thrust us into the conflict. This world can have no real peace while a mad man like Hitler is running at large, and every day we delay enacting a proper neutrality law we are giving aid and comfort to the ambitions of this man who seeks to become a world dictator. Our example and our action would have a wholesome effect upon the other neutrals and a sobering influence upon Germany.

The sentiment in America and in North Carolina is almost universally against our entry into the war. I share that view and am strongly opposed to any action which would result in forcing our peaceful Nation into the European controversy, but we cannot close our eyes to the realities of the situation, and there is no question as to the sympathies of our people. We want to stay out of war, but we do not want to see Hitler win this war. Virtually the only supporters Hitler has in this country are members of the Nazi Bund and the Moscow Communist. If we do not want to fight then we should certainly be willing to sell our goods to those who are fighting the battle. It is safer to sell supplies than to send men and if England and France can win this war that is our best security for peace.

This question should have no political aspects and no representative of the people should be moved by political considerations. The sole question is our country's good. The President is speaking the language of peace and patriotism in this critical moment and is entitled to the united support of Congress and the American people. North Carolina is standing squarely behind him in his effort to preserve our peace.

PEACE AND WORLD WAR INVOLVEMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE KIWANIS BANQUET AT
MEREDITH COLLEGE
Raleigh

September 25, 1939

I am thoroughly devoted to the ideals of peace and I do not subscribe to the view that this country will inevitably be drawn into this war. Our previous experience should guide

us along the definite pathways of peace. I know the difficulties to be encountered in maintaining our peace when the whole world is aflame with the war spirit, but we should realize the necessity of weighing dispassionately every situation as it develops, and be prepared to safeguard our Nation against any precipitous action, as the result of studied propaganda or organized effort to force the United States into this conflict.

My view is that the modification of our present unneutral neutrality law will make for our peace and the peace of the world. The two chief arguments being advanced against a change in the present law are: (1) that it will be a step in the direction of our getting into this war; (2) that it is for the benefit of the munitions manufacturers. Neither argument is convincing. The present law distinctly favors Germany and Russia. Why should it be considered a move in the direction of war to remove a discrimination from our statute books against England and France, our friends and the friends of popular government? We are not going to have a war with France and England and they are not going to menace our peace. If they can win this war then we shall not be subjected to the hazard of Hitler in the future. Should we be willing to deny to any nations the benefits of geography and their own sea power when the other nations at war with them have the full benefit of their location on the continent and the developed land forces?

I would prefer to sell supplies rather than send men to fight Europe's battles. We have a right to follow international law.

I am not ready for Hitler to dictate the policy of America. I believe in building our defenses at home so strong that we can take care of ourselves in any war that might be forced upon us. We shall not go to foreign shores, but we shall maintain and defend our rights at home.

The argument about munition manufacturers is merely an appeal to the antipathy to war time profits and the psychology of opposition to making money out of munitions of death. The gist of it is that we should not deny to our customers the right to purchase what they most need.

THE TOBACCO CROP CONTROLLED

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATIONS WPTF AND WSJS
TO THE TOBACCO FARMERS

Raleigh

September 28, 1939

The present situation with reference to the tobacco crop of 1939 is of vital concern to all the people of North Carolina. It is of paramount importance to all the tobacco farmers, and especially to those who have sold little or none of this year's crop. The closing of the markets has cast a heavy gloom over the business and agricultural interests of the entire flue-cured tobacco section. Before the markets closed the prices were low, owing to the large surplus and the present bumper crop. But as long as the markets remained open the farmers were selling and making the best of a bad situation.

The involvement of England in the war with Germany caused the withdrawal from the market of the Imperial Tobacco Company, due to difficulties resulting from the lowered value of the pound sterling and the consequent disparagement in exchange rates. The Imperial was the largest buyer of North Carolina tobacco. This company has been purchasing about one-fourth of our entire crop and about 35 per cent, or at least one-third of our bright leaf. The large crop and the withdrawal of this major buyer would have resulted in an almost complete collapse of the tobacco prices, and hence it was agreed on all hands that the only present salvation was to close the markets and seek to find some solution of the problem, both in the interest of the tobacco farmer and the whole business structure in the tobacco belt.

I have been in close touch with the committees representing the farmers, warehousemen, business men, buyers, bankers, and government officials in an effort to devise some practical plan for the present relief of this critical situation. I conferred personally with Senator Bailey before his return to Washington and the Senator and our whole delegation in Congress have been active in trying to work out a solution of this pressing problem.

The Washington government has been most coöperative and all of our State agricultural agencies have been in thorough accord and there has been united effort on the part of all concerned. Several plans were proposed, but after examining

each in detail, many difficulties were encountered and new efforts put forward to find some method that would enable the markets to be opened without a damaging delay, and then provide the means by which the markets could be supported so as to insure at least a reasonably satisfactory price for this crop of tobacco.

It was first suggested that we organize a private corporation, with the government putting in a million dollars to buy the tobacco. It was properly decided that this would not adequately take care of the situation, for thirty to fifty million may be necessary to buy the required amount of tobacco and to stabilize the price, and it might be difficult to finance the corporation.

After many conferences and much study, the proper contacts with the Imperial Tobacco Company, it was determined that this company would place its buyers back on the market and buy proportionate quantities of tobacco as heretofore, the government furnishing the money to pay for the tobacco. The Imperial would buy, grade, prize, and re-dry the tobacco just as it would if it were making the purchases for its own account, but the title to the tobacco would be held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Imperial would be reimbursed for about one-half of the cost of these services, the remainder of the cost of these services, which at current contract rates would amount to about \$1.50 a hundred pounds, would be a consideration for giving Imperial an option to purchase the tobacco between now and July 1, 1941. A similar arrangement could be effected with any other dealers buying for the British trade who are equipped to handle and re-dry the tobacco.

It seems to me that this will be generally regarded as a feasible and practical plan for re-opening the markets and taking care of the present crop. The average price for the first six weeks of sales this year was approximately 14½ cents per pound, as contrasted with an average of a little over 22 cents for the 1938 crop. The 1939 crop will be around one billion pounds with a consumption level of 750 to 800 million pounds. This, together with the present surplus, will leave a net surplus of around 250 million pounds in excess of the normal two years supply.

Now in order for the government to be justified in advancing thirty to fifty million dollars through the Commodity Credit Corporation for the purchase of this tobacco it must have some assurance as to the size of next year's crop and there is only one way to provide that assurance, and that is for the tobacco

farmers themselves to decide that they will adopt the control method for the 1940 crop. With this end in view and to provide the opportunity for the farmers to express their views on this question an election has been ordered for Thursday, October 5th, 1939, and every tobacco farmer—landowner, tenant, or share-cropper—will have a chance to vote in this election. It goes without saying that everyone should exercise that right. If two-thirds of the farmers vote for control then it will become effective for the year 1940—only one year. It will not be effective for any longer unless another election should be held and the control plan again adopted.

I have reviewed at length the developments leading up to the ordering of this election. It is most important that every farmer should have a clear understanding of the facts and the question at issue in this election. It is a matter of such grave consequence and of such supreme importance that no prejudice or passion should be permitted to enter into its consideration, and certainly it has no political implications and no one should be actuated by political motives in determining this vital question.

I am not a tobacco farmer and I have no personal interest in the result of this control election, and I am entirely willing for the farmers to settle this matter in accordance with their own good judgment, but in passing upon the question I think it is important that you should have all the facts and then apply your own good common sense and decide what will be best for you and those engaged in producing North Carolina's premier crop. No one else can decide this for you, and I do not believe that the government or any one else is trying to force you to a decision for control, but the whole matter is being left to your own judgment and discretion.

It is pertinent to inquire just what is involved in the control program. Any careful examination will satisfy you that the present plan is more favorable than the former one and has less objectionable features. For instance, one very important change is that the allotment will be upon the acreage basis, and while poundage will be considered in making the allotments, yet each farmer will get a definite number of acres and will be permitted to sell all the tobacco grown on his allotted acreage without any penalty, regardless of the fact that his poundage may exceed the estimate. Another thing is that no farmer will be reduced more than 20 per cent of his 1939 allotment. After this general reduc-

tion of 20 per cent is made every farmer whose total poundage does not amount to as much as 3,200 will get an increase of 20 per cent or so much thereof as may be necessary to bring his allotment up to the base of 3,200 pounds. This will be a distinct help to the small farmer, and will tend to relieve him of much of the discrimination in former control plans.

Any discussion of control should not overlook the fact that the whole thing is on a perfectly democratic basis. The farmers in each community elect their own committees to pass upon all the matters relating to the allotments and enforcement of the regulations of the act. No committeeman can be selected to serve from another community. The administration of the act has been brought just as close home as it is possible to have it. It is all in the hands of the farmers themselves.

Secretary Wallace has proclaimed a national flue-cured marketing quota of 618,000,000 pounds plus the amount required for increases for small producers, which will make a total quota of approximately 660,000,000 pounds. The State poundage quotas will be converted into acreage allotments for apportionment among individual farms. Each farmer will be able to market the entire production of his acreage allotment without penalty. That is what you may expect if control is voted.

Now what will happen if control is not voted? That is an important question both for your present tobacco crop and also for next year. Let's just consider the present crop. If control is not voted the government will not provide the money to finance the purchases by the Imperial Tobacco Company and there will be practically no foreign buyers on the market. What effect do you think that will have on the prices? Presumably the markets will open after the election, regardless of how the vote goes, but do you have an idea that tobacco will bring any price comparable to even the low price prevailing before the close with the buyers for the English trade off the market? Can you afford to sell your tobacco for an average of 8 or 9 cents? Have you any ground for believing that the price could be sustained above that figure if the government does not come to the rescue? Can you expect the government to invest thirty million dollars in tobacco at an average of 14 cents per pound under option for the Imperial to take it over before July 1, 1941, when the government believes that if there is no control the Imperial could buy all the tobacco it will want in 1940 for probably 10 cents a pound, and



On the left is Mrs. John D. Robinson, Wallace, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Governor Hoey, Mrs. Bill Flythe, field representative of the high school safety division. In the background are Mrs. Lawrence B. Cavanaugh, safety patrol chairman, and Mrs. H. M. Morrison. P. T. A. President of Wallace. The lads with the Sam Brown belts on the right are: J. B. Best, Paisley Boney, III, J. F. Knowles, Gay Wills, Billy Whitfield, Jack Robinson, Alton Fairres (captain), Colwell Smith, Jr., David Riverbark, Bryan Turner, William Blanchard, Broadus Riverbark and Jack Bland.

hence would probably not exercise its option to buy a pound of this year's purchase?

These are practical questions which must occur to every thoughtful tobacco farmer. You have probably heard some tobacco farmers say that they would like for the markets to open now and that they would be willing to sell for prevailing prices. The trouble is that they are thinking of the prices before the close. No one at all acquainted with the facts believes that it would be possible to get any prices at all comparable to those obtaining before the close unless we have control.

There is a feeling in some quarters that the war will help the price of tobacco. The experience in the last war was that it depressed the price until the third year of the war, and then came inflation with high prices, followed by a collapse of prices after the war. If the war is going to help the price of tobacco, there is not much hope of it doing so in time to benefit the 1940 crop. Control would last for only one year and if it appeared in the fall of 1940 that the war was going to continue and that tobacco would advance in price, and the surplus had been reduced, the farmers could decide against continuing the control program when the election was held in the fall of 1940. You would have all the facts before you and could act in the light of your own best interest at that time.

This in brief is the plan proposed. It is not perfect. I can sympathize fully with the farmers who would prefer to do as they please and plant as much as they can cultivate and manage their own business without regulation or control in any way. But the difficulty is that such a course under present conditions spells disaster. You can raise more tobacco without control but it will cost you more and you will get less money for your total crop. That has been demonstrated by past experience.

Do not let anybody prejudice you by saying the government is trying to force you to vote for control. The government has no such purpose and is making no such effort. The government is seeking to help you and it sincerely believes that this is the only course open to save the tobacco farmer from utter ruin, and therefore this opportunity is being offered. As to whether you wish to avail yourself of the aid of your government is left entirely with you.

I have sought to present this matter fairly and dispassionately. I have discussed the question with many farmers, big and little,

and with warehousemen, buyers, merchants, bankers, government officials, and farm organization representatives, and it seems to be the considered judgment of all of these groups that the only salvation of the tobacco farmer lies in the adoption of the control plan. I would not presume to advise the farmers how to vote, but I do say that under present conditions and confronted by the desperate situation facing the farmers with reference to disposing of the present crop, if I were a tobacco farmer I would unhesitatingly vote for control for the 1940 crop in the election to be held on October 5th, 1939.

The farmer is independent in thought and action. I like that. But the time comes when a decision must be reached as to whether it is worth more to a farmer to exercise his right to plant all the tobacco he wishes and then be forced to sell it at starvation prices, or agree to limit the amount he plants and receive a fair price for his tobacco. Experience demonstrates that the farmer gets more money for less tobacco when production is controlled than he receives for the larger crop when there is no regulation. In other words, less tobacco means more money to the farmer, whereas more tobacco means less money. It would seem that in view of these facts there should be only one choice for the man who has at heart his own good and the economic welfare of his family or those dependent upon the income from his farm.

In further demonstration of that fact, the billion pound tobacco crop this year—if the average prices realized before the closing had continued throughout the whole season—would have netted the farmer some \$25,000,000 less than the last controlled crop, which was much smaller. There is no answer to stubborn facts. We cannot argue against a reality.

The suggestion is made that some other way should be provided for handling this crop. The answer is that everybody directly concerned with the tobacco business and all related governmental agencies have been desperately interested to find a solution of the problem, and the plan proposed represents the best thought of all combined. It has the virtue of being practical and feasible and can be readily put into effect. If control is voted, the machinery for opening the warehouses can be quickly put into effect and it would mean only a short period—probably two or three days until the markets would be open.

It deserves to be said that our home tobacco companies here

in North Carolina have shown the finest spirit of coöperation in connection with any plan for opening the markets, but it must be remembered that they do not buy a large per cent of the tobacco grades now ready for marketing, and it would be impossible for them to absorb the offerings if the British buyers do not return to the market. All the tobacco buyers for the domestic, independent and foreign companies pledge their best efforts to help the tobacco farmer to get a fair price for this crop as far as circumstances will permit. The farmer has the whole matter in his own hands. The vote next Thursday will decide whether the present tobacco crop will be sacrificed and the work of the whole season go for naught, or whether the markets will open under conditions that will assure the farmer at least a measurably fair price for his tobacco. The choice is with you.

MASONRY IN THE HISTORY OF THE NATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ONE HUNDRED SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHALANX LODGE, A. F. AND A. M.

Charlotte

October 10, 1939

The history of masonry is long and eventful. It reaches back to an early hour in our civilization and has come down through the ages unchanged. In every period of the world's history it has exerted a stabilizing effect upon society and has helped to anchor the faith of mankind in God and everlasting values.

Those who came first to America and began the task of building this new world brought the priceless treasures of masonry with them and sacredly guarded and preserved its secrets. Masons led the forces for independence and a movable lodge was organized and traveled with Washington's army. General Washington was himself a mason and relied strongly upon this great order in establishing the Republic of the United States and charting its course. The Nation owes much to the masonic fraternity for its contribution to free government and the formation of a constitution which guarantees the rights and liberties of all the people. Many presidents from Washington to Roosevelt have been masons and all have

exemplified much of the heart of masonry in their dedication to the public service.

North Carolina has recorded masonic history extending back over a period of more than two hundred years. During the past 163 years since our independence was declared thirty-two of the governors of North Carolina have been masons. Seven of the ten of this century were masons.

The Phalanx Lodge has 160 years of fruitful service to its credit. I share with you a common pride in the membership of the masonic fraternity in North Carolina, and esteem it a high privilege to claim the friendship of the men who compose this mighty organization. As an humble member of this order I feel a close kinship with the choice spirits of the whole world, and by virtue of this membership my association leaps across the centuries into the remote past, linking up the finest traditions of our humanity with the throbbing present and the challenging future.

ARMS EMBARGO AND NEUTRALITY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE BANQUET OF THE STATE
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Pinehurst

November 3, 1939

There is a definite upward trend in business throughout the United States. Naturally some of the business pick-up can be attributed to the war, but there is abundant ground for the belief that the country was ready for an advance independent of the war impetus. It should be the united purpose of all groups to aid in this business advance. This should include industry, labor, and government. We need the coöperation of all if we are to solve the problem of unemployment and get the Nation definitely on the way to sustained prosperity.

Artificial stimulants cannot be continuously applied and the quicker the burden of unemployment is relieved the quicker the general spending program can be curtailed, and a definite basis reached upon which to establish a balance between governmental receipts and expenditures. When that is accomplished we can expect a period of dependable growth

and progress with some assurance of permanence, rather than a mere temporary rise in the business tide, to be followed by recession.

The action of Congress in repealing the arms embargo and enacting a sane neutrality law should serve to stabilize the thinking of our people and enable us to concentrate on our problems at home and unite our thoughts and efforts in preserving our own peace. It will furnish the opportunity for a complete re-dedication to the ideals and purposes of this Republic and let us get away from irritating discords and unworthy strife. We should continue to think in terms of the futility of war and magnify the benefits of peaceful relationships at home and abroad. We should refuse to accept the fatalistic view that our entry into the war is inevitable. I prefer to believe that the common sense, wisdom, and experience of the American people will enable us to avoid active participation in this conflict, and that our country shall be ready to minister to the whole world in its hour of supreme need when the warring nations are ready to lay down their arms.

CRIME PREVENTION

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE DISTRICT MEETING OF ROTARIANS
Chadbourn

November 8, 1939

One great problem confronting the people of the State is how to reduce crime and prevent the increase of criminals in our midst. Effective efforts are being made through the probation and parole systems and much good is being accomplished. Probation deals with a person convicted of crime before imprisonment is imposed and an effort is made to rehabilitate him by proper supervision in advancement of punishment. Parole deals with a person after imprisonment when his past record, his service in prison, and general attitude is such as to warrant the belief that he can be safely released under supervision, looking to his rehabilitation. However, only about one in twenty prisoners are paroled, so the great problem is that large number who will serve the full term and return to society. What can be done to keep them

from committing other offenses and returning to prison again? That is the big problem of crime prevention.

An average of around 20,000 prisoners pass through the penitentiary and State prison camps in the course of a year. The large majority of these are short term prisoners and many of them are repeaters. Every prisoner sentenced for as long as thirty days becomes a State prisoner, hence the number is large and a heavy percentage of those serving from 60 days to a year, find their way back to prison again soon after release by reason of having committed another offense. There are many repetitions of those committing larceny or breaking and entering store buildings.

A person who has served time in a prison usually finds difficulty in securing work when released from prison. Failure to get employment nearly always leads to the commission of other crimes, with more imprisonment, and hence the vicious circle continues, and very soon you have a confirmed criminal who does not hesitate to commit more serious crimes.

A plan is in process of adoption by our prison authorities to get the civic clubs and churches in each county to form a public relations committee to whom the State prison may send the name of every prisoner from that county on the day he is released and returned home, with a view of trying to help him get a job and get located in as good environment as possible. This would result in saving most of the returned prisoners from getting into trouble again and would do much to aid in their rehabilitation. I urge full coöperation on the part of those clubs and the churches and likewise the whole public. If we seriously wish to reduce crime and solve the expensive crime problem this will make a substantial contribution to that end. Steady work on a regular job is one of the best preventatives of crime.

BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE FALL FESTIVAL

Sunbury

November 10, 1939

Farming is now a business and agriculture is a profession. The time has passed when a person who cannot do anything

else can make a success on the farm. It requires just as much ability, intelligence, and foresight to succeed in farming as in any other vocation, and the farmer who has executive ability can utilize it to fine advantage throughout his farm operations.

I am glad for all the progress we are making in diversifying crops, improving our soil, and raising home supplies, but we need to add to all of this, development of marketing facilities for farm products. The local market cannot consume the products of a diversified agriculture and in order to make it profitable there must be established by coöperative efforts means by which the surplus products of the farm can be sold at any season and in any quantities.

Real progress is being made in cattle growing and hog raising in various sections of the State. The poultry business is being rapidly developed, but there is room for great improvement in all these fields of activity on the farm. The development of a market for these products, such as has been established for the sale of hogs in the eastern section, would be most beneficial and result in greatly increased production.

Every landowner should interest himself in helping to plan a better basis for aiding the tenant to become self-supporting and thus reduce the heavy year-end supply bills and at the same time help the tenant on the way to economic stability and security. The obligation rests upon all of us to help our whole community and much can be accomplished by coöperative effort and interest.

STATESMANSHIP IN MEDICINE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW BUILDING
OF LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

Raleigh

February 21, 1940

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

I am so glad to have the privilege today to attend the dedication¹⁰ of this splendid building and to share with you the fine satisfaction in its operation and use for the advancement of public health in North Carolina and in the world. I stand in

¹⁰This address was delivered extemporaneously. It was taken down by a reporter and printed in *The Health Bulletin*, April, 1940.

admiration of the medical profession. I have had occasion right recently to have my admiration increased as well as to recognize their authority over everything when they take charge. While I was over in the hospital at Duke, just to refresh my mind, I read again Irving Cobb's "Speaking of Operations" and Will Rogers's "About Me and Ether." So I am very thoroughly informed about all the activities of the medical profession and I stand likewise in high admiration of their accomplishments.

I am glad to come today to help dedicate this building. I am tremendously interested, as you are, in the public health program. I think this program is going forward splendidly. We realize that now preventive medicine occupies a large place in the thought and activity and concern of the people. Therefore, in North Carolina, we have been majoring in saving our people from diseases and incapacities, and preserving their lives in health and vigor, and mind and body. As we go forward in this great accomplishment, we have evidences of the statesmanship in medicine. You know some people always think of statesmanship as being confined to the forum of the public legislative procedures or international affairs, and yet in the field of medicine and in the field of all the great sciences that go forward in the search for the things that shall benefit humanity, statesmanship is just as finely in evidence.

We come today to dedicate this building to a statesman, Dr. Shore, who occupied such a fine place and made such a rich contribution to his day and generation; and we today are continuing to receive the benefits of his study, of his work, of his leadership.

Judging from the appraisal Dr. Hamilton gave of Dr. Reynolds and of my own knowledge of him and my appreciation of the fine leadership which he is giving North Carolina today, I have no hesitation in classifying him as a statesman in medicine as he leads North Carolina in its great profession for the service and benefit of humanity. I am delighted to see the fine coöperation of all our institutions in this State, the great medical colleges of the University of North Carolina, Duke University, and Wake Forest College, all combining and coöperating with the State Board of Health in all the activities which create in this State a very strong, fine force for the development and preservation of health and all the agencies which minister to it. You know in this century the average life

of man has been prolonged about eight years. Of course, that has come about largely by the saving of so many children in infancy, but we will vary about eight years for the normal average of human life in this century. In North Carolina we have made a very fine record in that particular.

I was speaking not long ago in another state and had in the audience a large number of our Republican friends from all over the country, representatives of practically every state. I told them that we had done so much in public health in North Carolina that Republicans live much longer than anywhere on the face of the earth, and I invited them to come down here, as I thought they would be very interested in our state government just because it prolonged life so splendidly and abundantly.

I am always interested in the activities of doctors. I remember several years ago Dr. Howard Kelly of Baltimore was delivering an address to the young medical students who had just completed their course, and he was giving this sort of advice. He said: "Young gentlemen, I want to tell you this about it. You enter very auspiciously into the practice of medicine. You are going to succeed a great number of times. You are going to fail a number of times, but I just want you to bear this in mind, that about 80 per cent of all the people you go to see are going to get well whether you go to see them or not, so unless 80 per cent of your clients get well you are damaging them more than you are helping them because nature goes a long ways to take care of it." However, nature needs our coöperation, and that is what statesmanship in medicine is doing today. It has undertaken to teach people in all walks of life just how to coöperate with nature, and how to get results, how to get a return to health or how so to maintain ourselves in a healthful condition that we will not be subject to the various contagious diseases that sweep about. This laboratory will provide the vaccines, the preventions, and the preservation against all of these contagious diseases. It is reassuring today as we see the vast number of children in North Carolina who are living more safely, more confidently, and more assuredly by reasons of the treatments which have been provided for them and the vaccines which have been used to preserve them against all of these contagious diseases that used to sweep them away with such a mighty force as to amount to almost a pestilence.

I am very happy today to join with you, the doctors, the

medical profession of North Carolina, as we come to dedicate this building, not alone in memory and in honor of a distinguished public servant, but in service to the people of North Carolina and to the people at large and to the world. Because out from this laboratory and from its forces, influence, and power shall go the things which shall minister in a large way to the development and increase of the forces of our physical being in this State and which shall preserve health, and prolong life, and bring the richness and fullness of strong vigorous health to manhood and womanhood, even as they, our children, grow in strength and power in the development of a fine citizenship. I am happy to join you in this dedication today.

JUSTICE IN NORTH CAROLINA COURTHOUSES

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE
NEW COURTHOUSE

Kinston

April 8, 1940

The dedication of a courthouse marks an important epoch in the history of a county. Your old courthouse was linked with many great events in the past of Lenoir County. For generations the courthouse has been the community center of every county and the place of public gatherings, political and otherwise, where the citizenship has been free to assemble and discuss any matters of public concern.

The courthouse in North Carolina has served many of the functions of the New England town hall. The public has had access to the courthouse for all character of public assemblies which could not be held in churches, and the whole people have profited from the use of the building for community services.

The primary function of the courthouse, however, has been to provide a place for the courts to administer justice and to furnish offices for the various county officials who transact the county business and keep the county records. This is a magnificent courthouse and a well equipped temple of justice. It is stately in appearance, commodious in character, with a beautiful court room and adequate office space for the orderly transaction of county business. I congratulate Lenoir County and all of those who have been connected with its construction.

The administration of justice is a supreme concern of all the people. There can be no orderly society and no security for person or property unless the courts properly perform their high functions. The integrity of the courts is of first consideration and is the surest guaranty of the peace and happiness of a people in the life of society.

I am proud of the courts of North Carolina and the officials who administer the law. I do not claim perfection for our courts, and I am fully conscious of their shortcomings, yet it is a source of gratification to know that the judges, solicitors, and law enforcement officers generally, command and merit the respect of the people of the State. It is so seldom that any official in responsible position betrays this high trust that the people have come to regard it as merely the ordinary and faithful performance of duty by judicial officers. I am happy to pay tribute to the ability, learning, justice, and integrity of the judges and court officials of North Carolina. The failures are the very rare exceptions. Justice is neither bought nor sold in North Carolina.

The people feel a sense of security in their courts. This applies to high and low, rich and poor, white and Negro, native and foreigner. I have practiced law for more than 35 years in this State and I can speak out of a very full experience. My practice carried me into many courts and different sections of the State. I know that the poor and friendless receive considerate attention in our courts and I can also testify that the Negro is not oppressed. I always found it less difficult to conduct a case in court for a poor client than for a rich one. It was easier traveling all along the way. Again I have observed over and over that the court and the jury were quick to see to it that a white man was not given the advantage over a Negro in any matter involving property rights. The weak are not overrun by the strong in our courts, be it said to their everlasting credit.

I have an ideal for our courts and all public officials. I covet for every officer as minister of the court a strict observance of the law upon his part. The first obligation of every official whose duty it is to enforce the law is first to observe the law. That is a prime essential of satisfactory official service. Then I like for every officer of the law to realize that he represents North Carolina and that every official act is the exercise of the sovereign power of this great Commonwealth, and therefore

should be in harmony with the high ideals of public service conceived in a spirit of justice and understanding.

With the dedication of this splendid new edifice to the service of the public I plead for a finer dedication on the part of every public official in the whole State to the discharge of the duties of his place of trust and responsibility to the end that justice may be "established in the gate"—the courthouse—and that we may "let judgment run down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream."

THOMAS WALTER BICKETT

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE UNVEILING OF A MONUMENT
TO GOVERNOR THOMAS W. BICKETT
Monroe

April 27, 1940

Thomas Walter Bickett was born in Monroe, North Carolina, on February 28, 1869. He graduated from Wake Forest College in 1890, taught school for two years in Winston-Salem and then studied law at the University of North Carolina, received his license to practice law in 1893. He first located in Danbury, Stokes County, but two years later moved to Louisburg and began the practice of law there. In 1898 he married Miss Fannie Yarborough, who survives him and is now County Welfare Superintendent of Wake County. She was his inspiring life companion and devoted coworker. One son, Solicitor William Y. Bickett, the able prosecuting officer of the Raleigh district, is the only surviving child.

In 1908 at the Democratic State Convention in Charlotte Lawyer Bickett became known to the State by his brilliant speech nominating Ashley Horne for governor. His candidate did not win the nomination, but that speech nominated Bickett for Attorney General, though he was not even a candidate for the place. After eight years of service in that office he was nominated for governor in 1916 and became known as the "War Governor of North Carolina," serving during the period of the World War and bringing to the State added glory by his matchless leadership and courageous public service. At the close of his administration Governor Bickett made this appraisal:

"Lest we forget, I write it down in this last chapter and certify to all the generations that the one stupendous, immortal thing connected with this administration is the part North Carolina played in the World War."

Governor Bickett left the office of governor in January 1921, and resumed the practice of law, locating in Raleigh. He died of apoplexy in less than a year thereafter. His body rests in the Louisburg cemetery. Governor Bickett "served his day and generation according to God's will and fell asleep."

Governor Bickett possessed the full attributes of the finished scholar, the dynamics of the eloquent orator, the deep sincerity of the genuine patriot, the burning zeal of the lawyer advocate, the earnest consecration of the dedicated public servant, and the high attitude of character and conscience which befits a man made in the image of God. He blazed a trail in exalted public service and unselfish devotion to the cause of democratic government that has illuminated the pathway for those who follow after him.

He garnered friendships throughout his whole life. He was not rich in worldly goods, but he was a multi-millionaire in human sympathy and God-like compassion and mercy which he dispensed with a lavishness which evidenced the boundless reaches of his warm heart and the vast depths of his imperial mind.

There was nothing of the demagogue about him. He was fearless in the discharge of his duty. He was courageous in leadership. He was sincere and honest in his public relationships and private dealings. He walked among the sons and daughters of men blameless and without reproach.

As governor he stood ace high. His administration was characterized by outstanding achievements in the field of education, agriculture, industry, and humanitarian service, although the activities of the World War engaged much of his attention and effort and prevented the full development of his great constructive domestic program for the State. The period of his service was characterized by good feeling among the people of the State; by progress in all lines of material endeavor; by patriotic dedication to the ideals of our Nation and its concepts of freedom; by enlarged vision and world-wide sympathies; by a fresh baptism with the spirit of sacrificial service and by a finer appreciation of the spiritual values of life. He was the ideal inter-

preter of the high moments of those thrilling days to the people of North Carolina.

We dedicate this monument to him today in this his hallowed and loved birthplace and we pay homage to Union County's distinguished son—Thomas Walter Bickett—educator, lawyer, statesman, man—a citizen supreme of our blessed State.

WAR CLOUDS AND PEACE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
OF DUKE UNIVERSITY

Durham

June 3, 1940

I could wish that you were leaving this great University with its blessings at a happier hour in the world's history. No one dares predict what tomorrow will bring forth, but it does not require a prophet to foretell the need for fortitude and courage in this hour and a fresh dedication to the ideals of democracy and freedom. When the democracies of the old world are fast crumbling it is of supreme importance that those who believe in the American way of life should vigorously assert that faith and be as energetic and determined in spreading the doctrine of individual liberty and unfettered freedom as the evangels of Communism and Nazism are crusading for a totalitarian state.

We believe the state exists for man and not man for the state. We continue to believe in a nation of individuals, rather than a collective mass of submerged personalities. We love peace and hate war, but we know that we cannot be secure from attack merely because we have an ocean between us and the present world battlefield. We have more in resources and wealth than any other nation and as long as the greed for gain and lust for power incites the war-mad dictator we cannot hope that he will falter in his design for world conquest.

The only wise course for America is to build our national defenses so strong that even a mad man will not dare invade our country or trample upon our sacred rights. As we provide our material defenses we need to strengthen our national unity and mutually covenant for a more complete resistance to subversive doctrines and disloyal activities. As we go forward in

preparation we should cut all government red tape and produce fighting planes and all other necessary war supplies with characteristic American speed. Henry Ford says that with six months preparation he can produce 1,000 standard airplanes per day. He ought to be given the go signal without delay and similar instruction given to General Motors. Germany is producing 100 planes per day, which is more than England, France and the United States all combined are now manufacturing.

The government should let it be known that no strikes will be tolerated in any plant producing any essential war materials. The unauthorized strike Saturday involving 6,000 workmen engaged in building cruisers is an evidence of what may be expected from the operation of disloyal elements seeking to impede the progress of war defenses. In normal times the right to strike is inherent with the workers, but for the period of this emergency that right should not be exercised and controversies should be adjusted otherwise. The American people will not tolerate the hindrance of our preparedness program in any such fashion.

The pacifist must not stand in the way of national unity in mobilizing the resources of this mighty Republic for the preservation of peace and the assurance of our own liberty and freedom. The pacifist admits the necessity of providing policemen to protect the person and property of the citizen and it is frequently necessary to kill in defense of these rights. Why falter in the protection of our national rights even if it should mean war?

I covet peace for America and the world. I believe in praying for peace while we prepare to preserve it. The future may be dark, but faith in a great God, who loves justice and bestows mercy, will sustain you in every hour and enable you to live triumphantly in a troubled world.

In the pathway of sacrifice and self-denial we shall rediscover God for ourselves and there may come to America such a spiritual renaissance as shall awaken us to the everlasting realities of noble living.

RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
AT STATE COLLEGE

Raleigh

June 3, 1940

The individual looms largest in a democracy. America has been the home of individualism and the unexampled growth and development of this Nation has been due to the initiative and industry of those who came early to our land, and their ancestors who have remained to forge ahead into new fields, make new discoveries and inventions, build a mighty agricultural and industrial empire of production and manufacture, and extend its resources and power until America has become the premier nation of the world.

In wealth and resources the United States far surpasses any other nation. The British Empire does not even begin to compare with this country. Our wealth is almost as great as that of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, and Japan all combined. Our resources are almost unlimited and we have sixty per cent of all the gold in the world stored under American soil. With a population of 130,000,000 against a world population of 1,600,000,000 we have an overwhelming proportion of the conveniences of life and the modern devices for pleasure and comfort. We have led the world in inventions and our standard of living for all the people is far above the world standard, the poorer people in this land having more conveniences and comforts and far greater privileges and opportunities than the average well-to-do in other lands.

America has become the have nation of the world. With this has come a measure of jealousy and a deal of cynical aloofness on the part of some other nations. Especially have some of our South American neighbors viewed us suspiciously. All of these things in the world of today make it extremely important that we take every precaution to provide for our national safety and security and that we adopt a broad policy of international good will, with special reference to our relation to our Southern neighbors in this western world. Already the doctrine of isolationism has been demonstrated to be false in theory and wholly unavailing and inadequate in practice. Isolation does not afford us adequate security.



Governor Hovey speaking at the launching of the United States battleship, *North Carolina*, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, June 13, 1940. Miss Isabel Hovey, standing at the prow of the ship and holding the corsage, was the sponsor. See page 314 for address.

I believe in the America of history and the America of today. I wish to see it preserved inviolate for tomorrow. In the days ahead of us we shall all be called upon to make sacrifices. We cannot spend the money necessary to make this Nation secure and still continue our usual way of life. We cannot let the rich pay it all as the Communists demanded in their National Convention Saturday. There are two reasons for that. One is that if the government should confiscate the entire income above \$100,000 per year of every man or woman in the United States it would only yield enough to run this government for 45 days at the present rate of spending. The government now takes 79 per cent of the net income when it reaches the high brackets and leaves the person who gets the income only 21 per cent of it, and out of this the state income tax must be paid, which usually reduces it below 15 per cent. Frankly I think this is too high and I believe it ought to be reduced—for the general good of the Nation. I think fifty per cent is enough for the government to take of any person's income. We shall all have to bear some of the burden.

We shall have to give up some of our cherished liberties temporarily as we go through this period of building up of National defenses, but I think we should covenant with ourselves and with each other that we shall insist upon a complete return of all these rights as soon as the crisis passes. It is so easy to lose them when once denied unless there shall be a complete restoration. That is the only hope of a democracy and as we stand today above the smoking embers of the expiring democracies, consumed in the red vortex of war in the old world, it behooves us sacredly to guard our heritages of liberty and freedom and our guaranties of all civil rights. Already before the war crises developed we have been gradually conferring upon boards and bureaus rights and powers which are being arbitrarily exercised to the detriment of the business life of the Nation and the individual rights of the citizen.

I congratulate President Roosevelt and the Congress upon the action in removing immigration from the Labor to the Justice Department. This should insure some adequate protection to this country from that source. It has been so easy for Communists, Fascists, and Nazis to enter this country upon forged passports. They are all equally undesirable. The

radical makes no contribution to the common good. His whole trend is destructive rather than constructive, and he avowedly wishes to overthrow our government under which he even now claims protection. These radicals are not all foreigners, but the home grown variety is no improvement over the imported ones. We have precious few in North Carolina, for which the Lord be praised. We have seen what their treachery and sabotage did for France in her hour of supreme peril.

You cannot be a great personality without developing a great loyalty. In this dark hour I commend to you the twin loyalties—God and country. You shall be measured by the effort which you make and the fruit which you bear. The law of life has not changed. The true appraisal of a man will follow the rule laid down by Thomas Carlyle in his essay on Robert Burns when he maintained that the test should be what the man did to the world and not what the world did to the man. Measured by that standard some of the present world actors will have a shocking account to settle in the long tomorrows. I covet with you the privilege of living through this period of stress and danger. I shall not for myself seek a storm cellar for economic safety and political security. If a new world is to be made I want the spirit of America to be dominant in that world and I should like for the North Carolina brand of undiluted Americanism and unspoiled democracy to be the standard preserved for measuring the rights and liberties of the citizens of this new world.

FREEDOM AND PEACE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE CEREMONIES IN LAUNCHING THE
UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP *North Carolina*

New York

June 13, 1940

Secretary Edison and Rear Admiral Woodward:

On behalf of the three and a half million people constituting the citizenship of North Carolina, I speak this word of salutation to the American Navy and congratulate this fighting arm of the government upon the addition of the new and powerful battleship—*North Carolina*.

This ship bears a proud name. North Carolina was one of

the original thirteen states. Within her borders a free people live. They have always been independent, courageous, and self-reliant. More than a full year in advance of the Philadelphia Convention of July 4, 1776, the people of North Carolina sounded a note of defiance to kings and a declaration for independence first at Mecklenburg and later at Halifax. The War of the Revolution was stubbornly fought on North Carolina soil and the real turning point came when the heroic mountaineers won the battle of Kings Mountain. In every war since North Carolina has been in the thick of the fight in the Army and the Navy and her soldiers and seamen have demonstrated their courage, attested their valor, and sealed their devotion to their country with a rich offering in blood.

North Carolina has been intimately related to the Navy, having furnished five secretaries during the past one hundred years. Beginning in 1829 with John Branch, who served under President Andrew Jackson, followed by George E. Badger, William A. Graham, James C. Dobbins and Josephus Daniels—the latter for the longest tenure of service—eight years under President Woodrow Wilson. Each rendered outstanding service to his country and made a real contribution to the Navy. Many of the officers and a large number of the men of this fighting force of the Nation hail from North Carolina.

The whole State feels a real pride in this colossal battleship. Its very power is fascinating. It commands our respect and it will help us to command the respect of the world. It speaks a language that even a dictator can understand. It represents another effort of our great Nation to provide an adequate defense. North Carolina joins heartily in the demand that America be fully and completely prepared to meet any invading foe and to defend herself against the world if need be. We love peace so well that we are willing to fight to preserve it.

I bring you the greetings of a loyal people. Communism and Nazism cannot live in the American soil of North Carolina. Radical doctrine and subversive propaganda wither and die in our rarified democratic atmosphere. North Carolina is an old line American state, steeped in the high traditions of loyalty and dedicated to the lofty ideals of liberty, freedom, and justice. We cling everlastingly to the guaranties of the Constitution and we believe in the fundamental rights of a free people. We are

for a National defense program carried forward with characteristic American speed.

We believe in national unity. Every disloyal element ought to be made to feel the heavy hand of the law. We shall not have a repetition in this country of the fifth column treachery and sabotage which have contributed to the downfall of Holland, Norway, and Belgium, and almost struck a death blow to France.

North Carolina is willing to travel the pathway of sacrifice and self-denial in order to make secure our democratic institutions and preserve our cherished American ideals. We do not know what the future may bring forth, but we shall face it unafraid. If there is to be a new world order we shall fight to preserve the democratic processes of government and the American way of life for ourselves. We shall maintain our faith in a great God who loves justice and bestows mercy—and we shall pray for peace.

Despite the dark clouds of war hanging over the world, and the devastation already wrought, I can visualize the rebirth of civilization tomorrow and in that new made world I wish to see the spirit of American dominant, and I should like for the North Carolina brand of undiluted Americanism and unspoiled democracy to be the standard preserved for measuring the rights and liberties of the citizens of this new world.

I salute the gallant battleship, *North Carolina*.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE CIVITAN CLUB
Raleigh

June 17, 1940

This is a time for clear thinking. We should inventory our assets in character, spirit, and patriotism as thoroughly as we take into account our material resources. We need to develop complete national unity. This means that we should have a thorough discussion and presentation of our theory of government and of the basis upon which our Republic rests.

I do not think that we should be rushed into this war. There are two very good reasons for this: one is that our entry into the war would not and could not render any great assistance to the Allies in the present situation; the other

is that we would become needlessly entangled and involved in a contest in which we could not exert any helpful influence. Our problem is at home. I sympathize fully and completely with the Allies in this struggle, and more than anything else I should like to see Hitler stopped, but the United States is not in a position to stop him now; and certainly it would be most unwise for us to take precipitate action and involve ourselves in a conflict where we could render no material assistance and would merely handicap ourselves from affording the nations of the world that sort of service which it may be possible for us to give in a final determination of this world conflict.

We are not prepared for war. We do not desire war. But this Nation should bend every energy to unite all of its forces and power in making ready for its own defense. This defense should be full and complete and we should lose no time in preparing ourselves for that character of defense which would command the respect of any mad man who might seek to extend his dominion and power over this hemisphere.

In this preparation for defense we need to indoctrinate our citizens, young and old, in the tenets of our faith and in the purposes of a democracy. The representatives of Communism, Nazism, and Fascism are crusaders and they are continually attacking our institutions and undertaking to undermine the confidence of our people in the processes of democratic government. A great many good citizens fall into the error of taking up their carping criticisms and adopting their philosophy. Some people have an idea that it is smart to be a radical and hence they adopt these false philosophies without analyzing them and continue to spread these false doctrines.

We believe in and provide for freedom of speech. There is, however, a question as to just how far freedom of speech should go in this country. The Congress is now being asked to consider whether or not the Communist party, avowedly owing its first allegiance to Moscow, should be permitted to organize and exist in this country when its definite purpose is to overthrow the government. The same thing applies to the Nazi Bund. This party represents Germany and seeks to have Hitler's doctrine accepted in America, which would mean the destruction of our government and the crushing of every democracy on earth. There is a vast difference between the

presentation of different theories, policies, and principles of government, such as exist between Democrats and Republicans and other political parties, and the things sought by Communists and Nazis, which is not a change in policies or principles but the overthrow and destruction of a government.

Should America tolerate and protect organizations in this country who owe their first allegiance to foreign governments and who are intent upon undermining and destroying the very government under which they now claim protection? This is a vital question which now confronts the American people and should be seriously considered by the Congress of the United States.

For my part I think those who prefer the communistic form of government ought to be given an indefinite leave of absence and let them go to Russia, and those who are enamoured with the Nazi Bund ought to be granted passports to Hitler's empire and let them live under the character of government to which they have given their allegiance, thus no longer to be a menace to the government under which they now live and are protected. Of course American citizens who are either Communists or Nazis cannot be deported, and the question arises as to what steps should be taken with reference to their attitude toward their government. I am not prepared to answer this question, but I do say that there is one very definite step that should be taken and that is that every Communist and Nazi who is holding office in the government of the United States, or any of its branches, ought immediately to be put out of office, and a very careful investigation should be made to see that no disloyal citizen of this country holds any position of trust or responsibility under our government.

DEMOCRACY AND LOYALTY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION
High Point

June 25, 1940

I value the assistance and coöperation of the American Legion in maintaining the morale of our people in these troublous times. You have dared to sacrifice and suffer for your Nation in another period of crisis and you understand the need of this hour.

The American Legion is a powerful ally of all those who believe in real Americanism and who seek to perpetuate the principles of our faith and to preserve for ourselves and posterity the heritages of liberty and freedom in a world where human rights are being disregarded and individual freedom almost wholly denied.

In America we are confronting the real testing time for our democracy. When this Republic was established many teachers and philosophers, as well as some statesmen, boldly predicted that this country could not survive as a democracy. They assigned two reasons for this prophecy. One was that the Nation could not overcome periods of economic depression and the crises that would follow, and hence a revolution would result and the overthrow of the government would follow because there would be no standing army of sufficient size to maintain order and preserve the government. The other argument was that a democracy was slow and cumbersome and in the emergency of war could not mobilize its manpower and resources quickly enough to prevent disaster and to engage successfully dictator nations in the clash of arms.

America has previously demonstrated the falsity of this philosophy in peace and war, and in the days ahead of us there shall be a complete and final answer to the question of the ability of a democracy to function effectively and quickly in a period of great national crisis.

We are marshalling the resources of a nation for defense. We shall train and equip our manpower in the effective measures of mechanical and industrial skill; in efficient pilots and engineers; in military training and equipment; in organization and production. We shall develop unity of our entire citizenship and weld this whole Nation together in patriotism and loyalty. The spirit of America will be equal to any task that may confront us. We shall continue to strive for peace, but we shall prepare to defend our country if war should come.

Tomorrow will find America ready to sacrifice for the priceless heritage of freedom. In that faith we shall develop a finer democracy than we have known before.

CROP CONTROL AND ITS RESULTS

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE EXERCISES OF THE
FARMERS' FIELD DAY

Oxford

July 2, 1940

From time immemorial everybody has been more or less engaged in trying to solve the farm problem. The matter of production, distribution, and marketing constantly confronts the farmer and demands his consideration and determination. The government can render helpful assistance, and coöperative effort and energy combine to aid in making the farm profitable; but after all the main problem is one which the individual farmer must solve for himself.

The farmer is independent in his thinking and acting, and even when he coöperates with his fellow farmers it is individual coöperation and action. The same is true when he acts in harmony with a government program. That is the reason why the government submits the crop control program to the farmer for his decision. For instance, the tobacco control election will be held on July 20th. The tobacco farmer, land owner, tenant or share-cropper, will have the privilege of voting for or against crop control for the year 1941 or for the next three years, as he may elect.

The universal opinion of practically all farm leaders is that the tobacco farmer cannot afford to vote against control in the present state of world affairs and the large tobacco surplus. We have control of the 1940 crop, but unless the crop next year is to be controlled, the price for this year's crop will be disastrously low. The government cannot and will not attempt to support the price for an uncontrolled crop with the present large surplus. Therefore, the tobacco farmer really has no choice if he is to consult his own interest and that of his fellow farmers.

Fortunately our Senators and Representatives in Congress were able to defeat the levy of the heavy tax originally proposed on tobacco in the recent revenue measure, and this should help to maintain a fairer price for tobacco this fall. However, only one thing will insure anything like a stable

price on the markets and that is the assurance that next year's crop is going to be held within reasonable limits, plus the support which the government can give in maintaining price levels.

This situation offers a fresh opportunity to emphasize the necessity of diversifying our crops, our land, enriching our soil and saving it from erosion, and increasing our cattle, hogs, and poultry. When every farm, whether occupied by owner or tenant, becomes a base of supplies for all home needs with something for the market all during the year, we shall develop an independence and prosperity on the farm that would never be possible under the one crop system.

AMERICANISM

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION
North Wilkesboro

July 4, 1940

INTRODUCTION OF GOVERNOR HOEY

By J. GORDON HACKETT

I come to perform the high duty which has been assigned to me and undertake it with pleasure and unqualified pride. It is eminently appropriate that the gentleman who has been chosen should address you. The committee could not have selected a more fitting speaker. He is a true, genuine, thorough North Carolinian, born, educated and has lived here all his life—a representative of our character and sentiments, of our habits and the customs of our people. He is able, learned, and wise. There is nothing false in his nature; he is affectionate, devoted, and grateful. He loves his country, his friends, his home; he never forgets there is a God who rules the world with justice and mercy. He is endowed with the destiny to do good and make happiness. He is gifted with the eloquence to vindicate the truth which he loves; he is inspired with the courage to defend the right to which he is devoted. He is blessed with all the qualities and faculties which constitute a Christian statesman. He is a fearless defender of public education, because he knows that intelligence is the support of liberty. He is a manly example of public and private morality; because he knows that virtue is the shield, health and ornament of a free people. He loves labor, because he has learned that work—labor—is the foundation and necessity, the first law of human happiness and prosperity. He approves all public improvements because he desires improvement and elevation of the State and wishes all its resources developed as a field for the energy of her people and an opportunity for their genius, talents and efforts. He is confronted by the dark problems of the day, and has deter-

mined to face them with courage, intelligence, and justice. He loves the people and cannot do enough for them and is always trying to do something more. His simplicity—without arrogance, vanity, deceit, or ostentation—is the charm and excellence of his life. He prefers the plain, simple home, the home of the pioneer and the patriot, the home of purity, of industry, of frugality, of Christian life, to the palaces of a prince. He can never forget that liberty perished in the palaces of Caesar and that the vestal fires of the virgins themselves were lost and obliterated in the splendor of Rome. His heart, his life and soul are devotedly dedicated to North Carolina, but his heart is large enough and his mind great enough to comprehend in its grasp the whole Union, from ocean to ocean, from the Arctic circle to the Equator. He is a worthy countryman of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Macon, Vance and Aycock. He wishes the country to love North Carolina and North Carolina to love the country, and rejoices with patriotic eyes to behold the star of North Carolina, unerasd and unobscured, blazing on the Star Spangled Banner of sister states and a perpetual constitutional Union. His daily prayer is that all disputes and discords between the people of the United States may perish from the earth, that we may be one people, with one mind, with one fixed purpose, walking before God in the light of the living.

I present to you the Honorable Clyde R. Hoey, governor of North Carolina, your brother-countryman.

ADDRESS

North Carolina is the only state in the Union which maintains every foot of road in its boundaries and it also is providing an eight-months' school term for every locality. Schools and roads are two important requisites to civilization and high standards of living.

North Carolina has grown industrially and agriculturally, but the mightiest and greatest crop of this Commonwealth is its children. This Nation stands as the one great democracy on earth at the present time. England which had given the world civilization and law for a thousand years is now in a death struggle for her existence. But whatever happens to England, America stands as the everlasting hope to the peoples of nations whose liberty has been lost.

There is no room for any ism other than Americanism in this country. Let it be definitely understood that Communism, Nazism, and Fascism will not be permitted to grow in our midst. Germans who believe in Hitler should go to Germany, Communists to Russia, and Fascists to Italy. It is reported by the Dies committee that 628 Communists are holding office in this country and one is too many and all of them should "be kicked out."

Congress should pass a law outlawing the Communist party and the German American Bund, so that no party or organization which owes allegiance to foreign governments would be allowed to exist in America. Persons who use freedom of speech to try to tear down the government which guarantees free speech and freedom should be taught a lesson and that very quickly.

I feel that preparedness is the only way to preserve peace and that America should prepare so powerfully that no nation in the world would dare attack. We must speak in the only language a dictator or a mad man can understand with unmatched power and superior force.

I see no occasion for America to enter this war. It is too late and we are unprepared. But we must be prepared so well that this Nation could defend itself against the remainder of the world, if need be.

I would like to see the day when America can be the moral and spiritual leader under God for world peace and that peoples of all nations can go about their walks of life without dread of war and destruction. After the war is over America can play the part of a big brother to the other nations of the world by helping in the rehabilitation from the horrors of war and helping to keep the march of civilization ever progressing.¹¹

INFLUENCE OF THE MERCHANT IN THE COMMUNITY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING OF THE STATE
MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION
Elizabeth City

July 8, 1940

The merchant is a vital force in community life. He is a barometer of the civic pride and spirit of a city. He is called upon for every character of community service. Through the changing phases of our economic life the merchant has con-

¹¹Governor Hoey spoke extemporaneously. Therefore, only excerpts from his address are available. It was estimated that 20,000 people attended the celebration. The speaking—held in the opening—followed a parade in which the high school band, several floats, Company A of the National Guard, an ox-drawn covered wagon, veterans of the world war, and persons dressed as Daniel Boone, General Gordon, James Wilborn, and Dr. Tyre Yorke, and others participated.

tinued to exercise predominant influence in the growth and development of his section and the advancement of all important civic enterprises.

In other years the country store was the center for the dissemination of general information and the meeting place for the practically minded to assemble and discuss the problems of the day. This gave the merchant an influential position in our whole political life and a place of prominence in the formation of governmental policies. This influence continues and the merchant is still an active and influential force in determining policies of government.

The merchant has usually exercised a wholesome influence on the public service. Some groups never become interested in government except to espouse some cause of special concern to them or to advance legislation favorable to their particular interest. That sort of minority pressure is not specially helpful to the general good, but it can be said for the merchant that as a general rule he has taken a broader view of government and he has been able to see the whole picture and visualize the need of the community or state at large. This has enabled the merchants as a class to make a real contribution to progressive and stable government.

General prosperity is reflected promptly in the increased purchasing power of the people, and therefore increased business for the merchant. It is gratifying to know that the sales record continues high in North Carolina.

TOBACCO CONTROL ELECTION

ADDRESS DELIVERED OVER RADIO STATION WPTF

Raleigh

July 10, 1940

I am tremendously interested in the tobacco growers of North Carolina. I know fully the work and attention necessary to plant, grow, cure, and market a tobacco crop. Every experienced tobacco grower realizes that his whole year's work will be of no avail if he cannot market the crop at a reasonably satisfactory price. Past experience has demonstrated that a small crop will bring a good price and a large crop will sell at a low figure. In the year 1939 there was no

crop control and the crop was so large that it added heavily to the already big surplus and when the British buyers withdrew from the market in the midst of the season disaster confronted the farmers. Something had to be done. The markets were closed, a control election was held, and the farmers voted almost unanimously to restrict the crop for 1940 and the government came to the rescue and furnished the money to support the market and buy a large part of that crop. This was necessary to save the farmers from disaster last year. Over 4,000,000 pounds of that tobacco is still held as a surplus.

A world war is now in progress. The British buyers may not be in the market at all this season. It is going to be necessary for the government to support the market this year. Even with government aid it will be impossible to maintain prices unless there is control for next year's crop. The government is willing to aid the farmer but in order to get that assistance it becomes necessary for the farmer to put himself in position to receive the benefits of government support of the market.

It is a voluntary matter. An election is called for July 20th for the flue-cured tobacco grower to decide by his vote whether he wishes his government to help him. The government is unwilling to put millions of dollars in tobacco this year if the crop for next year is to be uncontrolled, for the net result would be to leave this large supply on the government's hands with no market and with next year's tobacco selling at starvation prices.

The agricultural department has worked out the proposition so the farmer can take his choice. He will have the option of voting for control for the next three years, or control for the year 1941, or no control at all. The first proposition offers the best assurance to the farmer. For instance, if two-thirds of the tobacco farmers vote for crop control for the next three years the price of this year's crop will be supported along the levels of last year, possibly a little higher, and the farmer will be guaranteed the same allotments next year as obtain in 1940. That will give him real assurance and the control for this period will give time to use up some of the vast surplus and furnish the opportunity to work out some definite plans for an increased price. That is the first proposition and unquestionably the most attractive one.

The second proposition is to vote for control for just one year—1941. Should this plan be adopted then the allotments for next year will be ten per cent less than this year and the price guarantee will not be any higher. The reason is plain: one year is not long enough to absorb any considerable part of the surplus. However, this plan is infinitely better than no control.

The third proposition is to vote against any control at all. In the event the farmer should decide on this course then there will be no government assistance to maintain the price for this year's crop and no guarantee at all for the future. Under present conditions this would be suicidal. The farmer would have to sell his tobacco this year below the cost of production and he would be completely stranded so far as the future is concerned. It is unbelievable that our intelligent farmers would be willing to take a chance like that.

I am talking frankly because of my sincere desire to see the farmer get the best possible price for his tobacco this year and in the future. I know that farmers dislike regulation and control. I can sympathize with them. I do not like it. Naturally it would be more satisfactory to plant as much as you please and conduct your farm in just the way you please, but unfortunately you are dealing with a grave condition and not a fanciful theory. You want to make a living for yourself and family. You cannot do that raising tobacco below the cost of production, and you cannot sell it for half price if the crop is not restricted in size.

I know there are complaints with reference to allotments. I do not know just what should be done about these, but I do know that regardless of these differences it is better to have control and get at least a fairly decent price for your tobacco than to magnify these differences and let them result in defeating the only method proposed as available to help you market this year's crop and give you any assurance for the future. The adoption of the control will guarantee that no allotment shall be less than two acres. This certainly gives at least some protection to the small farmer.

Every landowner, tenant or share-cropper engaged in growing flue-cured tobacco this year is eligible to vote in this referendum on July 20th. You should be properly registered and cast your ballot. Do not neglect this important matter. It is too vital to you, your family and your section of the

State to fail to express your wishes. No one will attempt to apply any pressure on you. It is a matter which calls for the exercise of your free will and intelligent judgment. Your decision will determine the prosperity of your section now and for the future and it will touch every business and all the people throughout the flue-cured tobacco belt.

I would not let this opportunity pass to remind every tobacco grower in North Carolina that if he will vote for crop control for the next three years, then develop a well balanced program of crop rotation and crop diversification, and use the surplus land to grow food products, cattle, hogs, and poultry on his farm, thus making his farm a real base of supplies for its own needs and sell the surplus—at the expiration of this term he will be glad for the restrictions imposed and will be more prosperous and independent than he has ever been. Following this policy North Carolina will become in deed and in truth a well-balanced Commonwealth and a self-sustaining people.

IMPROVED HOSPITALIZATION OF THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW BUILDINGS
AT THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES

Goldsboro

July 11, 1940

I wish to congratulate the officials of this institution upon the record which you have made. The board of directors, superintendent, business manager, and the entire staff, nurses and attendants, have coöperated splendidly and I regard this as one of our best managed State institutions.

The fire-proofing of our hospitals for the insane at Morganton, Raleigh, and Goldsboro is the ranking accomplishment of our building and public improvement program. Some new buildings have been erected at each institution and the facilities have been improved, but the most satisfying results have been achieved in providing protection for the inmates in these institutions from the hazards of fire. All the people of North Carolina can sleep more securely at night in the consciousness that the helpless people committed to these various hospitals are

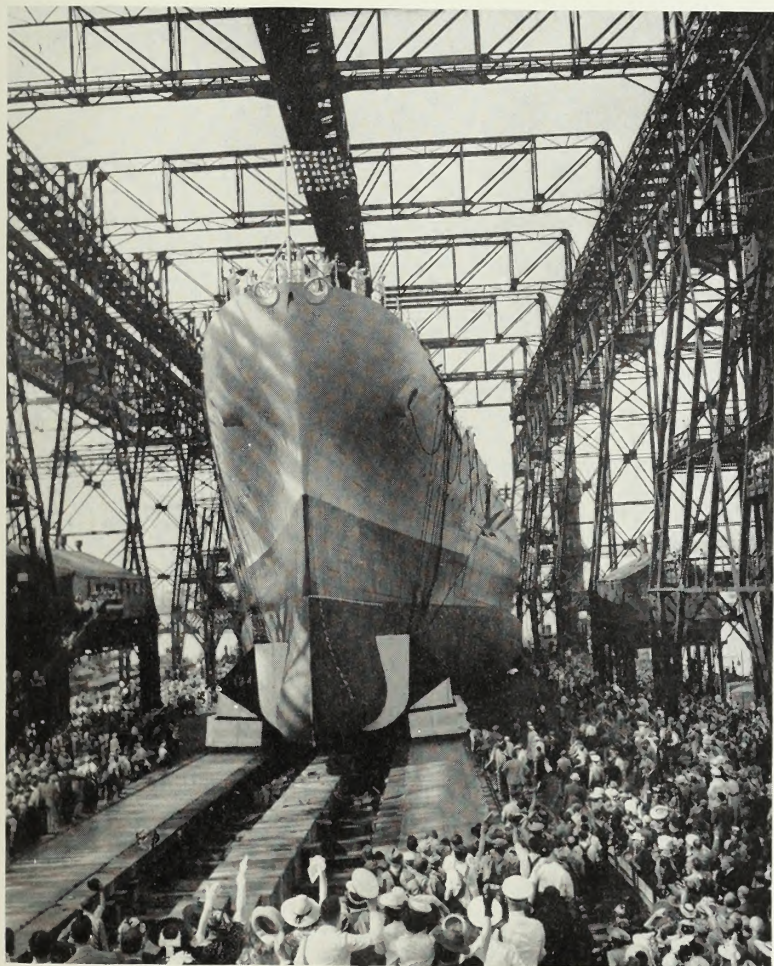
occupying fire-proof rooms and have been made secure from the danger of calamitous fire.

It is also a source of gratification to know that the enlargement of these institutions will serve to relieve the situation with reference to the admission of patients for treatment. Unfortunately many persons in the State who were insane had to be incarcerated in jails awaiting admission to the hospitals because there was not sufficient room. That condition has been remedied greatly, but not entirely relieved. The new buildings and other improvements will enable the State to care for around 1,000 additional patients. A large number of these have already been admitted and are now receiving treatment. The total number in the three institutions, white and Negro, exceeds 7,000.

The great problem at present is giving the patients sufficient personal attention and treatment to get the best results in effecting cures. The physicians and nurses in all of these hospitals are doing magnificent work, but the staff is too small for the number of patients. More physicians are needed so that intense study can be given to individual cases and a greater number of cures effected. The main purpose of these institutions is not merely to confine people, but to cure and restore them. It would be real economy for the State to employ additional physicians with the view of shortening the period of confinement for the patients and effecting an earlier recovery. This policy would still further relieve the congestion and enable the State to provide hospitalization for those who need it without the annoying delays.

I am in favor of a still further development of the clinical service for persons who need advice and direction before they reach the point where it is necessary to enter the hospital. Service of this kind given in time would frequently result in complete restoration and render it unnecessary for the person to become a hospital patient.

North Carolina is ministering to its unfortunates in all walks of life, but it is not doing enough. Continuing improvement must be made and a determined effort put forth to meet the needs of the mentally deficient children either by greatly enlarging the facilities of Caswell Training School or building another institution of this character in the Western or Piedmont section of the State. Hundreds of tragic cases exist for which applications for admission at Caswell have been denied, because there



The United States battleship, *North Carolina*, sliding into the water at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, June 13, 1940.

is no room. That institution is crowded to its utmost capacity. If the State had two institutions for these children it could take care of the hopeless cases at one place and those capable of being benefitted or restored at the other. In any event, the call comes to the great humanitarian heart of North Carolina for more abundant provision for these children who sorely need the beneficent care of the State.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING OF FARM MEN AND WOMEN
AT RIDDICK STADIUM AT STATE COLLEGE

Raleigh

August 1, 1940

With the birth of this century North Carolina began a definite forward movement and there has been consistent progress in education, agriculture, industry, public health, and general welfare. This State began a new day forty years ago and has been gradually, though surely, advancing all along the way. The progressive movement has not been spasmodic nor fantastic, but has been steady, sane, determined, and sustained, and in no activity has this progress been more pronounced than in State Government.

An impetus was given to education in the early part of the new century and constantly improved schools resulted. In 1933 the State assumed the responsibility of maintaining a minimum eight months school term in every district of the State, and North Carolina stands alone in this accomplishment for the benefit of the State. Free transportation of school children and free school books for the elementary grades have followed, and today North Carolina has a magnificent system of public education.

Twenty years ago the State took an advanced step in road building, and today we have over eleven thousand miles of hard-surfaced roads, extending over five hundred miles, from one end of the Commonwealth to the other and covering the whole State in connecting the county sites of the one hundred counties and linking together practically all of the cities, towns, and villages and covering much of the country-side. We also have forty-seven thousand miles of public roads,

known as secondary or county roads, which have been greatly improved. The State maintains all of the public roads without any expense to the counties, and hence relieves them of much burden. During this administration \$18,000,000 has been allocated for road improvement out of the highway revenues over and above all the appropriations made by the General Assembly. A large part of this money has been placed on the county roads in an effort to make them passable all the year round. Again, no other state maintains all of its public roads at state expense.

The State provides for all of the prisoners who are sent to prison for as long as thirty days and the counties and cities are relieved of all expense in connection with prison care and support, which effects a great saving to the counties and other units of government.

Summing up, there are three things which North Carolina does as a State which is not duplicated by any other state in the American union, to-wit:

(1) Maintains a minimum school term of eight months in every district of the State.

(2) Maintains all of the public roads in the State.

(3) Supports all of the prisoners in the State.

The finances of the State are in excellent condition. The budget is balanced and the public debt is being constantly reduced. During this administration there has been an unparalleled building program in the State and bonds have been issued for this purpose, but over and above all the bonds issued and the improvements made, the public debt will be reduced \$26,662,000 in these four years. The State's credit is so good that last year a bond issue averaging ten years was sold at a fraction above one and a quarter per cent interest annually.

Industry and agriculture have gone hand in hand in progressive development. The State now stands out in front as a manufacturing and industrial state, manufacturing more tobacco than any state in the Union and leading the entire Nation in textile manufacture, and standing second in the manufacture of furniture. Added to this has been the very large increase in new enterprises coming to the State and new industries of diversified character in the past few years.

Agriculture has been the chief concern of all the State and Federal agencies and has engrossed the attention of a large

body of our citizenship. North Carolina is a real agricultural state. Through the various clubs and organizations of young people in every county, and great farm gatherings, such as these, held annually in Raleigh for the farm men and women of the State, we have made definite progress in agriculture and there is a very decided trend toward a broad diversified program and full utilization of all of our farm resources.

In this hour of crisis in the world, every farmer should conserve all of the food and can all the products and see that none go to waste. A starving world will need the food supply of America in the months immediately ahead to save untold millions from want and suffering. America must measure up to her high responsibility.

The progress of the State has not been confined to education, agriculture, industry, and road building. The humanities have been served, and we are ministering in every way to those in prison, to the underprivileged and the specially handicapped, to those who need hospital care and treatment, to the preservation of public health, and assistance to the old, to the children, to the blind and to those who have a special call upon the bounty of the State. Our whole government is interpreting the hopes and aspirations of a great people as they strive for the accomplishment of the real purposes of life. In unity and enthusiasm the people of North Carolina face the future and are ready to meet whatever challenge it has to present, confident of their own strength and courage and moved by mighty consideration of devotion to country and faith in God.

CAPITAL AND LABOR

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Durham

August 12, 1940

I congratulate labor upon the substantial progress made during the last few years. There has been definite advancement along all lines and better conditions for work, shorter hours, and better pay. This condition has been brought about by the universal feeling that the man who works is entitled to a fair share of the profits of the business in which he is

laboring and upon the further basis that we cannot build a great state upon forced labor.

It is a source of gratification to know that in North Carolina in industry the laboring man has received a larger percentage of the manufacturing dollar than obtains in most of the states in the Union. In fact, the percentage is as large in North Carolina as in any other state, which means that those who work in industry in North Carolina are sharing equitably in the profits of industry.

I wish to commend your organization upon the fact that you have been keeping it remarkably free from Communistic influences. Communism has made no contribution to labor and the Communist is not interested in the welfare or the well being of the laboring man. The Communist seeks only to promote strikes, to encourage violence, and to promote dissatisfaction and disorder. There is nothing constructive about Communism, and it is most fortunate that the laboring people of North Carolina have discarded this radical element and denied it a place in the leadership or direction of organized labor.

I find much satisfaction in the fine relationships existing between all the groups representing both employer and employee in North Carolina. This amity and good feeling augurs well for the mutual interest of all concerned and for the common good of the State. North Carolina is making definite progress in industrial development and one of the main reasons for this is the intelligence and dependability of labor in this State. As an evidence of the good will and harmony prevailing among all of our people, I am happy to say that during my entire administration thus far there has been no major labor disturbance and no occasion which required the use of military force to preserve order anywhere in the State.

GENUINE AMERICANISM

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE SMOKY
MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

Newfound Gap

September 2, 1940

Mr. Chairman, and fellow citizens of America:

North Carolina is happy to join her fair daughter, Tennessee, in welcoming the great President of this mighty Republic to this high eminence for the purpose of dedicating the Smoky Mountains National Park to public use and service. The multitude assembled here to honor the President and witness the dedication are likewise cordially welcomed.

America has been centering her energies in the development and conservation of her natural resources and the preservation of her vast forest against the day of the Nation's need and for the pleasure and profit of all the people. Similarly she has been conserving her human resources and marshaling her man power for the building of a greater citizenship and the moulding of a finer civilization.

Amid her greatest advances in this inviting field of public service it becomes necessary to give increased attention to protective measures looking to the preservation and safeguarding of her greater treasure in liberty and freedom, and the thought of the Nation today is of national defense and national unity.

North Carolina wishes me to pledge her 3,500,000 people in unbroken solidarity to the cause of real Americanism. There should be no difficulty in defining that term. The Constitution and Bill of Rights furnish the definition and the interpretation. It means those highly treasured guarantees of the right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and the right to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience. It means belief in the form and type of government which gives full protection to every individual in both his rights of person and his rights of property. It recognizes worth and merit, values independence and self-reliance, encourages economy and frugality and rewards intelligence and industry on the part of any citizen. It gives equal justice to all groups and requires obedience of the law from organizations as well as individuals. Real Americanism is not determined by

place of birth or residence, whether foreign or native born, nor by race or nationality.

Genuine Americanism is a thing of the spirit and in this hour of crises it must mean whole-hearted allegiance and unswerving devotion to our Country, to its ideals, its high purposes and its manifest destiny. This period calls for unity in thought and action and will not admit of divided allegiance in sympathy or loyalty to our common Country.

The people of North Carolina believe in full and complete national defense on land and sea and in the air. They believe in requisitioning the necessary men and means to accomplish the desired end of maintaining our own freedom and independence and saving our own land from the blight of war and the destruction of the American way of life. In order to achieve this result they are willing to travel the pathway of sacrifice.

North Carolina also believes that we have temporized with disloyal elements too long already. My personal view is that the time has come when the Congress of the United States ought to outlaw the Communist party, the Nazi Bund, and every other organization which seeks the overthrow of our government. I believe in free speech but that freedom should not extend to organizations which admittedly owe first allegiance to a foreign power and seek the destruction of the government under which they claim protection.

This dedication of the vast forests in these majestic mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee should furnish the occasion for a fresh dedication of every citizen to the tenets of our faith as a Nation and to the high purposes of our Republic as we battle for the preservation of our heritage of liberty and freedom. We should become crusaders for the spirit of democracy and for national unity and there should be no quarters given to fifth columnists anywhere in this free land.

We hate war. We believe in peace and love it. We love peace so well that we are willing to fight to preserve it, if need be. We believe the best security for peace is full and complete preparation for national defense.

Mr. President, North Carolina welcomes you most heartily to this high altitude of the mountains for the performance of the pleasant task of dedicating this great park, and amid the majesty of these eternal hills I assure you of the united sup-

port of all North Carolina as you lead this Nation in preparation for our full national defense. And when peace comes to a warring world, as it will sometime, I covet for America the moral and spiritual leadership under God for the distracted peoples of the earth and a major share in the task of rebuilding the wrecked civilizations of the world.

THE CONSTITUTION AND JUSTICE

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE
JUSTICE BUILDING
Raleigh

September 4, 1940

Chief Justice Stacy, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

I am very happy to be privileged to participate this morning in the dedication¹² of this building of superior adornment and rare magnificence. This building represents the joint contribution of the state of North Carolina and the Federal Government. The State contributed fifty-five per cent of the cost and the Federal Government contributed forty-five per cent. The building is constructed of granite, emblematic and symbolic of the sturdy character and enduring strength of North Carolina citizenship.

This building will house the agencies engaged in the administration of justice in North Carolina. The Adjutant General's office embodying as it does the strong right arm of the State as directing head of the National Guard and the ultimate expression of the State's power in the maintenance of law. The Bureau of Investigation, engaged in the apprehension of those who violate the law and rendering its assistance to the subsidiary agencies of law enforcement throughout the State. The Probation Commission, which deals with those who have pleaded guilty to offences or have been convicted for the first time, and such others as may have been extended clemency by the court and saved from confinement in prison. The Parole Commission, which deals with those who have been convicted and are engaged in serving their sentences, with the purpose

¹²Governor Hoey spoke extemporaneously. His speech was taken down and transcribed by a reporter. See page 810 for Chief Justice W. P. Stacy's response in acceptance of chambers in the Justice Building.

of reclaiming them in good citizenship. Then we have the office of the clerk of this court, containing the files, records and proceedings of the Supreme Court. Also the Attorney General's office, with its agencies for the administration of justice and with the responsible task of representing the State in civil and criminal matters. Then, as a climax to the whole, the Supreme Court—the highest tribunal in our land, the capstone of our whole judicial system.

It is fitting and proper that we inscribe on this building the words "Law and Justice." There is no conflict between these words. There is no antagonism in these terms. The law represents the customs, habits, and practices of the people for a thousand years, which have ripened into the common law and then been enacted into statutes by our General Assembly for North Carolina and by the Congress of the United States for the whole Nation. The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of North Carolina mark the lines of procedure and the boundaries under which the legislative authority must be exercised and provide for the government of the citizenship of the State as well as its manifold officials. Justice is the interpretation of the law, the application of it to the problems of this complex civilization. Justice becomes a living, vital thing. Disraeli said that "justice is truth in action." We have the law embodied in our statutes and we have justice as it is interpreted by the court and its principles applied to the problems of life.

This Supreme Court is the crowning glory of the judicial system of North Carolina. I would here record my high appreciation to this court—of its past high traditions, of its ability, of its learning, of its scholarship and above all, of its high integrity and its dedication to the cause of the administration of justice.

I rejoice in the fact that we have a court in North Carolina that does not respond to public clamor—one that is unmoved by any wave of popular opinion. We glory in a court against which the waves of prejudice and winds of favoritism beat ineffectually. I am glad that we have a court in which every citizen of the State has supreme confidence and one that has justified that faith through a long period of unblemished public service. For each member of this court I entertain a very genuine affection and high admiration. Compositely, it

represents the finest fruition and development of the whole judicial system of our great Commonwealth.

However high the sentiment may run or however strong prejudice may be, and no matter what favoritism or partisan bias may manifest itself on the outside, here is a place where all citizens of this State and those who have interest in North Carolina may come feeling with absolute confidence and assurance that they will have their cause heard and that justice will be impartially administered.

I believe in the right of the court to be a separate, distinct, and independent branch of our government. Some people complain of the power of the court to declare unconstitutional acts of the Congress and acts of the General Assembly. I have always believed that the Court should have that inherent right. The Constitution safeguards our liberty, it preserves our rights, it sets the limits beyond which the legislative branch of the government cannot go in the invasion of even our rights of person or property. In ordinary times it is not so necessary to have these constitutional provisions for our protection and for the preservation of our rights. However, in periods of stress and storm, when popular feeling runs high and when the public wishes to achieve its end without regard to the barrier of the law and the Constitution, then this great document becomes our rock of Gibraltar.

The Constitution performs a service for the people similar to the great dikes erected along the mighty Mississippi River, the purpose of which is to keep the waters within the channel and to prevent devastating floods from overflowing and destroying cities, villages, and country-side along this water-course. The Constitution, like the dikes, is not very greatly needed in times of quiet and calm, but when the storms gather and prejudices run high and the public mind becomes inflamed, then the Constitution stands to prevent the legislative authority from getting out of the channel and in response to the impulse of the moment take away the liberties and the rights of the citizens.

But for the power inherent in the courts to declare unconstitutional acts of the Assembly and of Congress, constitutions would be of no avail and the Bill of Rights could be ignored. Therefore, the courts stand as a mighty bulwark of defense and protection to every citizen and every interest. The Constitution and the courts stand as a mighty barrier

against injustice, oppression, and the destruction of individual rights.

In common with all the citizenship of North Carolina, I have profound respect for this Court and complete confidence in its membership. It is good to know that the humblest citizen or the mightiest man, the largest corporation or the weakest man come before this Court with full assurance that each will receive equal and exact justice. Any government incapable of administering justice to all classes and groups of its people without distinction, without partiality, and without favoritism does not deserve and cannot hope for the respect or confidence of the public. It is just as important to do justice to the strong as it is to protect the weak and the test is the ability of the court to see clearly the issues involved and to do justice to every litigant or claimant, without fear and without favor. This court meets that high responsibility and discharges with becoming fitness its full duty in the premises. This court knows no distinction to those who enter its portals. The powerful lose their authority, the humble arise to the level of the mass, all rank and distinction is obliterated and the individual and the corporation stand upon a common level. In the presence of this exalted tribunal the cause is measured and weighed in the balance of justice.

I am very happy to have this court housed in this splendid building. I am glad that it is substantially built. I am glad that it is attractive in the interior. It represents in its strength and majesty the people of this State and in adornment the beauty of our Commonwealth. It represents the thoughts and spirit of the people of this great State. I love North Carolina. I love her great traditions. I love her glorious past. I am content with her present and I look forward, even in these troubled times, to a glorious future. But above it all there must abide absolute assurance of the continued administration of justice as the running of a pure stream, untroubled and uncontaminated in its constant flow toward the ocean level. The administration of justice represents the supreme exercise of sovereignty by a government and the highest expression of the aspirations of a free people.

I am very happy then to join with you today in the dedication of this building—to present it as the official home of this Court. I hope the past great tradition of this Court shall be sustained and that all of North Carolina may continue to feel

a pardonable pride in its future attainments in the administration of justice, which shall open the way for a larger, richer, fuller life for all the people of this Commonwealth and a higher appreciation of our civic institutions. We must preserve the processes of our democracy and the full heritage of liberty and freedom which we have received from the fathers.

I take pleasure in presenting this building to the service of this Court in the administration of justice, and to all those agencies in North Carolina which share the responsibility for maintaining the peace and good order of society and contribute to the well being of our whole citizenship.

A STATE AND ITS GOVERNMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE AMERICAN BANKERS
ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

Atlantic City, N. J.

September 25, 1940

I am accorded the privilege of speaking to you about "A State and Its Government." In order to discuss this subject with any measure of practical application it will be necessary for me to use North Carolina as a typical state and relate something of our experience in fiscal affairs and state building as a basis for the consideration of this general topic.

Government is an important science. We have travelled a long way in our concept since the early days when Jefferson regarded that government as best which governed the least, contenting itself merely with maintaining the conditions of liberty and leaving men alone. There is much to be said for that theory, but we have gotten so far away from that view and we have relinquished so many rights to the government, that we now expect the government, through some of its units, to perform nearly all of the services hitherto regarded as the prerogative of the generously inclined citizen or the charitable organizations. Besides this we find government entering into all the intimate relationships of life, whether we live in city or country, and whether we engage in industry, banking, business, or agriculture.

A preponderance of this government is manifest in the operations and activities of the Federal Government. Personally

I do not believe it is best for this Republic to continue to concentrate power in Washington and to centralize our whole governmental fabric. I am still a devoted believer in States Rights, notwithstanding there is a constant usurpation of these rights by various Federal agencies.

The state still has important functions to perform. It is a mistake to regard these services of secondary importance. The states have a long history of successful administration of government, although you occasionally find a glaring exception of incompetency and inefficiency. I feel a pardonable pride in the government of North Carolina, not alone during the period of my incumbency but during the last forty years when we have gradually, though surely, travelled the pathway of progress and financial security and independence. Today North Carolina occupies an enviable position in financial strength and humanitarian service.

At the risk of being regarded provincial I dare to invite you to consider with me the details of just one state and its government. North Carolina is a fairly typical American state. It has 3,500,000 people and ranks eleventh in population among the states, although only seven states in the Union have more children of school age than North Carolina. The people of this State have obeyed the Biblical injunction about multiplying and replenishing the earth in a very magnificent sort of way.

With the birth of this century my State began a new day of dedicated service and began the serious task of educating her children, building modern highways, developing her resources, improving her agriculture and building a great industrial kingdom. Her progress was not spasmodic. She did not advance by leaps and bounds, but the going was steady and the advance was continuous and sustained. As a wise general leads his army, she did not advance more rapidly than she could bring up her reinforcements and stabilize her gains.

A recent survey classified the South as the Nation's economic problem No. 1. With full admission of all of our shortcomings and needs, I must insist that North Carolina does not fit into that classification. During the whole period of the depression, North Carolina has maintained fourth place in her total contributions by way of taxes to the Federal Government. Only New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois exceeded this State in the sums paid annually. Of course tobacco taxes accounted for

a large proportion of the total sum, but automobile purchasers throughout the country help pay Michigan's, the users of all nationally sold products contribute to the home state of manufacture, and then all of us help New York pay hers by our losses on the stock exchange.

During the depression period North Carolina has received less from the Federal Government per capita than any state in the Union and we have paid more in per capita than any state save Delaware. In 1938 there were only two states whose income from cash crops was greater than North Carolina—California and Texas. We grow and manufacture more tobacco than any other state, we have attained the primacy in textiles and stand second in the manufacture of furniture. Last year the total manufactured products of North Carolina reached the grand total of one billion and three hundred million dollars. And the laborer in North Carolina received as high a percentage of the manufactured dollar as in any other state. There has not been a bank failure in North Carolina in more than seven years. This State stands fifth in the development of hydro-electric power. Briefly, upon this showing I regard my State as a stalwart, supporting member of the family rather than a problem child.

My prime purpose, however, is to discuss its government. North Carolina has a balanced budget, she has met every obligation promptly throughout the depression period and has constantly reduced her public debt. The term of a governor in my State is limited to four years, with no immediate succession. When I go out of office in January, 1941, the State will owe \$26,622,000 less than when I became governor four years ago, notwithstanding we have had the largest building program in the State's history during this term and there has been a very large expansion in the public service. Taxes have not been increased and we have a healthy surplus in the treasury. Recent disastrous floods destroyed highway bridges and roads to the extent of five million dollars, but we have the money to rebuild and repair them without borrowing a dollar.

The first bond issue for roads was in 1921 and the rate of interest was 5 per cent. Last year the State sold a bond issue for the building program for an average duration of ten years at the very low interest rate of 1.26 per cent.

There are three things about the government of North Carolina different from other states:

1. The State maintains at state expense a minimum school term of eight months in every district in the State for both races. Basal textbooks are furnished free to students in all elementary grades. Free transportation is provided for all children where needed and we transport more children to school than any state in the Union and at a cost of about one-fifth as much per child as the average for other states. We have around 900,000 children enrolled in our public school system. The municipalities and counties supplement the school term as desired.

2. The State constructs and maintains every foot of public road in the entire State. There are now 11,000 miles of hard-surfaced and 48,000 miles of secondary roads, and the whole expense of maintenance is borne by the State.

3. All male prisoners who are sentenced for as long as 30 days become State prisoners and all female prisoners sentenced for felony become State prisoners and the total expense is assumed by the State. All county convict camps have been abolished.

By virtue of the State assuming the burden of the expense for schools, roads, and prisoners the municipalities and counties are saved a tremendous sum, and they have been enabled to reduce the ad valorem tax levies.

North Carolina levies no taxes for State purposes on real estate or on tangible property. The four principal sources of revenue are as follows: Income tax, inheritance tax, franchise and license taxes, and sales tax. This constitutes the general fund, out of which all governmental services are paid, with the exception of roads. The highway fund is raised by automobile license fees and tax on gasoline, and all of these revenues are used exclusively for roads. These are the mechanics of government as relate to the financial structure. We adopted by popular vote a Constitutional amendment preventing the State or any of its political subdivisions to issue bonds for any purpose without a vote of the people, for more than two-thirds of the amount of bond retirement for the preceding year. This has proven a very wise check upon extravagant or ill advised expenditures. We believe that economy in government is still a virtue and this applies to all government—city, county, state,

and national. The expenditures for government in North Carolina are large, but the expenses of government very low. It required only five cents out of the tax dollar last year to pay the whole expense of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of government, including the various State agencies. That, I submit, shows a wholesome regard for the interest of the taxpayer and a proper appreciation of the many urgent demands for essential governmental service.

All of this deals with the material aspects of government, and while thoroughly essential, it would be wholly unsatisfying if there were a failure to envision the needs of the people of the Commonwealth and a lack of appreciation of the importance of ministering presently to them. It seems to me that the proper balance has been maintained. The legislation has been progressive without being radical, conservative without being stagnant, sane without the timidity of fear in charting a new course of public service for the people of the State. It has been economical without being parsimonious; generous without being extravagant; it followed the gleam of idealism, without losing touch with the practical; it served this day and generation, but has also laid a broad foundation for posterity.

In the government of North Carolina the humanitarian impulses of the people have found ready expression in the provision made for dependent children, for old age assistance, for hospital care and treatment, for special training, and care for those who are handicapped, for reclamation of youthful criminals, for rehabilitation of those released from prison, and for restoration by probation and parole—to the end that the processes of an enlightened civilization may advance toward the solution of the problem of crime and poverty and find satisfaction in the development of a great citizenship.

I would not be content with a government that did not provide the full measure of social security and move with a determined purpose to meet the high expectations of a forward-looking people who visualize a brighter tomorrow for all groups and all races of our people. I claim that North Carolina is measurably attaining that standard.

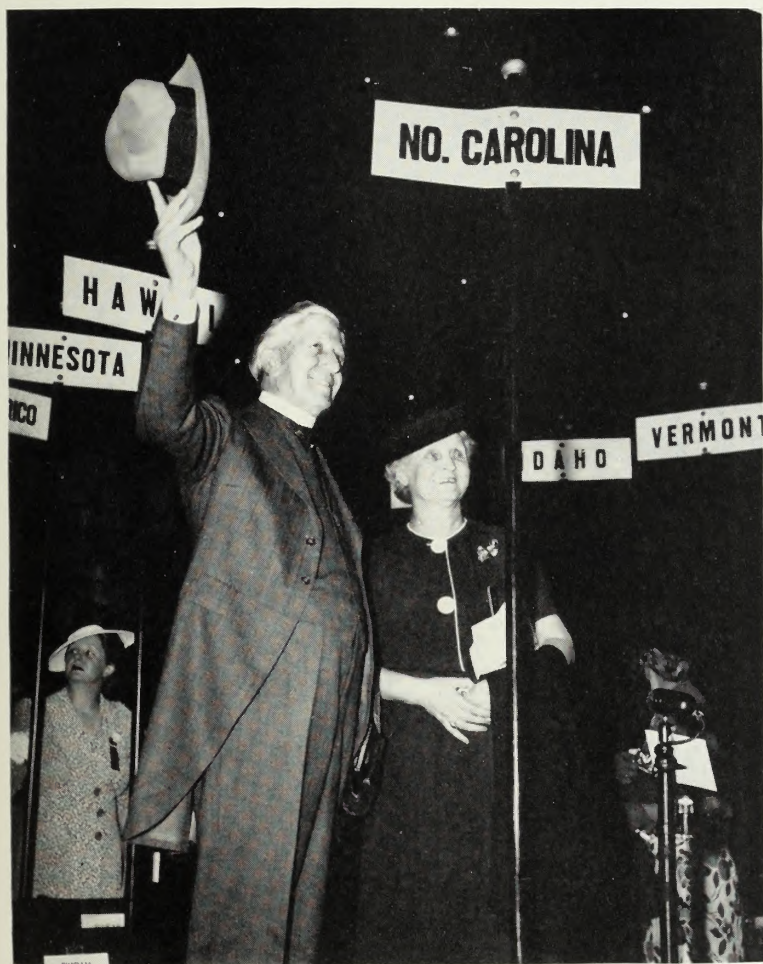
A state owes a duty to the Nation. This country is a confederacy of states, bound together in the indissoluble bonds of a broad and lasting Americanism. Each state shares the responsibility for the thought and unity of the whole. Every state

should welcome the opportunity of giving undivided allegiance and support to the National Government in every period of crisis. The spirit of pure democracy and real Americanism is in the keeping of the people of the several states. In this critical hour I could wish for nothing better for this Nation than to have a fresh baptism of the North Carolina brand of patriotism and Americanism. We stand in unbroken solidarity behind our whole National defense program. We believe in real Americanism. Everybody should understand that term. There should be no difficulty in defining it. The Constitution gives the definition and the Bill of Rights furnishes the interpretation. It means those highly treasured guarantees of the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and the right to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience. It means belief in the form and type of government which gives full protection to every individual in both his rights of person and his rights of property. It recognizes worth and merit, values independence and self-reliance, encourages economy and frugality, and rewards intelligence and industry on the part of any citizen. It gives equal justice to all groups and requires obedience of the law from organizations as well as individuals. Real Americanism is not determined by place of birth or residence, whether foreign or native born, nor by race or nationality.

Genuine Americanism is a thing of the spirit and in this hour of crisis it must mean whole-hearted allegiance and unswerving devotion to our country, to its ideals, its high purposes, and its manifest destiny. This period calls for unity in thought and action and will not admit of divided allegiance in sympathy or loyalty to our common Country.

The people of North Carolina believe in full and complete National defense on land and sea and in the air. They believe in requisitioning the necessary men and means to accomplish the desired end of maintaining our own freedom and independence and saving our own land from the blight of war and the destruction of the American way of life. In order to achieve this result they are willing to travel the pathway of sacrifice.

North Carolina also believes that we have temporized with disloyal elements too long already. My personal view is that the time has come when the Congress of the United States ought to outlaw the Communist party, the Nazi Bund, and every other organization which seeks the overthrow of our



THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, CHICAGO, JULY 15-19, 1940.
Left to right: Miss Isabel Hoey, Governor and Mrs. Hoey.

government. I believe in free speech but that freedom should not extend to organizations which admittedly owe first allegiance to a foreign power and seek the destruction of the government under which they claim protection.

We should become crusaders for the spirit of democracy and for National unity and there should be no quarters given to fifth columnists or any other disloyal elements anywhere in this free land.

As I interpret the spirit and thought of North Carolina, she hates war. She loves peace. Her devotion to peace is so sincere and she loves it so well that she is willing to fight to preserve it, if need be. As an evidence of her faith, more of her sons have volunteered and enlisted in the Army and Navy since January first of this year than any other state in proportion to population, and more than any state, except two, without regard to population. We believe that the best security for peace is full and complete preparation for National defense.

North Carolina does not know what is ahead, but she faces the future unafraid. She believes in America, in the patriotism of the whole people, in the loyalty of the citizenship of this Republic, in the courage and valor of her soldiers on land and sea and in the air—and the unmatched power of the spirit of the people of America. She has faith to believe that when peace does come to a warring world that this great free Nation shall be privileged to serve God and humanity in the rebuilding of the wrecked civilization of the world.

HOSPITALIZATION IN PEACE AND WAR

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE
CHARLOTTE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Charlotte

October 1, 1940

Mayor Douglas, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

I always knew that Paul Whitlock was a good speaker. I think this speech that he has just made introducing me was one of the best speeches I have ever heard him make. Of course I know it was prompted by his all too partial friendship, but I appreciate it nevertheless. I could not deny myself the privilege of coming to Charlotte today to partici-

pate with you in the dedication of what I regard as one of the most magnificent institutions in the whole State.

Charlotte is a great industrial center, a center in business activity, in educational institutions, in various and sundry interests and activities which engage the thought and effort of the people. Your city has splendid schools and churches, and you have developed wonderful industrial enterprises, schools, colleges, and churches; but I believe that I could say without any sort of hesitation that no institution in your city will be a finer asset than this Memorial Hospital, as it shall minister to the people of the whole community and to those who live within a visiting radius of Charlotte in the Carolinas. This hospital will meet the needs of this community for the present and for a long way into the future. It affords an opportunity for health and restoration from the ravages of disease, and will minister to the thousands of people annually of your own population, as well as to the multitude who shall come here for examination, for diagnosis, and for treatment, and shall benefit by all the things which medical science does to restore health or to prevent disease; and thus open to us the avenues of a greater and more abundant life. Therefore, the opening of this hospital is a most happy event.

I am glad to see this large audience in such great good humor. It is worth while. As I go over the State and speak to all manner of audiences, I am always impressed with the fact that our colored citizens seem to understand how to enjoy life as they appear to be able to throw off their troubles and worries. Usually they are happy and in a good frame of mind; they even enjoy their religion. Some of us white people take our religion like a course of treatment, but they get joy out of theirs. The colored people are the one class, or race, that I know that can even get pleasure out of a funeral. Down in Georgia last year, near Fort Benning, a very popular member of the colored race died in the middle of the week; and following the custom, the funeral was postponed until Sunday, so that proper tribute could be paid the deceased. Each night a wake was held in his none too commodious home. It was a hot sultry August night. One visitor to the home, which was built on the bungalow type, took up his chair and moved out in the yard and removed his coat. He was wearing a belt around his waist line. In this comfortable situation and pleasant surroundings he fell asleep. It so happened that a

balloon from Fort Benning was making a reconnoitering tour. Unfortunately it left a hook hanging down, and as the balloon swung close to the ground this hook caught Ephriam in his belt and suddenly lifted him out of his seat. Aroused suddenly out of his sleep, he saw the earth recede and the moon and stars draw closer; and without knowing what was happening to him, he held up his hands and cried, "Lord, I ain't complaining, but the corpse is in the house. Ain't you got the wrong nigger?"

I think it is delightful for us to be in such a good humor today. We are always distressed to know about sickness and apprehensive when people have to go to the hospital, and the fact that our loved ones need ministrations of this character always causes anxiety upon our part.

In the long ago, when hospitals were scarce in North Carolina, and when they were provided only for the centers of population and it was necessary for people to travel such a long distance to reach a hospital, the custom developed of not going to the hospital until the patient was in extremis; hence so often lives were lost that might otherwise have been saved. There was a tremendous dread of the hospital, because in so many instances it meant the loss of our loved ones. Today this is changed. The hospital is regarded as the contributor to health and life; and since they have been so generously provided in the cities as well as the small communities, we have overcome our fear or dread of the hospital, and we welcome the opportunity to enter its portals for treatment, examination and, in many cases, complete restoration to health. The facilities which this hospital shall provide for all those privileged to be ministered unto here will make great contribution to the health, the happiness, and the satisfaction of living to so many people in this fair city and in this section.

We have many hospitals in North Carolina. We have built many in recent years, and all over the State these great, splendid institutions have been erected to minister to the suffering, to alleviate pain, and to save life. We have broadened our base, and more and more the whole people of the State are offered the facilities of hospital service. It has also been provided that those without means and without resources can have the privilege of hospital treatment for themselves or their family. And with the opening of this large institution an increased number will here be afforded an opportunity to

receive treatment and to be served, even though their finances are limited and their resources small.

With an institution like this in your city the whole community shall be doubly blessed by this wide reach of service to those who reside here and those who may come from even a far distance to share the benefits of this great medical center, as it blesses your own citizenship and extends its blessings to others.

Your city is to be congratulated upon the facilities which you have here provided and with the type and character of doctors which you already have and others which shall be attracted to this great center, which will result in increasing and expanding service to the whole people.

I know a great deal about hospitals. It so happens that some fifteen years ago the town in which I live, which is only fifty miles from here, Shelby, voted bonds to build a hospital. I served for twelve years as president. Beginning with that organization, I was privileged to serve as president of the board of directors of that hospital. I know all about its problems and yet I derived great joy out of those years of service in that hospital, because it gave me the privilege of coming in contact with those who ran the hospital, and I acquired a finer appreciation of doctors and of all those who serve and therefore somehow I believe I better understand humanity. I was very glad a few years ago when we added a very splendid maternity ward to the hospital in Shelby. I think the mothers, when they go into the hospital to give us life, deserve the best; and I know how much it has meant in the saving of their lives and the saving of their offspring.

However, in my hospital experience, I had some rather interesting things to happen. I recall that a prospective father was over at the hospital waiting impatiently, and for three hours he had been seeking information from the maternity ward. He walked back and forth, and finally he saw the nurse coming toward him, and he said, "Is it over?" The nurse told him he had a little girl. "Thank God for that; I never want any son of mine to endure and suffer what I have in the past four hours."

I have passed through your hospital here today, taking rather a bird's eye view of it. I saw some of the facilities which you have provided for taking care not only of the patients but their friends and relatives, and of all those who

wait—including the very elegant chapel which you have provided here. It seems to me that somehow the very existence of that chapel in this hospital lends spiritual tone and elevates it from a merely material institution, and that it will help all those who feel the need when their loved ones are passing through the dark journey. Every man who practices medicine and every nurse who serves and everyone who lingers beside the bedside in the hour when we pass through the valley of the shadow benefits humanity. Therefore, I believe this hospital so perfectly manned and so splendidly equipped, shall be a sanctuary to your community and to your section.

I offer my own felicitations to the great governing body of the United States, who in its beneficence has reached down to help along. I am glad though that in addition to the help the Government and the city have given, that you yourselves have contributed to it. I think that is fine. I still believe in the policy that we get out of things in proportion to what we put in, and I believe it adds immeasurably to it when we put some of our own strength and power, some of our money and effort, into this life-giving institution. We shall make an investment and pay tribute to our own ends when we ourselves have done something for the relief of suffering and for the prolongation of life and for the conquering of disease.

You know we have a very definite purpose in the administration of all the health agencies of the State and I stand here to pay tribute to the State Board of Health. I think we have an admirable Board of Health and we work in hearty coöperation with the Federal Government, and with all the agencies it provides for the advancement of health measures. We have reached that point where we think we should prevent suffering that is preventable, we should cure disease that is curable, and we should correct defects that are correctible.

And may I pause to say that, during the last forty years in North Carolina, the records disclose that we have added eight years to the sum total of the life of the average citizens; and just think how much we have got to live for as citizens in a mighty commonwealth like North Carolina and in a great nation like America. And then as we advance we prevent disease. Medical science has gone so far in achieving the conquest over disease we know that many diseases have been entirely eliminated as epidemics. Instead of having the great toll that typhoid fever used to take of our

citizens every year—we would dread the coming of summer and the consequent loss of some of our ablest and strongest men—today typhoid fever has been practically conquered in this State. It can be conquered everywhere. We save our citizenship. We make men and women strong. We undertake to make them not only live better but longer lives. You know the advancement and progress of any nation are built and must be built on the character, health, and spiritual assets of the whole people.

This hospital shall minister splendidly to the needs of the people. They speak of it as a medical center. Here shall converge the mighty minds of the learned medical profession, and as they grapple with the problem of disease, and in these high endeavors, we shall find fresh realization of the highest values of life. From time to time the best medical minds of the Nation shall visit this place, consort with and consult together, and we shall build even a better hospital.

We are going forward in this State. Charlotte is going forward.

This is a work of mercy which is likewise a ministry of love, and it evidences also a victory of faith. You could never have built this sort of institution without the coöperation of the citizens and therefore this has combined about all the fine things we can have.

I am glad that in this State we have made such advancements in the building of new hospitals and in the providing of such facilities for the poor and suffering. I never speak at a hospital dedication without thinking of James B. Duke, when he established his great foundation and provided for all the institutions and the hospitals in North and South Carolina, making possible the contribution to every needy patient, which includes the hospitals throughout the length and breadth of the Carolinas, and thus enables them to take care of the numberless thousands who would not have hospital facilities otherwise. I stand with uncovered head before his mighty benefaction to hospitalization and for the building of human character. But through endless time we cannot predict what this service shall mean as it is extended to men and women yet unborn. I would that more men who have been entrusted with greath wealth would render such service to humanity.

We have, as you know, so much in this State to be thankful for. One of your speakers remarked about the fine facilities

of the hospital in peace time, and then he added likewise in time of war. I am thinking with him today. In time of peace hospitals serve a mighty purpose. We long for the service to be extended to more people and to those even less fortunate. But in time of war they are truly essential. You know, we may build great armaments and we may amass mighty planes and build great warships, but they must have finally the driving force of man. Men must have strong bodies, they must have courageous souls, patriotic devotion to duty is the hope of peace and self-defense; but in peace or war the strong body of man must be preserved. And from that kind of man, whether he is flying a bomber plane, whether he is propelling a pursuit plane, whether he is standing behind the gray mass of the fortress where tanks come and go—wherever he may be serving—he stands for your defense and mine, and a strong, healthy body and clear mind are imperatively essential.

We are now building a great army—we hope for the purposes of peace—but whether in peace or war the strength of the body must be served, the hospitals multiplied; all those things that minister to public health are the things which we must really provide. We cannot build a great army with sickly, diseased, weak men. Very soon we shall call 400,000 men in North Carolina to come in for a year's training. I think that shall be a fine thing for them if war shall be avoided, because we will develop them, we will discipline them, we will give them some conception of and impress upon upon their minds our obligation to our great country.

We value our heritage of liberty and freedom. We have enjoyed it through the years. In order that we shall safeguard it for ourselves and our children, and our children's children, we must make full and complete preparation for the defense of America. We appeal to all our citizens of our common country to unite for that purpose, to the end that we may maintain freedom for America.

We look at our flag and salute it. It is the flag of a brave and courageous people. It is your flag and mine and shall wave through the centuries to come as an emblem of liberty and as typical of America's symbol of justice. This flag has never been lowered before any flag on earth, and under God it never shall be! In any crisis, however great, America shall be true to her great tradition and shall exemplify the ideals of the fathers.

This should be a great day of dedication. As you go from one field of work to another there should come resultant strength to our common citizenship. North Carolina is a loyal land; we have no disloyalty here; no Fifth Columnists. We believe in the Constitution and its everlasting guarantees, and in the Bill of Rights and its marvelous provision for our liberty and freedom. Even as this Nation prepares to defend itself from any and all of the invading or aggressive dictators, on earth, on land, on the sea, and in the air, North Carolina pledges unfaltering devotion to the ideals of the Republic and its everlasting defense.

I hail and congratulate you today upon the services which you have rendered, upon the efforts which you have put forth, upon the achievements which have been realized; and as I salute I offer congratulations to those to be ministered unto in this great institution, this magnificent edifice which is worthy of any great American city. As I take leave of you now I commend the sentiment of our stirring hymn:

Our Father's God to Thee,
Author of liberty,
Of thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light.
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT

ADDRESS MADE FOR BROADCASTING IN THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Raleigh

November 2, 1940

The Democratic party¹³ has been privileged to serve the Nation in every period of crisis and it is fortunate at this time to be able to provide the leadership so essential and necessary for the continued advancement and progress of the whole people at home and to protect fully and adequately our interests abroad and deal with the grave international problems.

We offer to the Nation the services of a trained, experienced

¹³This address was recorded so as to be used in the campaign preceding the November election. Governors of other states and the President of the United States made addresses of similar importance for the same purpose.

and thoroughly equipped leader in President Franklin D. Roosevelt and we urge his re-election as the surest guaranty of National defense and National security. The imperative need for the re-election of a Democratic Congress to work in harmony with the President is manifest and I believe the American people will count it a high privilege to continue the Democratic party in power in both the executive and legislative branches of the government.

On November 5th the grand assize of the whole electorate will furnish the opportunity for North Carolina to again register its approval of Democratic government in county, state, and Nation, and I am expecting a record breaking majority for this great party of all the people so that government may continue to be administered for all the people.

In North Carolina in the forth-coming election there will be a fresh dedication to the principles of Democratic government and a new expression of faith in the leadership of the Democratic party. I await the results of election day with supreme confidence.

HEALTH IN PEACE AND WAR

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE SEABOARD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
Washington

December 3, 1940

The medical profession has made a great contribution to the peace of mind and happiness of the human race. It always seems better when the doctor comes. We appreciate the physician in our days of health, but he becomes indispensable when disease overtakes us. Through the years the doctor has brought cheer, consolation, and relief to the manifold thousands to whom he has ministered.

The problem of disease is one of tremendous importance in times of peace, but in periods of war it becomes of supreme concern. There is no such thing as a great army composed of weaklings. Health is the prime essential of the soldier whether he fights on land, sea, or in the air. A strong healthy body is the beginning point for the making of a great soldier.

Disease occupies a large place in the thought of all preparation for training of men and for the preparation of

young people for the varied duties of the pursuits of peace. We dread war and stand aghast at its terrific toll in death and casualties, and yet while war slays its thousands, disease takes its ten thousands. A brief review of statistics reveals that during the last World War North Carolina lost 629 men killed in battle and 204 died as a result of wounds received, making a total of 833 fatal casualties. During this same war 656 North Carolinians died of disease in camps overseas and 886 died in camps in this country, making a total of 1,542.

When we consider the casualties caused by disease in peace we are reminded that here is a constant and continuing challenge to physician and layman to join hands in an effort to stamp out contagious disease, conquer epidemics, and go forward with an intelligent and comprehensive program for the prevention of disease and the preservation of public health.

The Nation owes a great debt to the medical profession and North Carolina is particularly proud of the splendid record of its public health service and the remarkable achievements of the physicians and surgeons and medical specialists who labor in office, hospital, and laboratory in North Carolina.

THE WORLD RESPECTS A SOLDIER

ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE YOUNG MEN INDUCTED INTO SERVICE
Fayetteville

December 5, 1940

The United States is a peaceful Nation. It is not now departing from its traditional attitude of preferring peaceful relationship with all nations, but it recognizes the need to train its young men and organize an army of sufficient proportions to protect adequately and defend this land against any nation not disposed to recognize our right to be peaceful.

We do not want anything that any other nation has. We are seeking neither possessions nor power. We would have preferred to have traveled our accustomed paths and permitted all of our citizens to go their chosen ways without interruption, but our necessities became readily apparent and we could not safely delay the training and equipping of our man power for whatever eventuality might finally confront us.

We are making history today. For the first time since this Republic was established the Nation is laying its hand upon the shoulders of some of its choice young men and tapping them for service. You are the chosen ones. It is an honor that has been conferred upon you. Only the fit have been selected and this distinction shall never pass from you. Your country honors you today. I have no doubt that each one of you will honor your country and reflect credit upon yourselves by your conduct and bearing during your period of service. I trust that you will not be called upon to do more than receive the necessary training for service, but whatever the future may hold in store, I am confident of one thing—that you will sustain the best traditions of North Carolina as you serve the Nation. Your State is proud of you and salutes you as you gallantly accept the responsibility of your call to service.

You may rest assured that you are preparing for the defense of a nation worth defending. Your country believes in you and it proposes to make secure for you and all of its citizens now and in the future the coveted rights and liberties which have been vouchsafed to us by the heroism and sacrifice of the fathers. We are determined that democracy shall not perish from the earth and that liberty, freedom and justice shall continue to be the everlasting heritage of this people.

The whole world respects a soldier. As you train and develop as a soldier you will be preparing for a successful career as a civilian. The qualities and virtues of the soldier will go with you into your future civilian activities and prove an asset in health and discipline throughout life. I congratulate you today and I rejoice with this Nation because of you. I bid you quit yourselves like men!

LOYALTY AND DEVOTION IN THE SOUTH

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE SOUTHERN SOCIETY

New York, N. Y.

December 6, 1940

I bring you greetings from a devoted South. It is different from the South you knew even a score of years ago and if you have not maintained your contacts you will have much to learn about the expanding fields of activity and service

in agriculture, education, and industry, but you will be pleased to find that the ideals and loyalties of the South remain unshattered and unbroken. But we are neither sectional nor provincial. Our interests are nation-wide and our products of field, farm and factory go to the remotest parts of the world. We are national in thought and sentiment and world-wide in our spirit and sympathy.

The concepts of real Americanism and unfaltering faith in the democratic processes of life are deeply rooted and grounded in the minds of the whole people and alien doctrines and subversive isms cannot germinate or grow in the rarified Southern atmosphere of liberty and freedom.

The South reviews world conditions today philosophically. We are not unmindful of the seriousness of our national situation and the threat to our own peace and security. We know the desperate situation of the world and the peril to civilization, and yet we believe that there is greater national unity and more pronounced patriotic allegiance to American ideals in this Republic now than at any time in the past twenty years.

We in America had grown somewhat callous in our thinking and in our patriotism. Some of us were concerned chiefly in amassing wealth, others were seeking power and control. Another distinct group were bent on mischief and expending their energies in organizing crime agencies and racketeering gangs, while still others were engaged in fostering alien organizations and encouraging subversive groups to crusade for their nefarious doctrines with a view to undermining our government and weakening the morale of our people. A larger element of our citizenship had begun to rely upon the government for support and to think in terms of what it could get from the government, rather than what it might do for it. This left still a vast majority of the people in what we might term the great middle class who were faithfully and dutifully going about their daily tasks in making a living for themselves and preserving the heritages of democracy and Christianity.

But the whole Nation needed an awakening! It has come by the dread route of war. It is tragic that nations must be destroyed and whole peoples subjugated in order to arouse other nations to the dangers which confront them. This war in Europe has definitely challenged both democracy and Christianity and men in all lands are coming to their defense. It is thrilling to see

little Greece, the very cradle of democracy, fighting with almost superhuman courage against great odds, but with conquering power.

America is now thoroughly aroused and patriotically united. Even a year ago you would find plenty of defenders for Communists, Nazis, and Fascists, among people who should have known better. They were not outright supporters, but belonged to the parlor-pink crowd, and were continually minimizing the danger of these vicious doctrines to democracy and Christianity. The Fifth Column treachery in Belgium and France served to arouse the people of America and they determined to put down these subversive groups whose sole purpose was to overthrow our government. The masses became crusaders for democracy and Americanism and today you find a militant and courageous spirit dominant among the people and the universal will and purpose of this Nation to prepare for national defense and to defend at all costs our heritage of liberty, freedom, and democracy.

We are confronted with the staggering cost of national preparedness and some become discouraged by the very magnitude of the undertaking. I do not feel that way about it. I regret the necessity for this amassing of man power and money for our national defense, but I cannot view it as an unmixed evil. I see in it a fresh realization of the worth of democracy and I believe it will result in the rebirth of the spirit of liberty and freedom in our own land. We shall have a finer appreciation of our country, of its guarantees to the individual citizen of his right of person and property and of his protection under the law and the Constitution.

We are now thinking of what we can do for our country. We are returning to the ideals of the founders of our Republic. We are contemplating both service and sacrifice. We have everything to defend and everything to protect. There is a solidarity of thought and purpose and unity of desire and action. We shall burn up the dross of selfishness and greed in our common sacrifices and we may emerge from the sacrificial altar with finer spirits and free souls. We shall know no distinctions in our loyalties and no differences in our allegiance.

England is an inspiration. As she bares her breast to shot and shell and bursting bombs her courage increases and her fortitude endures. With resources waning and losses intensified she gives to the world a fresh example of the cost of liberty

and the price of freedom. I wish to see America help her to the limit under the law and continue unabated our own preparation for defense at home.

I believe the government should let it be known that our own national defense program must not be slowed down by strikes or any other selfish or purposeful conduct on the part of any group. We cannot tolerate slackerism anywhere. We are a united people and there must be complete dedication to the task of meeting this emergency with the unmatched resources and unequalled productive capacity of this Nation. The South speaks the language of genuine Americanism in this crucial hour of world history and we face the future with calm confidence in America and abiding faith in a great God.

FOUR YEARS OF CORDIAL ASSOCIATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT A FAREWELL DINNER

Raleigh

December 18, 1940

I told my official family when I went into office never to give me a present,¹⁴ but I assume they knew my wife always would take a present.

It is not the present I appreciate so much, but the presence of so many friends here to say goodbye, and to say it from the heart. I never wanted any great earthly possessions, but I never wanted more than now the respect and affection of people close to me. This is the climax of these four years.

The Council of State did not tell me about this. They only told me that the council was giving a little dinner. If I had known all these out-of-town friends were going to be here, I would have had all of you as guests at the mansion. See what you missed?

I believe North Carolinians have become closer knit during the last four years. We hold common aspirations, we visualized a greater North Carolina. We believe in North Carolina, her traditions and her achievements. In these I think we have a right to be proud of North Carolina.

From last January 1st to October 1st, North Carolina had

¹⁴This address was delivered at a farewell dinner given by the Council of State and other state officials at which time Governor and Mrs. Hoey were presented a Georgian silver service. See page 812 for Lieutenant Governor Horton's speech presenting the silver service.

more enlistments than any other state in regard to population. On draft registration day, not a single North Carolinian failed to register. Our citizens are working without pay on draft boards, as examining physicians, as draft appeal agents.

In North Carolina, a busy state, we still have time to serve our State and our Nation.

I see England unmoved today. I remember that North Carolina stock looks back over the centuries and ties in with that great civilization that is England. Tonight I salute England in the name of three and a half million North Carolinians. Westminster Abbey may bear the marks of conflict, but in the years to come they will be evidence of England's glory. France's Notre Dame Cathedral remains untouched because of appeasers, but in the centuries to come, men will say that God inspired the Spirit of England in meeting all odds.

At the first meeting of the Council of State, I said it would not be my administration, but our administration. I have received the finest coöperation from them. Never in four years was there an adverse vote in the Council meeting.

North Carolina has a magnificent type of public servant. They regard office as a public trust. They have measured up mightily to the ideal we all hope to reach.

There is no one to whom I owe greater allegiance and thanks than to Lieutenant-Governor Horton.

It is good to be a North Carolinian, great to have friends like you. Thank you not alone for the gift, but for the goodness of your hearts, the sweetness of your association.

LOYALTY AND SERVICE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE GUESTS AND EMPLOYEES
OF THE CANNON MILLS
Kannapolis

December 19, 1940

You have a remarkable record. It is a worthwhile distinction to work continuously for one company for a quarter of a century. All of you have been regularly employed for that period, while many have several years added to your period of service, and some have approached the half century mark.

This long period of unbroken employment is a joint compliment to you and your employer.

The world literally depends upon its workers. The dignity of labor was never more fully appreciated than at this time and the dependable and reliable worker never rated higher in the realm of employment and service. There is something inherently strong about an individual who has the will and the capacity to do the task day in and day out over a long period of years.

This sort of service is found in all walks of life. Ever and anon you find a minister whose pastorate at one church lengthens through the years with a consequent rich heritage of fruitful service. Again it is an educator who has almost lived his life in one community as he has taught the youth through the generations as the constant flow of children come through the schools. The whole community stands to admire all who are capable of sustained service and enduring loyalty.

We can approximate the task of the workers of America when we inventory briefly the productivity of this Nation in farm, field, and factory, and then add to it the whole construction field and all those who labor in business establishments, school rooms and colleges, offices, laboratories and in all fields of science and research. They are all workers. The professional men are many times the hardest workers with longer hours than any of the others. This Nation is composed of a busy line of laborers, with comparatively few drones. There is not much place for an idler in our whole economy, unless made so by age, health, or some disability.

The privilege of work and the joy of working constitute the chief elements of satisfactory living, and no able-bodied man should be denied a chance to work. Honest labor is a stabilizing force with individuals and communities, and idleness is a constant source of crime and poverty. One encouraging development now is the increase in employment and we all look forward confidently to the time when private industry and expanding private service will afford the opportunities of work to all who are seeking employment. Along with this must be a willingness to work and training and preparation for efficient service.

**STATEMENTS AND
ARTICLES FOR
THE PRESS**

ANXIOUS TO SERVE THE FARMERS

January [1,] 1937

I take advantage of this opportunity to speak a word of greeting¹ to the farmers of North Carolina and to express the hope that I may be of real service to you during the entire four years of my administration.

I have been familiar with the problems of the farmer throughout my entire lifetime. From the days of my early youth when I worked on the farm, and through the years which have intervened, I have been actively connected with farm operations and I know something of the practical difficulties which confront the farmer. It has occurred to me that the farmer has been more responsive to adversity than any other class of our citizenship, since he depends so much upon the seasons and the forces of nature, and is likewise so vitally affected by the market conditions.

Only in recent years has the Government made a determined effort to benefit the farmer in a practical and direct way. During these latter years the Government has sought to help the farmer solve problems of production and distribution and to aid him in the regulation and control of production so that he may obtain a reasonable price for his products.

I am anxious to see our whole farmer population benefitted during my administration. I want agriculture to be very definitely and profitably served. I wish the State to coöperate fully with the Federal Government in every effort which promises to advance the interest of our agricultural classes and stabilize the prices of farm products and increase our marketing facilities, to the end that the farmer may reap all the benefits which should accrue from this governmental service and coöperative effort.

I shall look forward to seeing a fine program for the advancement of agriculture adopted and put into effect by our General Assembly, and I urge the full coöperation of the farmers of North Carolina with all of their own agencies in bringing about a constant and increasing improvement in their condition.

With hearty good wishes for the New Year.

¹This statement was published in the January, 1937 issue of the *Carolina Co-operator*, Raleigh, N. C. It is reproduced by special permission. It is not certain that Governor Hoey wrote this before he was inaugurated governor. The *Carolina Co-operator* in which it was published was among his papers.

APPOINTMENT OF SAMUEL J. ERVIN, JR.

January 10, 1937

Judge A. D. Folger of Dobson today tendered me his resignation from the Superior Court bench. I have appointed the Hon. Samuel J. Ervin, Jr. of Morganton as special judge to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Folger's resignation.

Samuel J. Ervin, Jr., who was appointed Special Judge today, is 40 years old, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, where he received his A.B. degree in 1917, a graduate of Harvard University Law School, where he received his L.L.B. degree in 1922. He was licensed to practice in this State in 1919. Since 1922 Judge Ervin has practiced his profession in Morganton, having taken part in some of the most important cases tried before the western courts of North Carolina.

Judge Ervin served in the United States Army during the war and is now an officer in the National Guard. He is an active member of the American Legion.

Judge Ervin will take over his new duties at once. He will be sworn in Monday morning and immediately take charge of a ten weeks civil term of Mecklenburg Superior Court.

RESIGNATION OF GEORGE N. ALDRIDGE

February 18, 1937

I regret to announce the resignation, effective March 1st, of George N. Aldridge, who, since December 1932, has served as chauffeur to the governor.

I want to take this opportunity to commend Mr. Aldridge for the splendid service he has rendered me and my two predecessors. He has done far more for each of us than his duty required, and I am sure Governors Ehringhaus and Gardner join me in wishing him every success in his new business venture.

Robert Samet from the State's Prison has been chosen as the governor's chauffeur, and he is now being trained in his duties by Aldridge. Aldridge has leased the Texas Oil station, at the corner of Person and Edenton streets, Raleigh.

SLUM CLEARANCE CAMPAIGN

March 10, 1937

I wish to express my interest² in the Slum Clearance Campaign being so vigorously and effectively conducted in various communities in North Carolina, and especially in Charlotte. Your various organizations have given hearty endorsement and assistance to the slum clearance project and your enterprising and public spirited newspapers have aided greatly in bringing this matter to the public in a most forceful way. The success of this work will make a real contribution to your fine city and will tell powerfully in an improvement of the living conditions in the hitherto neglected sections of your city.

RESIGNATION OF P. A. McELROY

March 23, 1937

Honorable P. A. McElroy of Marshall tendered his resignation as judge of the 19th Judicial District and this resignation was accepted as of March 27, 1937, and Senator A. Hall Johnston of Buncombe County has been appointed as judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge McElroy, his appointment taking effect on March 27, 1937. He will hold his first court on March 29th at Shelby.

Judge McElroy was appointed judge in August 1918 and has served continuously and with great distinction and satisfaction to the people of the State since that time. He reached his seventieth year on March 13, 1937, and became eligible for retirement; and a commission has been issued to him as emergency judge. Senator Johnston tendered his resignation as senator, which became effective after the adjournment of the General Assembly today.

Senator Johnston is one of the outstanding lawyers in the State and has recently completed his service as President Pro Tem of the Senate.

²This statement was sent to the Charlotte newspapers where the Slum Clearance Campaign was being conducted at that time.

ARMY DAY

April 5, 1937

In accordance with an act of Congress and in harmony with the wish of the President, I am directing the attention of all the people of North Carolina to the observance of Army Day³ on Tuesday, April 6, 1937.

America is a peaceful Nation and we are a peaceful people, but we cannot forget that the only guarantee of our own peace is the power to protect ourselves from those who would invade and destroy it. The army is the assurance of our internal security and the maintenance of law and order at home and our ready defense from outside aggressions and unwarranted invasions.

Our own National Guard is a part of the reserve army force of the Nation, and we are grateful for the feeling of safety which it affords all of our people. The Army in times of great disaster, such as the recent flood and in other periods of emergency, renders a distinct service which could not be performed so well by any other organization.

I call upon our entire citizenship to join the Nation in doing honor to the Army on Tuesday, by the displaying of flags and otherwise paying tribute to the gallant men who compose this mighty arm of our defense.

WE INVITE THE WORLD

April 6, 1937

North Carolina opens wide her doors to the visitor from far and near. She extends to each a cordial welcome and hearty greetings.⁴ She has much to offer and covets the opportunity of having her claims verified by personal inspection and close at hand observation.

Wonderful scenery, marvelous climate, delightful entertainment, thrilling experiences—all these combine to make a visit to Western North Carolina memorable!

Spring, summer, autumn, and winter each possess peculiar charm and the beauty and grandeur of the majestic mountains

³April 6, 1937 was the twentieth anniversary of America's entry into the World War and it was the tenth national celebration commemorating the event.

⁴This foreword was published in *Touring*, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1937, and is reproduced by special permission.

and the unrivaled scenic glory of the destined-to-be world famous Smoky Mountains National Park Highway should attract five million tourists to this State during the present year.

A hospitable people—intelligent, courteous, and gracious—bids you welcome.

SAFETY SABBATH

April 15, 1937

The Carolina Motor Club and coördinating clubs have designated Sunday, April 18, 1937, as *Safety Sabbath*, and all civic clubs and Church organizations throughout the State are urged to lend active assistance in observance of this day.

The purpose in sponsoring the annual observance of *Safety Sabbath* is to concentrate the attention of all motor vehicles on the highway. This is a mobilization for highway safety in which over 10,000 citizens have enlisted with a determined purpose to try to avoid accidents throughout the year 1937.

The accidents on the highways are appalling. A strong public sentiment in favor of safety can accomplish remarkable results in reducing the fatalities and injuries resulting from motor accidents, and I call upon the people of the State to enter heartily into the observance of *Safety Sabbath* and to observe diligently the practice of safety on the highways.

NATIONAL MUSIC WEEK

April 21, 1937

I am happy to commend to all the people of North Carolina the observance of *National Music Week*, which this year will open the first Sunday in May. This observance, with its appeal to all classes, is one of the most stimulating to the cultural life of the country. Anything we can do to increase our appreciation and enjoyment of music is of great value to the entire Commonwealth. I hope every group in the State will take advantage of the opportunity which will be theirs during this period.

APPOINTMENTS TO HIGHWAY COMMISSION

April 24, 1937

I have made the following appointments: For the Chairman of the Highway and Public Works Commission, for a term of six years, Frank L. Dunlap of Anson County.

For the ten districts to be set up by the Commission; first, D. Collin Barnes of Hertford County, six-year term; second, Ernest V. Webb, Lenoir County, four-year term; third, Robert Grady Johnson, Pender County, two-year term; fourth, T. Boddie Ward, Wilson County, two-year term; fifth, Samuel M. Bason, Caswell County, four-year term; sixth, D. B. McCrary, Randolph County, six-year term; seventh, Thomas R. Wolfe, Stanly County, two-year term; eighth, J. Gordon Hackett, Wilkes County, four-year term; ninth, T. Max Watson, Rutherford County, six-year term; tenth, E. L. McKee, Jackson County, two-year term.

The naming of a chairman and members of the Commission has been a most difficult task. So many good men were offered from every section that it was no easy matter to make a selection, and I regret the necessity of disappointing many worthy aspirants.

I bespeak for the new Commission patient consideration by the people of the State. The road problem is a great one. We have around 47,000 miles of county roads, and my chief concern is for the improvement of these secondary roads. Progress with this work will necessarily be slow. Most of the surplus in the road fund has already been contracted and new work will be limited to current revenues.

It will be impossible to do much permanent road building at any early date and it will be most helpful if the public will realize this and not make demands about roads until the Commission can organize and take an inventory of the road situation and ascertain just what can be done.

I wish to express to the retiring chairman and members of the Commission the appreciation of the people of the State. In this connection I think it is proper to say that I have tendered to Hon. Capus M. Waynick the appointment as director of the Division of Purchase and Contract with a salary similar to that previously obtaining for chairman of the Highway Commission. This position requires fine intelligence and high

integrity, and in my judgment Mr. Waynick possesses both. I am anxious that the State shall not lose the benefit of his valuable service and I hope he may find it possible to accept this appointment.

In connection with the highway appointments I think it is proper to say that in addition to the splendid endorsements for the reappointment of Chairman Waynick, there were many strong endorsements from prominent people throughout the State for Hon. George W. Coan, Jr., I am glad to say that Mr. Coan will continue as administrator of the Public Works Administration, where he has rendered outstanding service, and the State will have the benefit of his activities in this department in the future.

I may mention at this time that I am reappointing Senator James H. Clark of Bladen County as a member of the Advisory Budget Commission and the Board of Awards in the Division of Purchase and Contract; and A. S. Brower of Durham, former director, as a member of the Advisory Budget Commission and the Board of Awards, in the place of Hon. H. G. Connor, Jr., of Wilson, who tendered his resignation some time ago but who generously agreed to serve until his successor was appointed.

I have appointed Robert G. Deyton as assistant director of the Budget to succeed Frank L. Dunlap. Mr. Deyton has served in this department for the past ten years and has rendered splendid service.

NORTH CAROLINA—THE BEST AMERICAN STATE

May 1, 1937

Three hundred and fifty years ago,⁵ on August 18, 1587, the wail of a new-born infant on Roanoke Island, North Carolina, proclaimed a new era in world events. This epochal occasion, the birth of Virginia Dare, first child of English parents to see the light of day on the American continent, is one of the high-lights of the initial attempts of the English to establish settlements in the New World. Although the child, with all other members of the ill-fated colony, was lost forever from human annals, thus becoming a central figure in one of the

⁵This article appeared in *Plain Talk Magazine*, Aug. 1937, and is reproduced by special permission.

most stirring tragedies in history, the first chapter in the establishment of an English civilization in America was written on North Carolina soil.

The first permanent settlements in North Carolina were established by the English who crossed from Virginia to make their homes in the Albemarle Sound country. Later there came the Scotch Highlanders to the Cape Fear region, the Scotch-Irish, farther west; and to these were added the Germans from Pennsylvania who penetrated the Yadkin and Catawba valleys. These four races, therefore, provided the basic stock from which our present population has primarily evolved. The fact that North Carolina was settled by the more adventurous and hardy of the early American pioneers from other colonies, instead of directly from across the sea, has doubtless exercised a lasting influence on the people of the State.

One would naturally expect from this merger of such liberty-loving, self-reliant, and industrious races a demand from the colony of North Carolina that a clause guaranteeing religious liberty be added to the Constitution before ratification. When this was done, the colony formally entered the Union.

Space limitations preclude a further detailed discussion of early North Carolina and specific events leading to the building of our modern Commonwealth.

The era of development in North Carolina, which has advanced this Commonwealth to the forefront of states in the Union, is without parallel in American history. Scarcely more than fifty years ago, North Carolina walked in the bewildered company of her sister Southern states, the paralyzing hand of civil war still bearing heavily upon the social and economic life of the people.

With a population less resourceful than that formed from a pioneer stock of hard-working people whose forefathers had known and overcome adversities, North Carolina would have been more seriously handicapped in her efforts to leave the past behind and press on to a greater destiny. With the State possessing a less abundant store of natural wealth, North Carolina's position today as a leader in the South and in the Nation, would have been impossible.

Thus, by drawing upon the powerful and versatile ability of the people to progress and by tapping a veritable treasure house of natural resources, North Carolina has steadily moved forward.

Industrially, the progress of the State is graphically illustrated by the fact that North Carolina, during the fiscal year ending June 30, was the third largest contributor of internal revenue to the Federal Treasury, paying \$282,710,478 during the twelve-month period, and was exceeded in this respect only by the considerably more populous states, New York and Pennsylvania.

North Carolina leads the South in the number of wage earners, wages paid, and in the value added to raw materials by manufacture. In this State are located the country's largest hosiery mill and towel factory; the second largest aluminum production plant in the world; and one of the largest pulp paper mills and rayon mills in the United States.

North Carolina ranks first among the states in the value of manufactured tobacco, producing about 70 per cent of the total number of cigarettes. In the number of cotton mills, spindles in place, in the consumption of cotton, and in the manufacture of cotton goods and the volume of hosiery produced, North Carolina is the leading state in the Union. The State produces more wooden bedroom and dining room furniture than any other Southern state, and ranks sixth in the production of all furniture.

The center of a great power province, the tremendous expansion of manufacturing and the maintenance of industry at its present magnitude have depended largely upon the production of cheap power. Only three states, California, New York and Washington, exceed North Carolina in hydro-electric capacity and facilities are still available for the development of another million horsepower of electrical energy. Rural electrification lines are carrying this great servant of mankind to thousands of farms in the State, lightening the burdens of man and beast and making life infinitely happier for North Carolina's great farm population.

Providence has been particularly gracious to North Carolina in equipping the State with a wealth of natural resources which form a sound basis of income for her citizens and the raw material for manufacturing enterprises. Besides her hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile soil, her forests, minerals, fisheries, scenery, climate, and wild life are expansive in variety and abundant in quantity. They await the hand of the developer, whether he be native or adopted son.

For years North Carolina, in the mind of the mineralogist, has been best known as "Nature's Sample Case," from the fact that more species and sub-species of minerals have been identified from this State than any other, the number being around three hundred.

Although the State is still the ideal laboratory for the geologist, it is attracting steadily mounting interest from the developer. Reports of competent geologists and engineers reveal that North Carolina has the largest deposits of feldspar, sheet mica, residual kaolin clay, kyanite, corundum, monazite, tin, mica schist, pyrophyllite, spinel, garnet, and granite in the country. In addition, there are also large deposits of limestone, marble, marl; coal, both bituminous and anthracite; magnetite iron ore, sand and gravel, brick and tile clays, barite, talc, soapstone, and copper with commercial possibilities. Only a relatively few of these minerals are now produced commercially, thus indicating almost an unlimited field for the developer.

The forward position already reached in the development of industry in North Carolina is a forecast of what the future holds. Although still classed, with respect to the occupation of her people, as a predominantly rural State, the aptitude of the inhabitants for industrial pursuits and the fact that manufacturing conditions are favorable have been conclusively demonstrated.

Taking past progress in industrial activity as an indication of the future, we may expect North Carolina's forward movement to continue. Recent studies point out numerous lines along which further developments may be expected in the future. Examples may be found in the chemical industries, food processing, garment making, and forest products industries.

Like the food products of our sister state, South Carolina, vegetables, fruits, and milk produced in North Carolina contain high iodine content, which fact promises a wide national market. From the almost exclusive early production of coarser yarns, our textile industry has broadened out to the production of various types of cloths, and now leads the field in the output of many of these goods. It is natural that there should be increased emphasis on the manufacture of garments.

North Carolina is outstanding in the variety and wealth of her forest resources, having an estimated stand of more than 13 billion board feet of timber about evenly divided between

hard and soft woods. There are found here 153 different species classed as forest trees, many of which are cut in merchantable quantities. The State is sharing with the rest of the South a period of rapid expansion of the pulp and paper industry.

A sound and far-reaching forestry policy is being pursued actively by the State for the purpose of guaranteeing a continuous crop of timber and forest products from our more than 20 million acres of forest lands. Because of this fact, pulp and a variety of wood-using industries may be assured of a permanent supply of raw materials.

North Carolina, from an agricultural standpoint, occupies a most enviable position because of her varied soil types and climatic conditions. In 1935, the State ranked fifth in value of farm products, while in gross and cash farm income, she was third. Virtually every crop that can be produced between the sub-tropical region and the frigid zone can be produced in North Carolina.

For those who desire a plot of land upon which to lead a life of semi-retirement and to indulge a hobby demanding limited activity, the State presents exceptionally fine opportunities for the production of garden products, fruit, livestock, and poultry. To such individuals and to others interested in helping us to develop our agricultural and natural resources, we bid a cordial welcome.

Although thousands of our families realize a livelihood from the commercial fisheries of the State, this resource still presents almost a virgin field, particularly with reference to the shell fisheries. Qualified authorities estimate that some 1,000,000 acres of our coastal waters have bottoms capable of producing oysters, but virtually the entire present supply comes from about 12,000 acres.

To the tourist, North Carolina comprises an empire within her own boundaries. We claim not only a variety of scenic attractions unsurpassed for variety on the American continent, or for that matter anywhere, but our State can compete on equal terms with any in the quality of her scenic attractions. From the Seacoast on the east, through the rolling Piedmont country, to the loftiest peaks in Eastern America on our western boundary, in a trip of a single day by motor, one is impressed by an ever-changing terrain, new types of plant life, varied conditions not often encountered within the same

commonwealth. In such a drive—a total distance of more than 600 miles—are found resorts for every season, scenery to satisfy the search of the most exacting, and accommodations to fit the pocketbooks of those in every walk of life.

In the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, lying in North Carolina and Tennessee, is an area which will undoubtedly become one of the greatest playgrounds in America. This area was selected as being the culmination in beauty and ruggedness among the Southern Appalachians, and the Blue Ridge Parkway being constructed to connect the Great Smokies with the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia, will be one of the world's most scenic drives. This great highway will be the main approach to the Great Smokies which already, before formal opening, has passed the great National Parks of Western United States in the number of visitors.

To supplement the appeal of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the State is now engaged in establishing its own system of State parks. Six units scattered widely throughout the Commonwealth each have attractions typical of their locations and all will contain facilities for varied forms of outdoor recreation.

Along the picturesque "banks" off the mainland of the State, lies a land of strange and compelling beauty, a section that deserves to be and, if present plans are followed out, will become a Coastal National Park. It is on Roanoke Island, adjoining the "banks" where the birth of English civilization some 350 years ago will be celebrated this summer.

In the invigorating and congenial climate of the pinelands of the Sandhills section, around Pinehurst and Southern Pines, and also in the thermal belt in the vicinity of Tryon, nationally known winter resorts, providing all types of sports for the season, have been established. Both areas have a regular clientele which increases with each succeeding year.

Here in North Carolina, in eastern lowlands, piedmont rolling fields, and mountain wilderness, live what is perhaps America's most abundant stock of fish and game bred in the wild. Sportsmen from all sections of the country have proclaimed North Carolina a paradise for big game, upland game, and migratory waterfowl hunting, and for inland, surf, and deep sea fishing.

North Carolina, however, would not rest her claim for greatness solely upon her varied and abundant resources. The spirit

and fiber of her people are the qualities that have driven her forward to her "place in the sun" and are furnishing the inspiration and initiative that will claim a still more important place among her sister states.

We are proud of our educational progress and of the fact that North Carolina was the first commonwealth to undertake the entire support of a uniform public school term from State funds. As a result, she claims the distinction of keeping open the doors of every public school during the recent severe economic depression. North Carolina maintains the largest school transportation enterprise at public expense in the Nation.

The State is now working toward the point of furnishing free textbooks to the elementary grades to replace a rental system established a few years ago. The General Assembly within the last few weeks authorized this progressive step.

Six institutions of higher learning for whites and an equal number for Negroes are operated by the State. There are 32 denominational and privately endowed colleges and universities for white students and seven for Negroes in North Carolina.

Closely related to the social, industrial, and agricultural progress of North Carolina has been the construction of what has been called the "First Highway System of America." From coast to mountain top and from northern to southern border, North Carolina is criss-crossed by a splendid system of highways. Good roads have become synonymous with the name "North Carolina." The State further pioneered the way in highway policies by becoming the first to take over the maintenance of all county roads within her borders. This has resulted in generally more dependable secondary roads and material economies in public funds.

Reorganizations and improvements in school and highways are typical of other forward steps taken by the State government which, operating under a budget system, receives the maximum service from every dollar invested in public services.

From whatever standpoint one wishes to judge North Carolina—as a land rich in historical heritage, as a commonwealth presenting numerous industrial and agricultural opportunities, as a region containing an abundance of unexploited natural resources, as a state that has advanced far along the road of social, political, and economic progress, and as an area possessing

wide recreational possibilities amid matchless natural settings—it will be found a great state, a commonwealth in which it is “Good to Live.”

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES

May 2, 1937

I have appointed Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, and Dr. David Jones, president of Bennett College, Greensboro, as delegates to represent North Carolina at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Mound Bayou Foundation, Incorporated, which is celebrating the anniversary of the founding of this Negro colony at Mound Bayou, Mississippi, July 12, 1937. This celebration marks the 50th anniversary of the day Isaiah T. Montgomery, former slave of Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, first set foot on the land he selected for the first attempt of Negro self-government in America.

APPOINTMENT OF J. BENTON STACY

May 19, 1937

Upon the recommendation of Lieutenant Governor W. P. Horton I have appointed Senator J. Benton Stacy of Rockingham County to fill the vacancy on the Advisory Budget Commission occasioned by the appointment of Senator Ernest V. Webb of Lenoir County on the State Highway and Public Works Commission.

Senator Webb was a member of the Advisory Budget Commission by virtue of being chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate, and by virtue of his acceptance to the position on the State Highway and Public Works Commission vacated this position, and the Lieutenant Governor recommended his successor as provided by law.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

May 24, 1937

Governor Hoey announced the appointment of Mrs. J. Wilbur Bunn of Raleigh as a delegate to the conference of the

American Library Association, which meets in New York City June 21st to 26th. The appointment of other delegates was announced last week.

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES FOR NEGROES

May 24, 1937

The commission to study the public schools and colleges for colored people in North Carolina was authorized under House Resolution⁶ No. 297, General Assembly of 1937. The Governor was directed to appoint a commission of five members of the 1937 General Assembly to make a thorough study of the State's program for colored schools, including elementary, secondary, vocational and higher education; and make recommendations to the Governor and the next General Assembly; and the following were appointed:

Senator J. W. Noell	Roxboro
Senator J. H. McDaniel	Mt. Pleasant
Representative Hugh G. Horton	Williamston
Representative F. H. Brooks	Smithfield
Representative George Uzzell	Salisbury

COMMISSION FOR MEDICAL SCHOOL

May 28, 1937

Senate Resolution⁷ 195, General Assembly of 1937, provides for the appointment of a commission to study, consider and report upon a plan for the establishment in the State of a Medical School affording a course of study required to entitle persons to apply for license to practice medicine, together with a draft of any proposed legislation in connection therewith, to be submitted to the General Assembly of 1939. Under this resolution, I have appointed the following commission of seven:

Dr. William Coppridge	Durham
Dr. William De B. McNider	Chapel Hill
Dr. C. C. Carpenter	Wake Forest
Dr. T. W. M. Long	Roanoke Rapids

⁶See resolution No. 28 in *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1937*, p. 936.

⁷See resolution No. 22 in *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1937*, p. 929.

Dr. Ben J. Lawrence	_____	Raleigh
Hon. Joe W. Garrett	_____	Madison
Hon. L. R. Varser	_____	Lumberton

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN INTERESTED IN GOVERNMENT

June 10, 1937

There is nothing more healthful to the State and to the Democratic party than the increasing interest in government which is being manifested by the Democratic women of North Carolina. It has been said that women act on intuition, but I have found that the women of today are often better informed as to the problems of government and the issues of a campaign than the men.

As long as the Democratic party can instil in its women a vital interest in such matters, North Carolina will have an ever-improving government.⁸

AMERICAN WAR MOTHERS CONGRATULATED

June 30, 1937

I am delighted to send greetings, both personal and official, to the American War Mothers.⁹ Theirs is an organization of which the State and Nation properly are proud. I take this opportunity to congratulate both the Mothers and the *Concord Tribune* on the special historic edition on which they are coöperating.

A WORD OF GREETING TO CITIZENS OF ROBESON

July 7, 1937

I wish to extend cordial greetings to the citizens of Robeson County and those of surrounding counties who participate in the Robeson County Fair.¹⁰ I am quite familiar with county fairs and realize the fine service which they render. My observation is that they furnish an opportunity for splendid social

⁸This statement was sent to Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, New Bern, North Carolina, and was published in *The Democratic Digest*, the monthly organ of the Woman's Division of the Democratic National Committee, Washington, D. C.

⁹This statement was sent to Mr. William Sherrill of *Concord Tribune*, Concord, N. C.

¹⁰This statement was issued for publication in the premium list of the Robeson Fair Association, operator of the Robeson County Fair.

contacts and for the establishment of most cordial and happy relationships between the people of the whole county and surrounding territory.

I sincerely hope that your next county fair will not only be largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed by the people generally, but that they will receive large benefits from viewing the splendid exhibits and the fine display of educational progress and cultural advancement of the people of the great county of Robeson.

ALLOCATION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS

July 31, 1937

Governor Hoey announced, in connection with the release of the statement of the financial status of the Highway and Public Works fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, that he had allocated an additional sum of \$2,000,000 from the State's surplus to be used for the purpose of maintenance of the county or secondary roads and to aid in placing them in condition in advance of the winter season.

Governor Hoey stated that his purpose in making this allocation at this time was to enable the Highway Commission to utilize this money to the best advantage during the fall season and before the roads got bad. Special attention will be given to the school bus routes and to the farm-to-market roads for the farmers. The regular maintenance fund for the county or secondary roads, included in the appropriation bill for the ensuing year, is \$5,800,000, so with the addition of this \$2,000,000 there will be a total of \$7,800,000 to be used on the secondary roads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938.

It should be remembered, however, that this is a small sum when it is remembered that we have 58,000 miles of roads and less than 8,000 miles of these roads are hard surfaced. The chief purpose of the allocation of this fund by the governor at this time was for the purpose of trying to carry out his announced policy of doing everything possible to provide for those who live off the hard-surfaced highways and to enable them to travel and reach these highways all the year around.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT TO ROANOKE ISLAND

August 7, 1937

Governor Hoey stated that arrangements were going forward for the reception of President Roosevelt and his party upon their visit to Roanoke Island on August 18th. Adjutant General J. Van B. Metts and Assistant Adjutant General Gordon Smith visited Roanoke Island this week in company with Colonel E. W. Starling, with a view to routing the President's visit and making the necessary arrangements for the handling of traffic and otherwise completing plans for this great occasion. The full details with reference to the route of travel which the President will make will be given after the matter has been fully determined by Washington.

The North Carolina Highway Patrol will coöperate with General Metts in furnishing an escort for the President and assisting in controlling traffic on the highways leading to Roanoke Island.

Colonel Graham K. Hobbs, who was chief marshal at the inauguration of Governor Hoey, will serve as a special aide to President Roosevelt, under the direction of General Metts.

Governor Hoey received this week a letter from Secretary of State Hull, through whom an invitation had been extended the Government of Great Britain to be represented at Roanoke Island on the occasion of the President's visit. The British Embassy in Washington will indicate later as to whether or not the British Government will be officially represented at the Roanoke Island celebration.

DEATH OF ANGUS DHU MACLEAN

September 1, 1937

The sudden passing of Hon. Angus Dhu MacLean is a personal bereavement to me and a distinct loss to the whole State. He was a lawyer of outstanding ability and achievement, and a man of high character and unquestioned integrity. His service to the Nation has won distinction for him and reflected credit upon the State, and his legislative career in North Carolina made a lasting contribution to the educational

progress and material advancement of the State. The whole people of North Carolina share the sorrow of Mrs. MacLean and family.

LOYALTY DAYS OBSERVED

September 7, 1937

I am glad to give my hearty approval of the observance of Loyalty Days¹¹ on October 2nd and 3rd, and to urge the people of this State to join in this national movement looking to the concentration of the religious and moral forces of our Nation in a great spiritual undertaking.

Certainly the need for a greater consecration to the ideals of justice and righteousness is recognized on every hand, and the opportunity should be embraced for a fresh dedication to the service of the God of all the earth, to the end that the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man might become a rich reality in our faith and thinking.

I sincerely trust that the various civic organizations, as well as the churches and religious organizations generally, will coöperate fully in making these two days count in the spiritual life of the Nation.

I am happy to know that the North Carolina Council of Churches is giving its enthusiastic assistance in providing proper observance of these Loyalty Days.

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK

September 7, 1937

*A Word of Greeting to the Teachers
and Students of North Carolina:*

I join heartily in commending the proper observance of American Education Week in North Carolina by the public schools and the civic forces of the State during the week from November 7th to 14th, 1937.

The whole State is interested in education, in childhood and youth, and in the proper training and instruction of all

¹¹This statement was sent to Mary E. Hughes, director of the Woman's Division of the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery, New York City.

the children of the State. The State will expend this year over twenty-four million dollars in the conduct of her public school system. Many cities and towns will supplement this fund. The basic thought and purpose of the whole educational system is the development of a better order of society, the improvement of living conditions among all the people, the equipment of the students for the serious duties of life and the implanting of ideals which shall result in a higher standard of intelligence and efficiency, and the establishment of character and integrity upon which to build great human lives.

I am intensely interested in the character of students graduated from our public schools. It is of the utmost importance that they shall be impressed with the worthwhile things during the period covered by their school days. Patriotism—love of their own communities and interest in common welfare, devotion to the State and the will and purpose to sustain its fine traditions, loyalty to the Nation and the conception of equality before the law and genuine service for all the people—these underlying principles of life ought to be a part of every day teaching in all the schools of the State.

Fundamentally education is becoming more practical. This is necessary and desirable. Vocational training is entering more largely into the school system and greater emphasis is being placed upon preparation for specific work. This will result in more trained and skilled workers and higher class service—better farming, better home-keepers and homemakers—more efficient workers in all the trades and callings, and more scientific accomplishments in all lines of human endeavor.

May our schools never cease to educate the youth in character building—in dependability, in sobriety, in integrity—with a keen sense of honor and a full appreciation of the rights of others—and a will to observe the law and maintain the peace and good order of society.

With the providing of free school books in the elementary grades and the rental system in the high schools there should develop greater efficiency.

I warmly congratulate both teacher and student upon the dawning of a finer day for education in the State.

DEATH OF ROBERT L. LATHAM

September 27, 1937

The death of Robert L. Latham removes one of the ablest editors from the service of the state press. His brilliant career as a journalist is brought to an untimely end. The *Asheville Citizen* and all Western North Carolina have sustained a distinct loss. His inherent honesty, clear vision, broad knowledge, and facility of expression combined to make him an outstanding editor and a conspicuous figure in the professional, civic, and religious life of the Commonwealth. I feel a personal loss in his passing and his host of friends will join me in expressing the deepest sympathy for the bereaved family and the management of the *Asheville Citizen*.

DEATH OF JOE P. RAWLEY

September 28, 1937

In the death of Joe P. Rawley¹² North Carolina has lost one of its most valuable citizens. As a progressive, fair publisher, he served his city well and as a member of the Department of Conservation and Development he extended his wholesome influence throughout the State. His associates in Raleigh as well as High Point have lost not only a strong and able co-worker, but also a true friend.

GREETINGS TO THE FARMERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

September 29, 1937

The farmers¹³ of North Carolina have made distinct progress along many lines during recent years, and they have realized the advantages occurring from coöperative efforts in many lines of activity.

The farmer has become a world citizen in that he must enter into competition with world markets in selling many of the products of his farm. This has emphasized the necessity for

¹²He was appointed a member of the Department of Conservation and Development May 5, 1937. He was president and general manager of the *High Point Interprise* and the *Burlington Times*; president of the Atlantic Building and Loan Association, vice-president of the Premier Silk Mills in High Point, and interested in other businesses.

¹³This greeting was published in the *Yearbook and Almanac*, issued by *Carolina Co-operator*, Raleigh, N. C. It is reproduced by special permission.

coöperation among farmers in the several communities and in larger areas in successfully marketing the leading crops.

I have watched with interest and appreciation the many successful coöperative associations which afford the farmer the facilities for marketing his products at the most opportune time and in the most profitable way. I fully commend their efforts in behalf of the improvement of the great agricultural classes of our State.

My interest in the farmer and his success leads me to urge a greater diversification of crops, an increase in the number of cattle and other livestock raised on the farm, a well ordered plan for rotation of crops and the general enrichment of the soil. A most inviting field for intelligent effort is opened before the farmers of this State and I am happy to believe that they will gladly avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from coöperative community effort and enterprise.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

October [1], 1937

The President of the United States has proclaimed the period from October 3rd to 9th inclusive as Fire Prevention Week, and it is my earnest desire that throughout the State of North Carolina, in schools, at public meetings, and by various clubs and organizations there be a general observation of this week.

This is a period in which we all, individually and through various organizations, look for and correct existing fire hazards, promote methods of public and private protection, extend instruction in fire protection to adults as well as to school children, and arouse the people generally as to the need for habits of greater care.

Fire not only destroys millions of dollars of property each year, but, of much greater importance, takes the lives of thousands of people. By bringing the appalling fire facts and the best methods of fire prevention to the attention of all the people of the State our Insurance Department and our State Fire Marshal can continue their successful efforts of the past in reducing the loss in this State. They deserve and should have the coöperation of all of us.

STUDENT CLUBS OF NORTH CAROLINA

October 7, 1937

I am so pleased to know that the Student Clubs of the North Carolina Home Economics Association are engaged this year in making a study of the economic and social life of the State.

North Carolina is rich in historic interest and the social and economic background of the State furnishes a most interesting field for study.

For long years ours was almost wholly an agricultural state, but the last half century has witnessed remarkable industrial development and now industry and agriculture are fairly well balanced. This transition period affords an opportunity for study and comparison, and should prove profitable as well as interesting. The more we investigate the culture, progress, resources, and possibilities of North Carolina the more we are impressed with the heritage of this generation and the obligation resting upon us to measure up to the privileges of the hour.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE—A BEACON LIGHT

October 8, 1937

Davidson College is unique in the contribution which she has made to the educational life of North Carolina. For a whole century Davidson has been a beacon light of hope in the field of educational achievement and endeavor and has maintained a high standard in character and ideals, enriching the whole Nation with her sons of vision and leadership.

HUMAN RECLAMATION

October 8, 1937

I am definitely committed to the work of human reclamation.¹⁴ Because of some sensational crime, the public mind occasionally gives way to emotion and resolves to cease all attempts to reconstruct the lives of persons in prison. While in thorough sympathy with recurrent demands for rigid law enforcement, I cannot join in this hue and cry that places entire blame upon rehabilitating agencies. I challenge the wisdom of these forces of reaction. It will be my policy to lend the full weight of my office to the further expansion of parole, probation, and penal reform. It is not enough to be concerned with arrest, conviction, and imprisonment. To ignore the economic and social consequences of punishment is to invite dire consequences and to increase rather than diminish this scourge of crime.

UNIVERSAL BIBLE SUNDAY

October 9, 1937

I wish to direct attention to Sunday, December 12th, 1937, which will be observed as Universal Bible Sunday by churches and religious groups throughout America, and to express the hope that the people of North Carolina will make due observance of this day.

The Bible is the book of all books and exerts a far-reaching influence upon the lives of all our people. Anything that encourages a more general reading of the Bible and a study of its fundamental principles of living is distinctly helpful to the individual and the whole citizenship.

The Bible exercises a great stabilizing and restraining influence upon our civilization and offers the best solution for the problems of modern life.

¹⁴The convention of the American Parole Association was held in Philadelphia. On the eve of the convention Governor Earle of Pennsylvania made some public statements attacking paroles and related efforts of rehabilitation. He stated that parole agencies were responsible for the breakdown of law enforcement, and suggested the abolition of the parole system. Governor Hoey made the above statement as an answer to Governor Earle. The statement was read by Mr. Edwin Gill, parole commissioner of North Carolina, who acted as Governor Hoey's representative. This statement was enthusiastically received at the convention and printed in many correctional publications throughout the Nation. This information was supplied by Mr. Edwin Gill.

A MESSAGE TO ALL NORTH CAROLINIANS

October 12, 1937

Never before has the North Carolina State Fair been as important to the development of our State as it is today. The new Fair can, and I believe will, play a most important part in our effort not only to advertise North Carolina to the world, but also to make it a better and happier place in which to live and work and play.

To accomplish our purposes we must have better crops and better prices for them; more industrial employment and greater returns for industrial employees and employers alike; and a greater development and use of our incomparable recreational facilities. No agency can play a more important part in this general development, and in the program of "selling" North Carolina to both itself and to the world, than our State Fair.

I wish for the 1937 State Fair every possible success, and as governor of our State, I call upon all North Carolinians to coöperate in the effort to make it the most successful fair in our history.

AMERICAN ART WEEK

October 19, 1937

The week from November 1st to 7th, 1937, has been designated as American Art Week, and North Carolina is asked to participate in the observance of this week. The object of the movement to observe Art Week is to arouse widespread interest in contemporary visual art, by showing the people in each locality, every year, throughout the first week in November, what their own artists and art students are doing.

It is thought that by this observance improvement can be made by our common effort in uniting the artists, craftsmen, and business and professional men and women of the State, as well as those engaged in all other avocations, for a fuller appreciation of their own art.

Mrs. Louis V. Sutton of Raleigh is the director of this drive for a better presentation of art throughout the State,

and is assisted by Miss Irene Price, also of Raleigh, and the people of the State in the several counties are invited to coöperate in their respective communities in bringing about a greater understanding and appreciation of the work of the artists in their own localities.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

October 25, 1937

I am happy to join with the sisterhood of states in the presentation¹⁵ of the flag of the Old North State to the Department of Interior on this the fifty-first anniversary of the Statue of Liberty and in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States. North Carolina salutes the Statue of Liberty and emphasizes afresh her reverence for the Constitution and belief in its fundamental guarantees for the protection of both person and property and the rights of all the people.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

October 29, 1937

Unemployment is one of our major national problems. In order to deal intelligently with this question of such vast importance it is essential that there should be full knowledge of the extent of unemployment, its geographical concentration, its classification by age groups, the qualifications of those unemployed and the trades most affected.

The government has decided to take a comprehensive census through the post office of each city and town and the voluntary assistance of the public is solicited in order that this census may be taken without the excessive expense that would be required if paid workers were employed by the government.

President Roosevelt wishes to secure the hearty coöperation of the people in this enterprise and I am calling upon all the officials of the State, counties and municipalities in North Carolina to render active assistance to the post office depart-

¹⁵This message was sent to James D. Kerney, New York City, to be used in the presentation of the flags of the forty-eight states to the Department of Interior, National Park Service.

ment in conducting this census. The plan is to distribute blanks to all of the 31,000,000 American homes on November 16th and 17th. The unemployed and partly unemployed will be asked to fill out these blanks and return to their local postmasters by midnight on November 20th, after which the post office representatives will conduct further checks in order to eliminate duplication. This will result in getting a quick census.

Local officials can help tremendously by assisting the people in filling out these blanks and encouraging everybody to take an active interest in carrying out the plan. Let's give the Federal Government our full and hearty coöperation. We are all interested in helping to solve the unemployment problem, and preliminary to its solution it is necessary to have accurate information as to its extent and nature.

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

November 1, 1937¹⁶

The members of the State Board of Conservation and Development constitute the Governor's Hospitality Committee, and they have been serving in that capacity since the State Advertising program was gotten under way.

I have appointed one person from each county to head the County Hospitality Committee, the thought being that the person named would confer with other citizens and a committee of five, ten, or fifteen would be named as a County Hospitality Committee from each county.

The purpose of this committee is to have official representatives in each county who will manifest an interest in extending courtesies to visitors to the State and who will contact public officials, hotel operators, operators of eating places, filling stations, and other public service concerns with a view of creating and developing a hospitable spirit among all of our people. The parties named below have been designated to represent their counties and to take the initiative in appointing this committee and the person named will be the chairman of the committee for each county. As soon as the committees are appointed the chairman will send the names of the entire

¹⁶This date is based on information furnished by Mr. Paul Kelly, assistant director of the Department of Conservation and Development.

committee to the Governor's Hospitality Committee, Board of Conservation and Development, Raleigh.

The List follows:

Alamance	Cooper A. Hall	Burlington
Alexander	Carl Matheson	Taylorville
Alleghany	W. Vance Blevins	Sparta
Anson	U. B. Blalock	Wadesboro
Ashe	Thomas C. Bowie, Jr.	West Jefferson
Avery	C. C. Burleson	Minneapolis
Beaufort	Elizabeth Warren	Washington
Bertie	Lacy M. Early	Windsor
Bladen	Hector H. Clark	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	Joe W. Ruark	Southport
Buncombe	Robert F. Phillips	Asheville
Burke	Harry L. Wilson	Morganton
Cabarrus	W. A. Brown	Concord
Caldwell	Ed. F. Allen	Lenoir
Camden	D. H. Medlin	South Mills
Carteret	Paul Webb	Morehead City
Caswell	E. F. Upchurch, Jr.	Yanceyville
Catawba	Joe L. Murphy	Hickory
Chatham	F. J. Boling	Siler City
Cherokee	D. H. Tillett	Andrews
Chowan	E. W. Spires	Edenton
Clay	T. C. Gray	Hayesville
Cleveland	Paul Webb	Shelby
Columbus	K. Clyde Council	Wanamish
Craven	Harry M. Jacobs	New Bern
Cumberland	Chas. G. Rose, Jr.	Fayetteville
Currituck	Chester Morris	Currituck
Dare	D. B. Fearing	Manteo
Davidson	L. A. Martin	Lexington
Davie	Jacob Stewart	Mocksville
Duplin	Henry L. Stevens	Warsaw
Durham	C. T. Council	Durham
Edgecombe	W. G. Clark, Jr.	Tarboro
Forsyth	Geo. Lee Irvin, Jr.	Winston-Salem
Franklin	E. H. Malone	Louisburg
Gaston	C. C. Armstrong	Gastonia
Gates	A. P. Godwin	Gatesville
Graham	R. B. Slaughter	Robbinsville
Granville	Ben K. Lassiter	Oxford
Greene	Mrs. Mary Colvin Murphy	Snow Hill
Guilford	E. M. Oettinger	Greensboro
Halifax	Carroll Wilson	Roanoke Rapids
Harnett	Herbert Taylor	Dunn
Haywood	Chas. E. Ray, Jr.	Waynesville
Henderson	James E. Shipman	Hendersonville
Hertford	J. N. Vann	Ahoskie

Hoke	Laurie McEachern	Laurel Hill
Hyde	W. W. Watson	Swan Quarter
Iredell	Hugh G. Mitchell	Statesville
Jackson	T. N. Massie	Sylva
Johnston	Carl Worley	Selma
Jones	J. D. Warren	Trenton
Lee	Warren Williams	Sanford
Lenoir	H. Galt Braxton	Kinston
Lincoln	M. T. Leatherman	Lincolnton
Macon	George B. Patton	Franklin
Madison	Dr. W. A. Sams	Marshall
Martin	Hugh G. Horton	Williamston
McDowell	Zeno Martin	Marion
Mecklenburg	Clarence O. Kuester	Charlotte
Mitchell	Edward Foster	Spruce Pine
Montgomery	C. C. Howell	Troy
Moore	James Boyd	Southern Pines
Nash	Dallis Alford	Rocky Mount
New Hanover	J. A. Allgood	Wilmington
Northampton	Mrs. Sallie Parker	Jackson
Onslow	R. N. Sommersill	Jacksonville
Orange	John Foushee	Chapel Hill
Pamlico	T. G. Leary	Bayboro
Pasquotank	Jerome B. Flora	Elizabeth City
Pender	Hugh M. Corbett	Burgaw
Perquimans	R. W. Riddick	Hertford
Person	J. W. Noell	Roxboro
Pitt	John Hill Paylor	Farmville
Polk	F. P. Bacon	Tryon
Randolph	C. C. Cranford	Asheboro
Richmond	Isaac S. London	Rockingham
Robeson	Henry A. McKinnon	Lumberton
Rockingham	E. S. Powell	Reidsville
Rowan	Walter H. Woodson	Salisbury
Rutherford	Wade D. Matheney	Forest City
Sampson	Isaiah Vann	Clinton
Scotland	Hinton James	Laurinburg
Stanly	J. A. Groves	Albemarle
Stokes	S. P. Christian	Danbury
Surry	R. C. Lewellyn	Dobson
Swain	W. E. Elmore	Bryson City
Transylvania	Pat Kimsey	Brevard
Tyrrell	Earl Cahoon	Columbia
Union	A. M. Secrest	Monroe
Vance	Henry A. Dennis	Henderson
Wake	J. R. Weatherspoon	Raleigh
Warren	Mrs. Katherine P. Arrington	Warrenton
Washington	W. L. Whitley	Plymouth
Watauga	W. R. Lovill	Boone
Wayne	Thomas O'Berry	Goldsboro

Wilkes	Claude T. Doughton	Wilkesboro
Wilson	A. Roy Moore	Wilson
Yadkin	Grover C. Williams	Boonville
Yancey	William B. Wray	Burnsville

THE RED CROSS CAMPAIGN

November 5, 1937

I wish to call the attention of the people of North Carolina to the Red Cross Roll Call and emphasize the importance of giving this splendid organization full and enthusiastic support. The service rendered through all the periods of stress and adversity in every part of our country by the Red Cross entitles it to the united support of all the people.

The wonderful achievement of this great agency in relieving suffering and distress occasioned by the destructive floods in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers early in this year evidences the need for continuous and increasing support for the Red Cross. It knows no section, is limited to no race or nationality, but ministers to all in the hour of need and is first on the scene of disaster and last to leave.

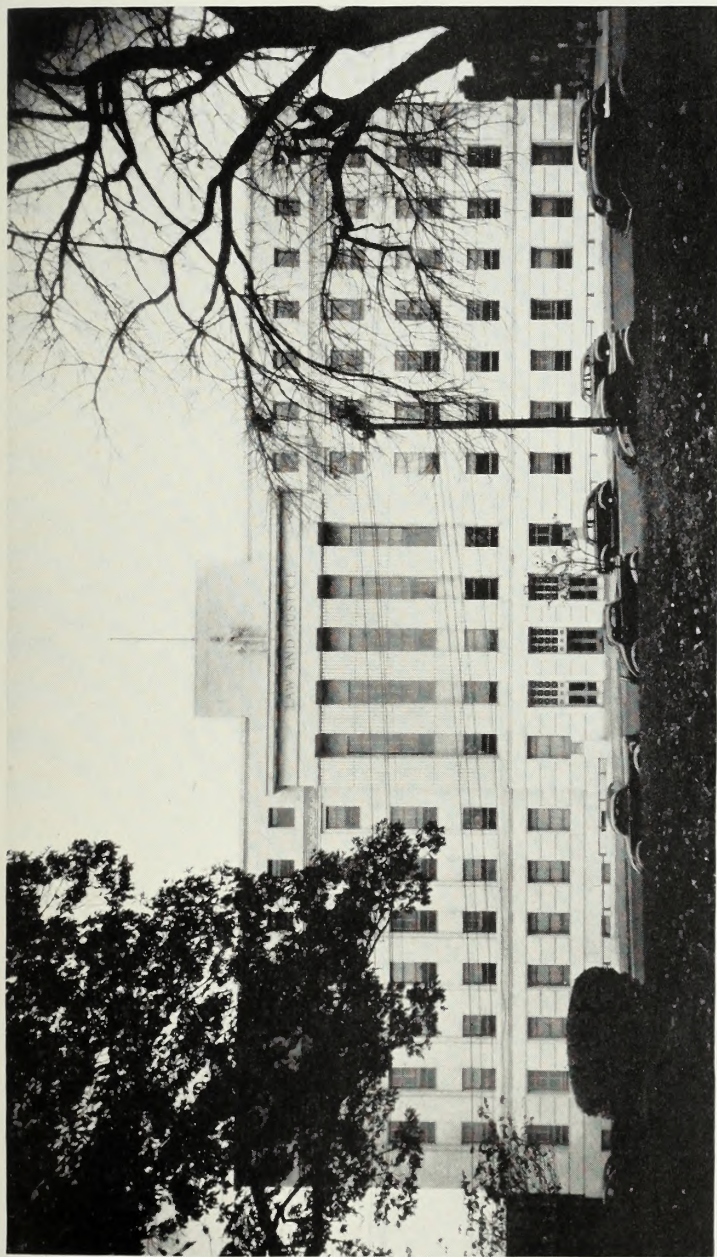
I hope to see a greatly increased membership in North Carolina this year and I trust that those in charge will have the hearty coöperation of all civic-minded citizens in their great endeavor.

ARMISTICE DAY

November 7, 1937

Thursday, November 11, 1937, will be the nineteenth anniversary of the signing of the Armistice between the warring nations of the earth. It was the gladdest day in human history in our modern world. The people of North Carolina, in keeping with the whole Nation, should fittingly observe this day.

We do not glorify war, but we do honor our heroic dead. We do not capitalize on the martial spirit of battle, but we pay deserved homage to selfless sacrifice. This day should furnish the occasion for a fresh dedication to the cause of patriotism and peace—an opportunity to do reverence to the memory of the gallant soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice in that



THE JUSTICE BUILDING DEDICATED SEPTEMBER 4, 1940.
See page 335 for Governor Hocy's address and page 810 for Chief Justice Stacy's address.

titanic struggle, and to honor appropriately their surviving comrades who still live to serve in the ways of peace.

I commend the American Legion for the activity manifest in the observance of this day. Various celebrations will be held throughout the State and the Legion posts will serve banquets in many places. The plan is to have these dinners from North Carolina products, giving stimulus to the thought of the sufficiency of the products of this State to feed the people and to live at home. Thus the Legion serves the ends of peace and agriculture as it daringly aids in the preservation of the genuine American spirit.

NORTH CAROLINA PAROLE SYSTEM

November 18, 1937

The question of parole is receiving considerable discussion and analysis on the part of the public. I am glad that this is true. It is an important question and I covet the fullest investigation on the part of the public into the manner that the parole system is conducted in North Carolina. It is not on a sentimental basis, and the paroles are not granted because of political influence or the appeals of influential friends. The cases are heard and determined on their merits. Paroles are granted to prisoners who are without friends and for whom no appeals have been made, based entirely on their record and conduct in prison after taking into consideration their previous conduct on the outside.

Honorable Edwin Gill, the parole commissioner, is thoroughly conscientious, painstaking, and considerate, and his associates are likewise dedicated to the task of reviewing the prisoners in the custody of the State, investigating their cases and making such recommendations as the facts in each case warrant. This department of the government is entitled to the full confidence of the State.

From a recent address of J. Edgar Hoover before the law enforcement officials at Winston-Salem the public gained the impression that Mr. Hoover was against the parole system. He now, in a public statement, disclaims that interpretation of his speech and in an address at Pittsburgh stated that he favored the principle of parole but merely condemned the mal-

administration of the parole system. We can all join in this view.

In connection with the parole system in the State, I think it is proper for the public to know just how it operates. Some people may have an idea that too many people are paroled. In this connection it should be remembered that there are around nine thousand prisoners in the custody of the State, but this does not, by any means, include the total number who pass through the prison. For illustration, a large number of these prisoners have short terms and there are around 1,500 expiration terms each month, so that approximately 1,500 people leave the prison each month by reason of expirations of sentences and by parole. Less than one out of twenty are paroled. The others have served their terms. Of course new prisoners are coming in daily.

When a parole is granted it is usually stated who recommended the parole. Frequently there are recommendations from officers. The reason that this is true is that law enforcement officers are consulted before paroles are granted, so that if there is any reason known why clemency should not be exercised that information may be had.

The chief purpose of the parole system is to aid in the reclamation of the prisoner and to give a chance for the prisoner who seems to care to be reclaimed to demonstrate his ability to continue his good conduct and to take his place in society to aid in the support of himself or those who may be dependent upon him. However, the parole has a direct relation to the economic situation of both the State and the prisoner and his family, and paroles are rarely granted until some position is ready for the person who is paroled, so he can begin active work.

Exclusive of administration and overhead, it costs approximately seventy cents a day to keep a man in prison. Including overhead and administration it costs approximately ten cents a day to keep a prisoner on parole. If we look only at the difference between custody and supervision figures, as calculated here, there is a net gain of 60 cents a day when a prisoner is transferred from a cell to active supervision on parole.

The transfer of a prisoner from a cell to a job means far more than the bare figures would indicate. The prisoner is transformed from a negative to a positive economic force.

While the prisoner is in custody he, of course, earns nothing for himself and his family and there is bound to be a tremendous saving if the prisoner can be made a "going concern," economically and socially.

A check of 500 monthly reports for September, 1937, discloses:

- (1) Average wage earned \$43.91
- (2) Combined earnings \$21,955.00
- (3) At the time these reports were made, approximately 10 per cent were unemployed
- (4) Those employed averaged approximately \$49.00
- (5) Of those employed only 3½ per cent were engaged in any form of relief employment.

Employment was secured for all five hundred before they were paroled. When we consider the unusual difficulties facing a prisoner on parole, it is encouraging that only ten per cent were unemployed at the time the reports were made, and that, with the exception of 3½ per cent, those employed had been absorbed in private enterprises.

The showing made by these five hundred men as a group should make a direct appeal to the pocketbook of the average taxpayer and should be of interest to those who approach government from the standpoint of a business man.

CHRISTMAS SEAL CAMPAIGN

November 22, 1937

North Carolina is confronted with a serious health problem and one that is of great concern to individuals, families, and communities. This problem is a very large death rate from tuberculosis and the danger of the spread of this disease by contagion.

Very distinct progress has been made over a period of years in the reduction of the death rate in North Carolina from tuberculosis, but unfortunately the past year shows a slight

increase in the death rate from the preceding year and this means that we must continue our vigilance and give increased support to the agencies fighting this dread disease.

The State is increasing its efforts in its general health program and with particular reference to the fight against tuberculosis. The whole public can assist materially in carrying forward the various activities in connection with the successful campaign against tuberculosis by buying Christmas seals. The men and women who are interested in conducting this campaign should have the earnest and enthusiastic assistance of the people in the several communities in having the largest sale of Christmas seals this year of any time in our history. I heartily endorse this excellent means of combatting one of our most dreadful public health enemies and urge our North Carolina people to purchase Christmas seals liberally.

THANKSGIVING MESSAGE

November 24, 1937

I am thankful for peace and good will among all classes and races throughout the State; for a measure of prosperity enjoyed by a large proportion of our people; for a plenteous harvest garnered by our farmers; for enlarged educational opportunities provided for childhood and increased security for old people; for the greater provision made for charitable and benevolent institutions and the larger favor shown to the underprivileged; for the abounding generosity of the people in contributing to community chests and other worthy causes, including orphanages and hospitals; for the unselfish interest manifested by so many people in those less fortunately circumstanced as evidenced by their eager spirit of helpfulness, which even extends to the prisoner in bonds; for the choice spirits who have suffered misfortune, sustained material losses or personal bereavement, and endured it all with high courage and uncomplaining fortitude; for the heritage of liberty and freedom and the guaranties of the Constitution; for the mercies and blessings of a gracious Providence and an unfailing faith in the ultimate triumph of right. In this spirit I invite all North Carolina to join in observing this Thanksgiving Day!

THE CRIMINAL AND THE PREVALENCE OF CRIME

December 2, 1937

The prevalence of crime¹⁷ throughout the United States challenges the interest and concern of all good citizens. An effective remedy for the situation is most difficult to prescribe. Necessarily there must be an impartial and vigorous enforcement of the law, a determined purpose to ferret out crimes and break up organized criminal gangs, followed by punishment commensurate with the offense. But this is not enough. The criminals will soon serve terms and return to their vocations of vice and the criminal population will be continuously augmented.

There are only two methods to reduce crime permanently: (1) to create a healthy public sentiment in favor of law observance on the part of the whole public and respect for all law, coupled with a definite demand that the law be enforced without fear or favor against all violators; (2) that the imprisonment be accompanied by such training, teaching and discipline as will tend to change the attitude of the prisoner and instil the ideals of good citizenship, to the end that he may be discharged from the custody of the State a better man than when he began his term of imprisonment.

THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION'S DECISION
IN THE TUCKERTOWN CASE

December 4, 1937

I have read with great care the opinion of the Federal Power Commission in the Tuckertown case and thoroughly disapprove of the decision. It is most unfortunate that this development, which would immediately involve the expenditure by private interests of \$6,000,000 in North Carolina, should be halted in this sort of fashion, especially when President Roosevelt is urging private capital to invest in building and expansion to help employment and create business.

The matter has been fully discussed with Attorney General Seawell and Assistant Attorney General McMullan and North

¹⁷This statement was sent to Mr. Barnett B. Lester, Editor of *Exclusive Features Syndicate*, Associate Editor of the *Writer Magazine*, and Special Deputy, United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts.

Carolina stands ready to render the Carolina Aluminum Company full assistance and support in its effort to obtain a re-hearing or procure an appeal to the courts in this case. We all feel that this decision is not warranted by the law or the facts in this particular case. The only excuse for assuming jurisdiction is the suggested possibility of the navigability of the Pee Dee River in South Carolina, at Cheraw, 79 miles below this proposed dam. This position almost approaches absurdity when it is recalled that there are already several large dams on the river below Tuckertown in North Carolina before the South Carolina line is reached, and these have been in operation for many years. There are five dams between Salisbury and Cheraw already in existence and these have a total storage capacity of 509,400 acre feet, while the Tuckertown dam and reservoir would add only 23,000 acre feet, and hence would be negligible.

The Pee Dee River is not navigable, never has been and never will be, but independent of that, the construction of this proposed dam would not affect the current flow of the water below the dams already existing and would in no wise destroy any possible navigability of this river below Cheraw, and certainly could not result injuriously to South Carolina in any possible way.

This decision is a clear invasion of the right of North Carolina to control streams within its borders and is important, not alone because of interference with this proposed development, but as affecting the future policy on all rivers passing through the State and other hopes for our contemplated developments. We cannot afford to sit idly by and see this Federal agency assume control over the internal affairs of the State, and thus retard its growth and progress.

President Roosevelt is very wisely encouraging the utility companies to invest more than a billion dollars in making extensive developments and I wish to commend him warmly for his untiring efforts along this line. The whole country approves this course, but we have here in North Carolina a private corporation willing and ready to invest six million dollars and the whole matter is held up on the pretense of navigability of a stream so dotted with shoals and bars that it would be impossible of navigation even if there were no dams, but with the existence of these dams below the proposed Tuckertown development, the contemplated dam could not

adversely affect the rights of anybody along the Pee Dee River in South Carolina.

I sincerely hope the Commission will grant the re-hearing.

WORD OF GREETING TO CANNON MILLS

December 8, 1937

I am happy to be privileged to extend this word¹⁸ of greeting to the Cannon Mills upon the occasion of the observance of its fiftieth anniversary. This company occupies a predominant position in the textile industry and has established a high reputation both for the class of goods manufactured and for its manner of dealing with its employes and the public.

I wish also to congratulate warmly the 1,086 employes who have been with this company for twenty years or more. This is an almost unparalleled record and shows the faithfulness, efficiency, and dependability of this splendid group. North Carolina is proud to have this great company situated and doing business within the State and honors all of these faithful and capable workers who have made such a large contribution to the success of the company and its continued growth and development. All the officials and employes deserve special commendation, with special emphasis upon those who have labored so long together.

APPOINTMENT OF JOHN W. HANES

December 10, 1937

I wish to express my gratification over the appointment by President Roosevelt of John W. Hanes, formerly of Winston-Salem, as chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission. This is a distinct compliment to North Carolina and the whole State will heartily applaud this appointment. Mr. Hanes is eminently qualified to fill this vitally important position and his selection will be welcomed by all those who know of his splendid ability and outstanding qualifications.

¹⁸Published in the *Kannapolis Independent*, December 8, 1937.

NORTH CAROLINA

December 16, 1937

North Carolina has arrived. She is standing out in front in many essential particulars. A broad foundation has been laid for continuing growth and enduring prosperity. The whole State has been moulded into a compact community by building hard-surfaced roads to connect every county seat and principal town and city in the State—this network of more than 8,000 miles of concrete links the whole Commonwealth together.

A free public school is maintained by the State in every district for eight months in each year and more children are transported to school than in any other state. Free school books are provided in the elementary grades and a rental system for the high schools. Vocational courses are also available. Much is being accomplished in adult education.

Agriculture and industry are well balanced. The State has about three and a half million people, ranking eleventh in population, and half of these are still engaged in agriculture. North Carolina has every form of agriculture and the soil and climate are adapted to the growing of all crops. She is the premier state in the growth and manufacture of tobacco and leads the whole United States in the manufacture of cotton. The variety of her industries and the diversification of her crops combine to save her economic condition from the devastating effects of depression in prices of any commodity or manufactured article. The total value of farm products exceed those of all of the states except four.

North Carolina reduced her public debt consistently throughout the depression. Only five other states succeeded in doing this. The State maintains her entire road system of 58,000 miles and supports her free public school system without levying any taxes on property. The educational, charitable, benevolent and correctional institutions are generously supported and constantly improved. A full social security program has been put into effect. Taxes are reasonable, fair and just and the State and its subdivisions are reducing the total debt at the rate of ten million dollars a year.

The whole State is a mecca for tourists. The scenic beauty and majestic splendor of the towering mountains of the Western section, including the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, attract visitors from every part of the world. The great

piedmont, or central Carolina, is likewise attractive all the year round, and the marvelous eastern and coastal plain section furnishes unrivaled opportunities for recreation and visiting seaside resorts. Hunting, fishing, and similar sports abound throughout the State. North Carolina is indeed a Variety Vacation Land and unequalled for health and pleasure.

A sane, conservative citizenship, believing in law and order, respecting the rights of person and property, clinging to the ideals of justice and fair play, and relying upon the guaranties of constitutional government, North Carolina is daringly and courageously going forward!

PURCHASING AUTOMOBILE LICENSE PLATES

December 17, 1937

I wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that only a few days remain in which to purchase new automobile license plates before the first of January. Under the law automobiles cannot be operated upon the highways after December 31st unless the new license plates have been placed on the cars. There is no provision in the law for extending the time and this cannot be legally done.

The Automobile Department placed on sale in all the offices throughout the State new plates on December 1st, so as to afford the public a full opportunity to purchase these plates prior to the expiration date of December 31st. This gave a full month to buy these plates, and I wish to call the attention of all automobile owners to the necessity of buying the plates now because there will be a tremendous rush for the last two or three days of the month and owners of cars will be deprived of the privilege of operating them unless they secure their plates now.

As some indication of the necessity of acting about this matter, I need only say that for the year 1937 there were sold 586,535 license plates, whereas until December 15th, the first half of the month, only 86,102 license plates have been sold. You can see from this that there are practically 500,000 still to be purchased and if car owners do not take advantage of the time now to purchase a license they will have only themselves to blame when they are deprived of the use of their cars after January 1st.

The law requires state patrolmen, sheriffs, police officers, and other officers to enforce the law and make it effective following on and after January 1st, and I have no power as governor to extend the time in which to buy licenses. I hope the public will give immediate attention to this matter and purchase the plates now.

SAFETY ON THE HIGHWAYS

December 17, 1937

I am asked by the National Safety Council to issue a statement admonishing the people of the State to use every effort to reduce the annual Christmas traffic toll on the highways. The extent of the deaths on the highways caused by accidents last December during the Christmas season reached the tremendous toll of 4,290. This figure becomes really terrifying when we recall that this is a larger number killed during last December on the highways than the entire number of Americans killed during the Revolutionary War. With this sort of slaughter on the highways this holiday season, which represents a period of peace on earth and good will to men, is being turned into one of tragedy, suffering, and sorrow, and the Christmas carnage is greater than war.

There is only one way to reduce these accidents, and that is for everybody, automobile driver and pedestrian, to exercise more care on the highways. I call upon all the citizens of the State to be more considerate this Christmas season of his neighbor on the streets and highways, to drive more carefully, not to drive after drinking, and to do his or her utmost to cut down this traffic toll. I trust that all of our people will join in this united effort to reduce the toll of human tragedy and suffering during the coming holiday season.

EXECUTIONS AND COMMUTATIONS

December 22, 1937

There have been twelve legal executions in North Carolina in 1937, and there will be no more this year. Owing to repairs being made at the State Prison the gas chamber was out of

commission the first half of the year, so there were no executions until July.

It is interesting to analyze the cases in which executions have taken place. Eleven were Negroes and one was white. Of the Negroes executed four had murdered Negro women, two murdered white women, three killed white men, one raped a white woman, while another committed rape on a Negro woman. The white man executed had killed a white man. The average age of those executed was approximately 23 years.

The foregoing record very effectively disposes of the argument frequently made that Negroes are not punished by the extreme penalty for committing crimes against Negroes.

During the year ten death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment—three of those whose lives were saved by commutation were white men and seven were Negro men. The white men had all been convicted of killing white men, while the Negroes were convicted of capital offenses against both white and colored people. In each case there were abundant reasons for the commutations, which were given in full at the time each order was made. The average age of those whose sentences were commuted was approximately 24 years, with the exception of one who was 62 years old.

A review of the capital cases acted upon throughout the year discloses that both in the courts and before the Executive the matter of race or color has not been the determining factor in the administration of justice.

CHRISTMAS AND CHILDHOOD

December 24, 1937

Children make Christmas for everybody. Of course Santa Claus comes, but if there were no children the chief joy of the day would be lost, hence the mention of Christmas always brings to mind childhood.

I am so glad to have this privilege of wishing for every child a happy and joyous Christmas. The observance of this day is the greatest anniversary in all the annals of childhood—it symbolizes the birth of the child Jesus. The way of all the children of the world has been made easier and happier because of Him.

This is the season of care and thoughtfulness of each other—when even children should think of the happiness of other children, and all join in making home the center of interest and love.

It should be the common concern of all to see that every child shares the Christmas joy and is remembered by Santa Claus.

May the Good Father bless all the children.

CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

December 25, 1937

On this glad Christmas morning I send heartfelt greetings to all men, women, and children of North Carolina. May the blessed spirit of this day abide in every heart and find expression in all our activities.

Let us celebrate the day in keeping with the high purposes of the event which it symbolizes and in harmony with the spirit of Him who instituted the era of unselfish service and holy sacrifice as the surest way of happiness and peace for all mankind.

Only last night the whole world knelt at the altar of childhood, and shared the anniversary of that silent, holy night with all kindred souls who envision the dawning of a brighter day with peace on earth and good will to men, and the developing brotherhood of mutual helpfulness and common concern among all the sons and daughters of men.

Into a cold, material world comes this warm stream of love reaching back to Bethlehem and forging forward to the frontiers of the business world and on to civilization's farthest outpost, and everywhere in all stations of life, placing a little child in the midst of them and saying "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," and also proclaiming that whosoever would be greatest among you must be the servant of all.

We shall fail ourselves and mar our own Christmas joy if we neglect to provide for those in need and to whom we may be privileged to minister. Let no child in North Carolina be forgotten this day. Our own happiness will be multiplied by contributing to the happiness of others. Let us realize that Christmas joy does not depend upon the number or value of gifts we receive, or even the plenty with which we may be

surrounded, or yet the lack of material things that we much need, but the essence of the real Christmas spirit is found in our own hearts. Fortunately, there is no restraint upon our love and we can give this abundantly to those who are near and dear to us and there is no other gift comparable to it.

May this day be characterized by sobriety on the part of all of our people, good fellowship and pleasant association among all classes, freedom from accidents and disasters everywhere, and special care and caution on the highways.

A happy and joyous Christmas to all.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS BURNED

December 25, 1937

North Carolina is burning its bonds, not its bridges, behind it. More than \$12,000,000 worth of cancelled North Carolina bonds and coupons were shovelled into the furnace of the state heating plant here a few days ago. The same day State Treasurer Charles M. Johnson signed a check for \$6,719,905 which on January 1st will be paid in interest and principal on North Carolina bonds. His books show that some \$15,000,000 in the sinking fund has been used to buy up and redeem North Carolina bonds, while \$68,436,000 in interest and principal was paid between July 1, 1932 and July 1, 1937. This makes a total of more than \$90,000,000 of State debt retired during the past five years.

The \$12,813,355 worth of cancelled bonds and coupons which were burned and the \$6,719,905 which will be paid January 1st to holders of North Carolina bonds, makes a total of \$19,533,260 which the State of North Carolina has paid out within the past 18 months to reduce its indebtedness, both interest and principal. During this same period the State has not sold any new bonds, has not had to borrow a single dollar or pay out a single penny in interest on short-term notes.

North Carolina has lived strictly within its budget for the past four years and has not had to borrow a cent for current operating expenses since January, 1933. In addition, the State has paid off \$32,128,000 in bonds and \$36,308,000 in interest between July 1, 1932 and July 1, 1937. Within the past few days we have paid off an additional \$3,875,000 worth of bonds

and \$2,844,905 in interest while we have \$15,005,829 in the sinking fund, most of which is invested in North Carolina bonds which we purchased before maturity. This makes a total of \$90,161,734 in State bonds and interest retired during the past five and one-half years.

The counties, cities, and towns in North Carolina have also been making good progress in reducing their indebtedness, having made a net reduction of approximately \$35,500,000 in their bonded debt between July 1, 1932 and July 1, 1937. These subdivisions paid out approximately \$82,000,000 in interest charges as a result of refunding operations carried out with the assistance of the Local Government Commission. As a result, the State and its subdivisions have paid off approximately \$10,000,000 a year during the past five years of their bonded debt in addition to all new borrowings and in addition to all interest paid.

North Carolina is the only state in the Union which has a section in its Constitution making it mandatory for it and all subdivisions to reduce their bonded indebtedness steadily every year before they can contract any additional debt or sell any new bonds, except by a vote of the people. Thus if the State wants to issue \$2,000,000 worth of new bonds for some purpose, it must have paid off \$3,000,000 worth of old bonds during the preceding two years, or it cannot issue them without a special election. Likewise, if a county, city or town wants to issue \$600,000 worth of bonds for streets, sewer lines, or new buildings, it cannot issue these bonds unless it reduced its outstanding indebtedness by at least \$900,000 the preceding year, unless the question of issuing the new bonds is approved in a special election by a vote of the people.

By compelling the State and its subdivisions to hold all new borrowings to not more than two-thirds of the amount by which their bonded debt is reduced each preceding year, the belief is that this amendment will eventually compel the State and all its governmental units to get completely out of debt. This in turn will make it possible to curtail taxes, since less and less revenue will be needed each year to meet debt service charges. As a result, North Carolina now faces the prospect of diminishing taxes while most other states are facing the prospect of increasing taxes.

RESIGNATION OF T. A. WILSON

January 5, 1938

Mr. T. A. Wilson resigned as chairman of the Industrial Commission in accordance with the custom or plan of rotation which has hitherto obtained and Mr. Buren Jurney, another member of the Commission, was designated to serve as chairman of the Commission for 1938. This is in harmony with the practice of the Commission in recent years to rotate the chairmanship¹⁹ among the members.

LAW ENFORCEMENT BENEFIT FUND

January 12, 1938

I have appointed a Committee to promulgate rules and regulations for the proper disbursement of the Law Enforcement Officers Benefit Fund, provided for by Chapter 349, *Public Laws of 1937*. The statute provides that this Committee shall be composed of the state auditor, one sheriff, one police officer, and the director of the Bureau of Identification and Investigation. This director has not yet been named, but in addition to Hon. George Ross Pou, state auditor, I have named Sheriff Joe S. Phipps, Greensboro, president State Sheriffs Association, and Chief of Police M. B. Hanes of Cramerton, president of the Law Enforcement Officers Association of North Carolina, as the two members to serve with State Auditor Pou on this committee. The director has not yet been named, for the reason that sufficient funds have not accumulated to warrant the setting up of this state agency and one purpose of the appointment of this committee now is that they may organize more effectively to secure the collection of this fund.

ENGINEERS' WEEK

January 15, 1938

The week from January 24th to January 29th, 1938, has been designated as Engineers' Week in North Carolina, and it is proper that the people of the State should fittingly observe

¹⁹Governor Hoey intimated that at the expiration of this appointment there would probably be designated a chairman to serve regularly rather than observing the rotation plan for the future.

it. It would be helpful for the public to consider the outstanding service rendered by the engineering profession, both in the protection of property and lives of the people through the activities of this great profession, and likewise through the design, construction, and operation of highways, bridges, steel fireproof buildings, water works, railways, power plants, electric transmission lines, as well as numerous other public and private works, which make large contribution to the safety, happiness, and convenience of the whole people.

The State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina has arranged for an Institute for Surveyors and Engineers, which will be held during that week, followed by the annual meeting of the North Carolina Society of Engineers, which will be held in Raleigh, on January 28th.

I think a fitting observance of Engineers' Week would be for the civic clubs and other patriotic organizations throughout the State to make proper recognition at their meetings of the virtues and services of the engineers, both living and dead, of the State of North Carolina and to pay proper respect and appreciation to the great engineering profession. It would be helpful and instructive if some of the outstanding engineers of the State were invited to make addresses before the civic meetings on some phase of engineering work.

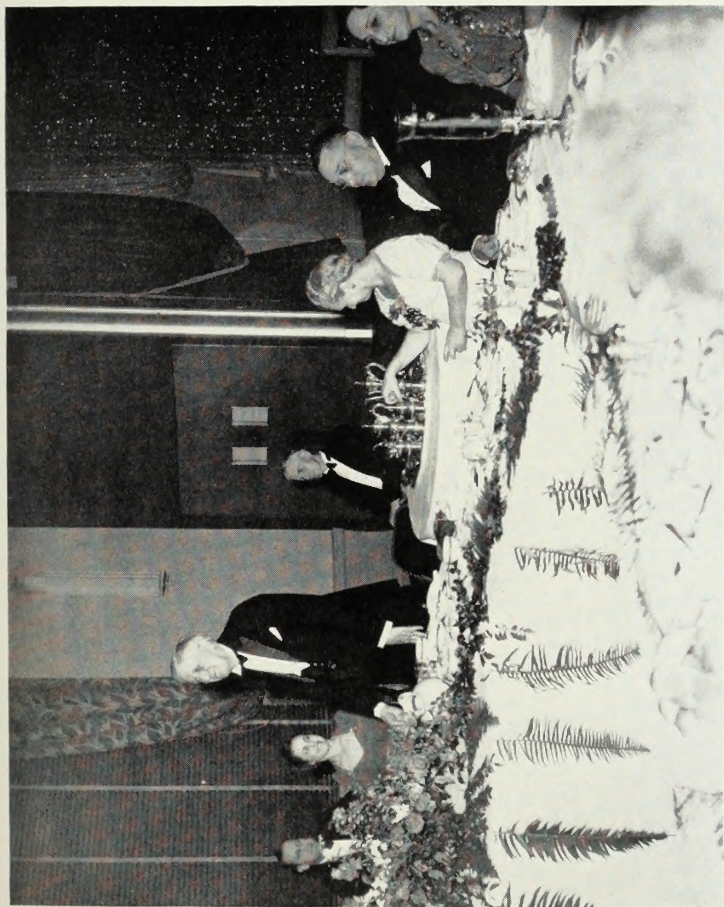
RESIGNATION OF WALTER L. SMALL

January 19, 1938

Judge Walter L. Small of Elizabeth City, judge of the Superior Court of the First District of North Carolina, has asked to be retired under the provision of the *Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina* as amended by the last General Assembly and wishes this retirement to become effective on February 1, 1938. Judge Small's resignation in this way has been accepted and he will be placed on the retired list on February 1, 1938, and will be available for service on the bench in the event his health improves enough to permit.

Honorable C. Everett Thompson of Elizabeth City has been named as a Superior Court judge to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Small, to become effective February 1st.

Judge Small has served on the bench with ability and distinction and during his ten years as Superior Court judge



State officials presented to Governor and Mrs. Hoey a Georgian silver service on December 18, 1940, at Hotel Sir Walter. Governor Hoey is responding to the presentation by Lieutenant Governor W. P. Horton. Left to right: Secretary of State Thad Eure and Mrs. Eure, Governor Hoey, Lieutenant Governor W. P. Horton, Mrs. Hoey, State Auditor George Ross Pou and Mrs. Pou. See pages 358 and 812 for Governor Hoey's and Lieutenant Governor Horton's speeches.

has tried some of the most important cases to be heard in North Carolina during this period. Judge Small's work on the bench has reflected great credit upon him, and his friends universally regret that he finds it necessary on account of his health to retire from active service. They will join me in wishing for him a full and complete restoration to health.

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL APPOINTED

January 20, 1938

I have announced the appointment of the Adult Education Council for both the white and Negro races in North Carolina.

The following compose the Council for the white:

Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh.

Mrs. H. G. Etheridge, State President, North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, Asheville.

Dr. B. B. Dougherty, President, Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone.

Prof. J. A. Capps, Educational Director, State Prison, Raleigh.

Jonathan Daniels, Editor, *The News and Observer*, Raleigh.

Mrs. Mary E. Campbell, Director Women's Division, WPA, Raleigh.

Mrs. W. T. Bost, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, Raleigh.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morriss, Director WPA Education Program, Raleigh.

Hugh G. Horton, Chairman, Legislative Education Committee, Williamston.

Dean W. C. Jackson, Woman's College, University of North Carolina, Greensboro.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, President, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Senator L. L. Gravely, Adult Education Committee, Rocky Mount.

R. M. Grumman, Director Extension Division, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Dr. H. T. Hunter, President, Teachers College, Cullowhee.

Mrs. E. L. McKee, Senator from Jackson County, Sylva.

Frank L. Dunlap, Chairman, State Highway and Public Works Commission, Raleigh.

Dr. T. E. Browne, Director, Vocational Education, Raleigh.

Prof. E. W. Boshart, Education Department, State College, Raleigh.

Miss Marjorie Beal, Director State Library Commission, Raleigh.

Mrs. S. Westray Battle, Advisory Committee Adult Education, Asheville.

Rev. John Barkley, Public Forum, Wilson.

R. Mayne Albright, Director North Carolina Employment Service, Raleigh.

Luther Hodges, Manager, Marshall-Field Corporation, Spray.

Walter Murphy, Representative from Rowan County, Salisbury.

Dr. Roben J. Maaske, Professor of Education, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Dr. Clarence Poe, Editor of *Progressive Farmer*, Raleigh.

R. E. Price, Editor *Rutherford County News*, Rutherfordton.

D. Hiden Ramsey, *Asheville Citizen-Times*, Asheville.

Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State Board of Health, Raleigh.

Mrs. J. B. Sidbury, President, North Carolina Congress of Parents and Teachers, Wilmington.

Supt. B. L. Smith, City Schools, Greensboro.

Mrs. William W. Smith, President Raleigh Junior League, Raleigh.

Mrs. W. T. Wanzer, State President American Association of University Women, Charlotte.

The following compose the Council for the Negroes:

Dr. F. L. Adkins, President, Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem.

Dr. J. H. Bias, President, Elizabeth City State Normal, Elizabeth City.

L. G. Blackus, WPA Recreation Program, Raleigh.

Dean L. S. Cozart, Barber-Scotia College, Concord.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, President, Shaw University, Raleigh.

Dr. David D. Jones, President, Bennett College for Women, Greensboro.

Mrs. D. F. Lowe, State Supervisor of Home Agents, Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro.

Dr. James E. Shepard, President, State College for Negroes, Durham.

Mrs. Lelia B. Michael, Hill Street Public School, Asheville.

C. C. Spaulding, President, N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham.

H. L. Trigg, Inspector of Negro Schools for North Carolina, Raleigh.

Rev. N. W. Williams, Corresponding Secretary, Negro Baptist State Convention, Raleigh.

Mrs. L. B. Yancey, State President, Parent-Teacher Association, Henderson Institute, Henderson.

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL

January 27, 1938

I have appointed Miss Elizabeth Conrad of Charlotte, president of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs of North Carolina, and Miss Nancy Cox of Raleigh, president of the Junior Department of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, members of the North Carolina Adult Education Council. The other members of this Council were appointed some days ago.

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

January 27, 1938

I have made the appointments of the Board of Elections, as follows:

W. A. Lucas of Wilson County, recommended for chairman
 George McNeill of Cumberland
 J. O. Bell of Henderson County
 Adrien Mitchell of Hertford County
 Warren V. Hall of Mecklenburg County

The first three are Democrats and the last two are Republicans.

I tendered the chairmanship of the State Board of Elections to Major L. P. McLendon of Greensboro, who has served in like capacity for the past four years, but Major McLendon found it impossible to accept for another term because of the exacting duties of the chairmanship of the Commission having in charge the investigation as to the feasibility of establishing a Department of Justice, and hence Mr. Lucas, who has served with Major McLendon, is recommended for chairman. Reappointment was also tendered to Mr. T. L. Bland of Durham, but Mr. Bland found it impossible to serve longer, and Mr. Hall was appointed in his stead. Mr. Adrien Mitchell was reappointed and will serve. Mr. McNeill succeeds Major McLendon as a member of the Board and Mr. Bell succeeds Mr. J. Harry Sample, who resigned when he was appointed director of probation.

 CONFERENCE ON LABOR²⁰

February 3, 1938

Major A. L. Fletcher, commissioner of labor	Raleigh, N. C.
T. A. Wilson, N. C. Industrial Commission	Raleigh, N. C.
J. W. Bean	Spencer, N. C.
C. A. Fink	Shelby, N. C.
R. W. Harris	Winston-Salem, N. C.
L. A. Brown	Kannapolis, N. C.
Capus M. Waynick	High Point, N. C.
Dr. Julian S. Miller	Charlotte, N. C.
Lee B. Weathers	Shelby, N. C.

²⁰Delegates appointed by Governor Hoey to attend a conference on labor legislation at New Orleans, La., on February 14, 15, 16, 1938. Representatives of the Southeastern states were in attendance.

L. A. Martin	Lexington, N. C.
Josh L. Horne, Jr.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Carey W. Dowd	Charlotte, N. C.
Andrew Joyner, Jr.	Greensboro, N. C.
John A. Park	Raleigh, N. C.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA

February 11, 1938

It is gratifying to note the continuing evidence of satisfactory business in many fields of activity. While there has been a noticeable slackening in some lines of business, the recession has not affected the people of North Carolina so adversely as in many other states. The percentage of unemployment continues low as compared to other sections of the country.

I am pleased to notice that there have been no reductions in salaries or wages of any consequence anywhere in the State. I wish specially to commend employers of labor generally for maintaining the wage scale. Our wages are none too high at best and it would be most unfortunate to have any reduction in salaries or wages.

It is sincerely hoped that every person, firm or corporation that can possibly do so will take on additional employees. This will aid very materially in solving the unemployment situation and will be a fine service to the people of the State. I urge all of our industries to use their best efforts to continue operation and furnish work as regularly as possible to all of their employees. I know the difficulties with which industry has been confronted and hence my high appreciation of the efforts already made, and I urge the coöperation of all our people in winning this fight for general business improvement.

INDUSTRY AND THE STATE

February 22, 1938

The movement to secure a greater industrial development for North Carolina is predicated upon a governmental function held primary by the State—to perform adequately all things possible for the public welfare. In the pursuance of this policy incalculable economic benefits have been gained for our farmers, our industrial workers, and for those who have

invested capital in various commercial and industrial enterprises in this State.

Although the above constitutes the major motive for our placement of bids for added industries, actually our basic proposition to interested capital rests upon the fact that we have in North Carolina a vast commonwealth of unexploited resources awaiting commercial development. This not only applies to our great store of natural resources, but is definitely related to our present production of raw and unfinished products and goods.

Unquestionably, from the standpoint of opportunities and inducements, North Carolina today occupies a more favorable position than was ever held by the State prior to this time.

There are a number of reasons why this is true, the principal ones being as follows: We have developed our service utilities and facilities for transportation to commercial proportions; banking facilities are adequate and have been stabilized; our renewable resources are being placed upon a sustained yield and diversified production and use basis; and foresighted state, county, and municipal fiscal policies have resulted in the accomplishment of progressive governmental enterprises of undenied worth, and whose cost through mandatory debt retirement gives promise of diminishing instead of increasing taxes.

The State has a fair and just tax system. The investor should realize that North Carolina has already built a great highway system and magnificent school buildings and made other necessary expenditures which other states will have to make in the future and this should be taken into account when taxes are compared. Ours is a diminishing tax load.

It is my belief that North Carolina, "The best balanced State in the Nation," holds within its borders some of the most splendid opportunities for industrial and commercial growth to be found in the entire country. You are invited to investigate these opportunities.

RALEIGH'S CONTINUED PROGRESS

February 22, 1938

I am happy to extend a word of greeting to the people of Raleigh and North Carolina and to express my faith in the future of both.

The Capital City has made great progress in recent years and there is every evidence of continued progress and advancement, and the business outlook is most encouraging.

There is substantial basis for the view that the year 1938 will prove satisfactory from a business standpoint, and this fine city should keep step in civic interest and educational progress with the material growth and prosperity.

THE BIBLE AND SUNDAY SCHOOL

February 27, 1938

On this observance of Bible Sunday I am glad to bear testimony to the benefit which I have personally received from reading and studying the Bible. It was my privilege in early life to begin attending Sunday School and I have continued that habit unbroken through the years. Sunday School furnishes a fine opportunity for the study of the Bible and to encourage children and young people to read it and become acquainted with its teachings.

I regard the Bible as not only the greatest book in existence but as the only book giving us a definite chart for our lives. It is both interesting and profitable to read from every standpoint. The style in which the Bible is written lends added interest to the message which it contains.

After all, the Bible is the word of God and the only authentic message from the Prophets and Apostles; and more important still, it presents the life, history, teachings, and doctrines of Jesus Christ, the Son of God and the Savior of the world. The Bible presents the way of life and is the "good news sent from God."

NORTH CAROLINA HAS ARRIVED

March 1, 1938

North Carolina, more than any other Southern state, has already arrived.²¹ It is already doing what many other states are now just planning to do—and in a number of cases has been doing these things for several years. It is one of the few states which levies only a very small tax on intangible prop-

²¹Published in *Holland's Magazine*, March, 1938. It is reproduced by special permission.

erty. It is also the only state which maintains an eight-months public school in every district and all of the roads, county as well as state, from the state treasury, and no local taxes are imposed either for schools or roads.

This means that the field of property taxation has been left almost exclusively to the counties, cities, and towns with which to derive revenue for their operating costs and for debt service. It is significant that at the present time a large portion of the property tax levies in the subdivisions of North Carolina is for debt service and that the bonded indebtedness of the subdivisions is being steadily reduced. The result is that decreased taxes is the very real prospect of the immediate future, rather than increased taxes. This means that individuals and industries in North Carolina from now on can count on paying less and less taxes on their property instead of higher and higher taxes. This factor should prove very important in attracting new residents and new industries to North Carolina.

North Carolina and its subdivisions are not only rapidly paying off their indebtedness, but they will continue to do so. For it is the only state which has written into its constitution the provision that it and its subdivisions cannot borrow in any one year an amount in excess of two-thirds of the amount of debt retired during the preceding year. Thus if the State, a county or municipality wants to borrow \$2,000,000 for some purpose, such as for the construction of a new school building or water or sewer systems, it must have paid not less than \$3,000,000 on its debt the preceding year, unless the State or subdivision has no outstanding debt. Even if a subdivision has no outstanding indebtedness and wants to issue bonds for any purpose, the proposed bond issue must be approved by the State Local Government Commission before it can be issued and sold. Thus new borrowing is held to an absolute minimum and must be justified from the standpoint of necessity. This amendment was adopted by the people of the State in the general election of 1936.

But North Carolina has been reducing its indebtedness steadily, even before this amendment was adopted, with the result that during the last five years, from July 1, 1932, to July 1, 1937, the State and its subdivisions have paid off approximately \$50,000,000 of bonded indebtedness in excess of all new borrowings, and in addition to paying all interest charges. Thus, start-

ing in 1932, during the depression, up to the present time, North Carolina and its various governmental units have been paying off their indebtedness at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year. Indications are that an even larger yearly reduction in indebtedness will be made during the coming five years. During this same period, the counties, cities, and towns have been given a saving of more than \$35,000,000 in interest charges alone as a result of refunding and refinancing operations carried on through the good offices of the Local Government Commission. Since January, 1933, the State of North Carolina has not had to borrow a single dollar on short term notes for operating expenses, so that it has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars in interest charges formerly incurred by having to borrow in anticipation of taxes. It has finished every fiscal year since July, 1932, with an increasingly large credit balance of surplus, despite steadily enlarged budgets for state services.

Probably the most outstanding thing done by any state in this generation, certainly in the past decade, was when North Carolina in 1933 decided to take over the entire cost of maintaining the public schools of the State for a term of eight months. Prior to this time the State had been extending aid only for a six months term, which was the maximum term in most of the rural schools. But it became apparent to the 1933 General Assembly that if the support of the public schools were to be left to the counties, cities, and towns, many if not most of the schools would be forced to close for lack of funds at the end of three or four months, that some probably could not open at all since tax sources had dried up and property taxes could not be collected. The General Assembly also felt that the old dual control system was too expensive. So in order to keep the schools open and assure the children of the State a uniform school term and to secure more economy in the operation of the schools, the 1933 General Assembly passed the law establishing a uniform, state-supported eight months' school term and appropriated \$17,000,000 a year for that purpose.

At the present time the appropriation for the public schools is approximately \$25,000,000 a year, of which almost 85 per cent is used to pay the salaries of 23,900 teachers, all of whom are now State employees, paid each month on state vouchers. The balance of the appropriation is used to maintain the 5,000 or more school buildings, to buy coal, pay janitors, and to main-

tain the fleet of 4,100 school busses which daily transport some 275,000 school children to and from school—the largest school transportation system in the United States. During the past two years more than \$2,000,000 worth of new school buildings have been constructed, so that today North Carolina has the most adequate school buildings it has ever had, with what is conceded to be one of the most efficient and economically managed school systems to be found anywhere. It is the only state in which not a single school closed and not a single child lacked the opportunity to attend school during the depression and in which every teacher has been paid every dollar due every month without fail—and without the levying of any local taxes on property for school purposes.

One of the principal reasons North Carolina has *arrived* in its solution of the public school problem and especially the problem of its support and administration, has been due to its pioneering in the development of its highway system. The present highly consolidated and economically administered public school system would not have become possible if the construction of hard-surfaced highways and the improvement of county roads had not preceded it. For good roads, county as well as state, are essential to the operation of 4,100 school busses in the transportation of 275,000 school children over some 30,000 miles of roads every school day.

North Carolina started its extensive highway building program in 1921 and by 1931 had spent almost \$200,000,000 in the construction of hard-surfaced roads which were a part of the state highway system. But by 1931 it became apparent that the counties were not keeping pace with the State in the development and improvement of their roads, despite the fact they were spending almost \$10,000,000 a year on road maintenance, all derived from county taxes on property. In addition, these local taxes for roads were becoming burdensome and in some cases almost uncollectable, while the roads in many counties were becoming worse and worse. As a result, the 1931 General Assembly enacted a law putting all the county roads under state maintenance and thus removing all local property taxes for road purposes. Since that time, the state highway department has been maintaining approximately 58,000 miles of state and county roads entirely from the revenue from the state gasoline tax, the state automobile license tax and other

motor vehicle taxes. The State has spent from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 a year on the maintenance and improvement of the county roads alone since it took them over, as compared with the almost \$10,000,000 a year the counties had formerly been spending and has maintained them much better and with much greater uniformity. It has devoted especial attention keeping up the 30,000 miles of roads used by the school busses, most of these being county roads, thus contributing to the success of the new school maintenance plan.

It cost money, of course, to build the highways that were needed to connect every county seat in North Carolina—there are 100 counties in the State and it is some 640 miles long at its most widely separated points. Approximately \$200,000,000 worth of bonds for the construction of highways had been issued by 1931 while at the present time North Carolina has more than \$250,000,000 worth of modern highways. But we feel that the expenditure of this money has been decidedly worthwhile, since we have one of the finest and most modern highway systems in the United States already completed, where other states are just getting started in building similar systems. Many of these other states are either going to have to issue bonds to build additional highways or wait years before they can have a highway system that will compare with North Carolina's. These states face the prospect of increased expenditures and increased taxes, while North Carolina has more than 58,000 miles of highways under state maintenance, of which 11,160 are in the state highway system and 47,427 miles in the county or secondary system. Almost 10,000 miles of roads are already hard-surfaced while the State is spending almost \$25,000,000 a year on this highway system from current revenues for maintenance and new construction, without having to borrow any money or sell any bonds.

Nor has North Carolina been neglecting any of the other phases of its development. Within the past year it has enacted social security and unemployment compensation laws with the result that some 575,000 North Carolina wage earners are now included under the unemployment compensation program, while an unemployment benefits fund of \$8,718,444 has already been paid in by North Carolina employers. Approximately 21,000 persons over 65 years of age are getting old age benefits and more than 11,000 dependent children are receiving aid from

the public assistance laws enacted by the 1937 General Assembly. More than 780,000 persons in North Carolina have registered with the Federal Social Security Board as being employed in business and industry in the State, exclusive of those employed in agriculture.

North Carolina continues to make tremendous strides in agriculture and is capable of almost unlimited agricultural development. Only about 6,000,000 acres of its total of 31,193,000 acres are in cultivation for agricultural purposes. Yet this year the farmers of North Carolina produced approximately \$291,000,000 worth of farm produce, not including livestock, livestock products, such as milk, butter, and eggs and truck produce, for which they will receive at least \$250,000,000 in cash, according to estimates based on figures obtained from the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and the United States Crop Reporting Service. The tobacco farmers of North Carolina this fall will produce a crop of approximately 577,000,000 pounds which will bring them about \$145,000,000 in cash at prevailing prices. The cotton crop will bring them another \$30,000,000 while the cotton seed from the cotton will bring in more than \$6,000,000. Only two middle-western states, Illinois and Iowa, exceed North Carolina in the value of farm crops, while only two other states, Texas and California, produce crops with a greater value than those of North Carolina.

Few other states have a greater wealth of undeveloped natural resources than North Carolina. With more than 21,000,000 acres in forest and timber lands, the owners of these lands get an annual income of approximately \$7,000,000 a year from timber on the stump, while the value of wood products manufactured in North Carolina amounts to almost \$35,000,000 a year. It is estimated that there is at least \$200,000,000 worth of marketable timber standing in North Carolina today, exclusive of the more than 1,000,000 acres of forest lands owned by the Federal Government in North Carolina.

The State is also rich in water power and minerals, with approximately 1,000,000 horsepower of hydro-electric power already developed and another 1,000,000 potential horsepower still undeveloped. There are hundreds of millions of dollars worth of mineral deposits still undeveloped though the present mineral output exceeds \$10,000,000 a year.

North Carolina is not only maintaining its position as an

industrial state, but is steadily expanding its industrial activities, largely because of its fair tax policy and because industry realizes that the direction of taxes is now downward in North Carolina while it is upward in most other states. Another factor is the stability of North Carolina labor, more than 95 per cent is native-born. The value of the goods manufactured in North Carolina each year exceeds one billion dollars and the State leads all others in the value of textiles produced, in the number of textile mills and variety of textile products. It manufactures more tobacco than all other states combined and in the manufacture of furniture is exceeded by only one other state.

It would be possible to enumerate many other details concerning North Carolina. But those already mentioned I regard as indicating very clearly that North Carolina has *already arrived* in its fiscal affairs, taxation policies, public education, highway development, agricultural, and industrial expansion.

In 1937 tourists from every part of the United States journeyed to Roanoke Island to share in the celebration of the 350th anniversary of the birth of English civilization on this continent and visited our wonderful seacoast resorts and other places of surpassing beauty and historic interest, while multiplied thousands visited the Smoky Mountains National Park and other parks and places of absorbing interest throughout the whole western section of the State and were thrilled by the scenic beauty and majestic splendor of the towering mountains and royal gorges. The other resorts in central Carolina and throughout the State have had the largest number of visitors in their history. We have invited the world to see North Carolina and a vast number have accepted the invitation. Through our great advertising program we are acquainting the whole country with the resources, the environs, and the citizenship of North Carolina.

Let it be known that North Carolina clings to her ideals of government and her concepts of liberty and freedom. She believes in law and order, in the rights of person and property and she protects all of her people in their several rights. The high and the low, the rich and the poor have the equal protection of the law. The rights of the humblest citizen shall be sacredly safeguarded and the property of the richest man afforded full protection. We neither fawn before wealth nor patronize poverty. With it all, I covet a continuation of the North Carolina spirit,

a reverence for sacred things, increased respect for law and order, a finer appreciation of the rights and deserts of each other and a determined purpose to preserve peace and harmony in our blessed Commonwealth.

SAFETY WEEK

March 1, 1938

I wish officially to designate the week beginning March 6th as Safety Week in North Carolina.

This is not merely a formal request for the observance of this week, but it is intended as an urgent appeal to the whole citizenship of North Carolina to enter actively into the plan to make this week tell mightily in the promotion of public safety on our highways throughout the entire year.

The State Association of County Commissioners and the Highway Safety Division are jointly promoting this special period of safety observance, and they are soliciting the coöperation of the churches, schools, civic organizations, newspapers, radio stations, moving picture theatres and all state and local officials in spreading the doctrine of safety on our highways.

The effort is to save human lives and to make traveling safer, and life and property more secure on every highway in North Carolina. I am asking every minister in the State to call attention in the Sunday service to this important matter and urge compliance with the rules of safety by every person who drives a motor vehicle and every person who walks or travels in any other way upon the public roads. The same appeal should be made in every public school and college. The civic clubs are urged to conduct safety programs and otherwise aid in making all the people safety conscious.

The need for a safety program is great. The policy is education for those who will be reasonable and enforcement for those who will not. The slaughter on the highways must cease. The death rate can be lessened. It has been appalling for several years. Last year 1,123 people were killed on the highways of this State, an average of nearly three persons a day, and 7,990 were injured. North Carolina's record is bad in this particular and it must be improved. For the whole eighteen months in which our soldiers participated in the

World War only 629 from North Carolina were killed in battle, while nearly twice that many die in peace times by accidents on our highways, in one year.

The National Safety Council states that we have reduced our percentage of deaths over the last three years 14 per cent, based upon the number of cars licensed and the amount of gasoline consumed. This is not enough—we are still one of the ten worst states for fatal accidents. It is encouraging to know that the past January was the best January for five years from the standpoint of accidents.

During Safety Week, and beginning with Sunday, March 6th, full details will be given as to the whole safety program, and I urge enthusiastic coöperation from all the people. The purpose is to protect your life and that of your child or member of your family. It vitally affects everybody. There should be one hundred per cent observance on the part of every institution and agency within the State.

NATIONAL USED CAR EXCHANGE WEEK

March 2, 1938

The automobile industry of America has agreed to designate March 5th to March 12th as National Used Car Exchange Week. I am calling attention to this for the reason that the accumulation of used cars in the hands of automobile dealers throughout the United States has reached such proportions that it is difficult to sell new cars so long as the market is glutted with possession of these used cars by the dealers. This is true in North Carolina, and it is very greatly retarding the sale of new cars and the development of business.

The automobile industry touches very vitally the life of all the people of the State, and it would be a very great stimulus to all kinds of business if the people of this State would coöperate very fully in the observance of this week set apart for exchanging used cars, in which they will discard the old cars which have about served their period of usefulness and replace them with some of the used cars which are available or a new car, as they may see fit. The fabrics which enter into the production of the automobile and all its accessories affect business generally throughout the State, and anything that

enables one line of business to move along and get its usual volume, helps restore all business.

With this in view, and with the thought of improving business generally throughout the State, I am urging our people to coöperate in this Used Car Exchange Week, and hence I am designating the week from March 5th to March 12th so that North Carolina will participate in this national movement.

APPOINTMENT OF FREDERICK C. HANDY

March 4, 1938

I am glad to announce the appointment of Frederick C. Handy of Raleigh, N. C., as director of the Bureau of Identification and Investigation, to be effective on March 15th, 1938. It is contemplated that Mr. Handy, immediately after his qualification, will spend several weeks with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, which is now directed by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, in preparation for the work of conducting the Bureau in North Carolina. He will also visit other states and inspect their departments.

Mr. Handy has had extensive experience already in this line of work. During the World War Mr. Handy was the agent in charge of all the agents in the Department of Justice for the states of North and South Carolina and had charge of the Government's criminal and other investigations in both of these states for the period of five years. Prior to this service Mr. Handy had received his degrees as Bachelor and Master of Laws from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and practiced law for a number of years.

After resigning from the Government service following the World War Mr. Handy entered business in Raleigh, where he has lived since that time.

TOBACCO AND COTTON CONTROL MEASURES

March 5th, 1938

I have read the farm bill with much care. It lacks a great deal of being a perfect measure, and much is left for determination by those having in charge its administration. I do not

profess to know enough about it to advise any one else as to its provisions or the effect of its operation. However, I am personally willing to go along with the farm leadership in North Carolina in support of this measure.

My suggestion to the tobacco and cotton farmers of the State is that they study this measure for themselves, attend the farm meetings, hear all the discussions and get all the information possible and then vote their best judgment. They should not be moved by any prejudice, nor actuated by any political motives, for this is not a political measure, and is entitled to full and fair consideration upon its merits.

The election for tobacco and cotton farmers will be held on March 12th. It is of vital importance that the farmers shall vote. It would be most unfortunate for the farmers to fail to embrace the opportunity to express their wishes on a question so vital to them and their economic salvation. In order for the law to become effective it must receive two-thirds of the total votes cast throughout the several states growing these crops—the growers of each crop deciding as to whether the law shall apply to that crop. The vote in one state does not settle it, and hence the vote in North Carolina will vitally affect the general result in the whole tobacco and cotton belt. The election will affect only the crop for 1938.

If compulsory control should carry and the reduction in acreage in tobacco and cotton would result in the increased production of home supplies and the necessary foodstuffs for man and beast, North Carolina could well afford to make the experiment for this year with the hope that growing all of the necessary supplies would become a fixed policy. Last year we spent, it is estimated, nearly \$100,000,000 in buying food supplies in other states, a large proportion of which could be easily produced here.

We are desperately in need of increasing our cattle and poultry supply and still further diversifying our crops. Not only every farmer or landowner, but every tenant should have cows, pigs, and poultry. It would greatly lessen the supply bill to be paid for out of the cash crops of tobacco and cotton, and would aid materially in providing a balanced ration for the farmer and tenant, and make for the health and physical well being of the children. A good garden for each home and the canning of vegetables and fruit for winter use would tend to

stabilize the tenant and render him more secure for the winter and enable him to live on a smaller cash income from the so-called money crops.

It is further estimated that North Carolina farmers spent last year approximately \$34,800,000 for commercial fertilizers. This is a heavy annual tax upon their total crop receipts, for the commercial fertilizer lasts for only the current crop. By the proper rotation of crops, the raising of cattle and a liberal application of lime to the land, the fertility of the soil can be so increased that the commercial fertilizer bill will be greatly reduced. North Carolina now pays practically one-seventieth of the Nation's commercial fertilizer bill. Lime is cheap and will permanently improve the land.

The farmer is confronted with the fact of a tremendous surplus of both tobacco and cotton. If there is no control then the prospect is that there will be another record breaking crop of each and the danger is that prices will go far below the cost of production, which would spell financial ruin for the farmer, and mean adverse conditions for all business.

DEATH TOLL ON HIGHWAYS

March 5, 1938

Look First

Think Clearly, Drive Carefully, Be Cautious!

Take time to Save a Life.

The death toll on our highways in North Carolina last year was 1,123.

Let's Stop It!

DEATH OF WILLIAM LOUIS POTEAT

March 6, 1938

The notice in the morning papers of the passing of Dr. William Louis Poteat brings sadness to all North Carolina. He was preëminent as citizen, educator, and Christian. His was a radiant life, rich in learning, broad and catholic in spirit, abundant in labors and triumphant in service.

Dr. Poteat touched the life of the State at every angle—in civic consciousness, educational endeavor, and spiritual concepts—and blessed it all with the benediction of his service and the splendor of his vision. The whole life of North Carolina is richer because he wrought here and his eighty glorious years have left an indelible impress upon the thought, morals, and religion of this people.

His liberalism did not make him a radical; his modernism did not separate him from the fundamentals of faith; his tolerance for the views of others did not rob him of his own convictions; his strength of character and vigor of mind did not make him impatient with the weakness of others; his vast knowledge did not divorce him in human sympathy from the common run of folk. Having known Dr. Poteat it is easier to believe the majestic utterance in the first chapter of Genesis that man was made in the image of God.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RACES

March 16, 1938

It gives me great pleasure to endorse the work of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Coöperation and to express my appreciation of the fine service being rendered between races in this State. The problem confronting the races is being approached in a common-sense manner and with the evident purpose of working out a solution for the good of all concerned and that will promote the common good of each race. North Carolina rejoices in the good relationship now existing between the races and wishes to encourage and promote this feeling throughout the State.

LABORATORIES TO BE ESTABLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

March 26, 1938

Governor Hoey announced the appointment of the following committee to work in conjunction with the State Planning Board, the Board of Conservation and Development, our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and all other interested

State agencies, in presenting the case for North Carolina for the location of one of the four laboratories to be established in the United States by the Department of Agriculture:

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the State University
Dr. W. P. Few, president of Duke University
Former Governor O. Max Gardner, of Shelby and Washington
J. E. Winslow, president Farm Bureau
Harry B. Caldwell, president State Grange
W. Kerr Scott, commissioner of agriculture
S. Clay Williams, chairman Board of Directors of Reynolds Tobacco Co.
C. A. Cannon, president Cannon Mills
I. O. Schaub, director experimental work.

The whole delegation in congress is giving active support to the effort being made by the State. Already the State Planning Board, of which Col. J. W. Harrelson is chairman, is engaged in compiling the necessary data to form the basis for the State's claim. The other members of the Board are Dr. Clarence Poe, Dr. H. W. Odum, Clyde A. Erwin, R. Bruce Etheridge, Reuben Robertson, Jr., J. D. Lineberger, Robert L. Thompson, and Mrs. W. T. Bost.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has appointed a committee in his department to receive all briefs and made a study of the whole situation and report its findings along with such recommendations as it may decide upon. It is understood that the committee does not wish to hear large delegations present the claims orally, but desires the facts set forth and the data supporting the claims briefly and succinctly presented in written form. North Carolina can and will make a strong presentation of the advantages she has to offer for the location of one of these laboratories in this State.

A PREVIEW OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

April 1, 1938

This is a preview of Western North Carolina!

On the pages²² to follow you see glimpses of the Land of the Sky. Here you find the quiet beauty of the simple rustic scene hard by the awesome grandeur of towering Pisgah and the majestic Smokies. Here the waterfalls, the lakes, the sun, the

²²This foreword was published in *Touring*, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1938, and is reproduced by special permission.

curtains of clouds and the sky-line peaks combine to produce what many have termed "the greatest show on earth." We invite you to see the wonders of our State for yourself. In no other way can you fully appreciate what we have to offer. Come to North Carolina at any season of the year and you will receive a hearty welcome. You will experience a rare hospitality to be found only in the hearts of our people.

DEATH OF L. B. McBRAYER

April 1, 1938

The death of Dr. L. B. McBrayer removes from the State one of its most useful and outstanding citizens. The contribution which Dr. McBrayer has made to this day and generation cannot be measured in terms of material things. His work in the establishment of the State Sanatorium and his devotion and zeal in behalf of medical science and the advancement of the interests of the Medical Association of North Carolina has aided materially in establishing the fine public health service which we now have in this State.

I share the sorrow of his family in his passing and feel that the State has suffered a distinct loss.

ALLOCATION OF TWO MILLION DOLLARS TO COUNTY OR SECONDARY ROADS

April 11, 1938

I am today making the allocation of two million dollars out of the road fund surplus to be used in the maintenance and betterments of the secondary or farm-to-market roads in North Carolina. The Highway Commission will meet on April 14th and the allocation is made at this time so that the Commission will have opportunity to make plans for the proper allotment of this fund and its expenditure during the summer and fall as the best results can be obtained in working on the county roads. This will enable certain WPA projects in connection with the roads in some of the districts in the State to be carried forward since the necessary funds for maintenance and betterments of these secondary roads will

be available from the allotment, but there will be no further allotment for WPA assistance.

I made the allocation of two million dollars last July for the secondary or county roads and that was used to good advantage. As a general thing, county roads are in better condition throughout the State than they have been in many years, owing to the expenditure of this money in the repair and upkeep of the roads and the added fact that the past winter has been unusually mild and very favorable for roads.

HIGHWAY FUNDS

For fiscal year July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938

FEDERAL FUNDS

For Road construction U. S. highway	\$ 2,998,371
" Farm to market roads	599,674
" Grade crossing elimination	1,244,662
Total	\$ 4,842,707

STATE FUNDS

For Highway construction	\$ 3,800,000
" Highway maintenance—state	3,500,000
" County road maintenance	5,800,000
" Retreatment of roads	500,000
" Roads in cities and towns	500,000
" Betterments, extraordinary work on state and county roads	1,500,000
" Scenic parkway roads	150,000
" Extra allocation for maintenance of county or secondary roads	2,000,000
Total	\$17,750,000
Total—Federal and State	\$22,592,707

DEBT SERVICE

Bond maturing	\$5,000,000
Interest on bonds	3,831,833
Sinking fund	500,000
Repayment on county loans	520,159
Total	\$ 9,851,992

AMERICAN ART EXHIBITION

New York City

April 12, 1938

I am pleased to announce the appointment of the following committee to select representation for North Carolina to the Third Annual National Exhibition of American Art, to be held in New York City June 14, 1938:

Mrs. Katherine Pendleton Arrington, Warrenton (chairman).

Mr. Russell Smith, Art Department, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Mr. Alexander Donald McDonald, Fine Arts Department, Duke University, Durham.

Mrs. Isabelle Bowen Henderson, Raleigh.

Mrs. A. E. Stewart, art supervisor, City Schools, Greensboro.

Mrs. H. C. Dwelle, Charlotte.

Mr. Gregory Ivey, Woman's College, Greensboro.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. CONNOR

April 23, 1938

The passing of Judge Connor is a distinct shock to me personally and to the people of the whole State. He represented the best in the life and thought of North Carolina. His whole life has been given to service of the Commonwealth, as a lawyer, legislator, Superior Court judge, and Supreme Court justice, and in each instance he served with outstanding ability and with fine consecration. Judge Connor comes from a distinguished family which have rendered the State much service and no one of them has surpassed him in his devotion to the ideals and loftiest conceptions of public service and private thinking. I voice the sentiments of all the people in expressing appreciation of him and sincere sympathy to his beloved family.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON GROWERS COOPERATIVE
ASSOCIATION AND FARMERS COOPERATIVE
EXCHANGE

April 25, 1938

I have today made the appointment of Dean I. O. Schaub as public director of the North Carolina Cotton Growers

Coöperative Association, and Dr. Jane S. McKimmon as public director of the Farmers Coöperative Exchange, Inc.

BETTER HOME WEEK

April 26, 1938

The whole Nation is observing Better Homes Week from April 24th to April 30th inclusive. North Carolina joins heartily in this observance and I admonish all people of the State to enter fully into the support of this week.

Primarily the thought is that we shall improve the appearance and surrounding conditions on the part of our homes. Definite progress has been made in beautifying the yards and homes of our people, and the purpose of this observance is to continue our efforts along this line and to seek to interest all of our people in actively coöperating in this program of beautification.

We cannot all have elegant or expensive homes, but happily beauty is not restricted to the pretentious homes or yards, but it is possible for the smallest homes and the simplest yards.

One of the best features of this week is involved in the clean-up campaign, which means that we unite to remove the trash, rubbish, and other unsightly things from around our homes and yards and roadsides. We can and will make North Carolina beautiful.

As we deal with the materials things relative to our homes I would not have us forget the finer things involved in the spirit of the home life of North Carolina. May we cultivate courtesy and consideration in the home, tolerance, and kindness to those of our own household, and as we improve the externals of our homes and yards may we likewise improve and exalt the fine relationships and sacred associations of family life throughout the State.

NATIONAL MUSIC WEEK

April 30, 1938

National Music Week opens tomorrow and I commend to all the people of North Carolina the observance of this important annual event. Anything we can do to stimulate the cultural

life of our State and to increase our participation and enjoyment of music is of great value to the Commonwealth. It is my hope that all groups of our people will take advantage of hearing good music that will be afforded during that period.

VOLUNTARY STATE FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE

May 6, 1938

I have appointed the following to serve as members of the Voluntary State Farm Debt Adjustment Committee to work in conjunction with the Regional Farm Debt Adjustment Section in North Carolina:

Dean I. O. Schaub	Raleigh
Dr. Clarence Poe	Raleigh
Mr. H. A. Osborne	Canton
Mr. D. E. Henderson	Charlotte
Mr. Leo Harvey	Kinston
Mr. Geo. Watts Hill	Durham
Mr. Oliver Carter	Elizabethtown

COUNTY BOARDS OF ELECTION

May 7, 1938

The State Board of Elections has named the members of the county boards for the several counties in the State, and these county boards have appointed the registrars and judges of elections for the primary to be held on June 4th, 1938, and for the general election to follow in November. The time has expired for all candidates to file for either the state, district, county, or township offices, so that now the registration period opens.

Men of good character and intelligence have been selected for all these positions. The responsibility for supervision of the election rests with the county boards in the several counties and it is their duty to see that the law is observed. The registrars and judges actually conduct the elections and it is their obligation to see that the legal procedure is strictly followed and that

irregularities are not permitted to occur. Every one connected with the administration of the election laws in any way should regard the performance of duty in this respect as a sacred trust to be fairly and impartially executed. It should also be understood that the laws governing the primary should be just as sacredly observed as in the general election, and the friends of candidates should not be permitted to overstep the bounds in their excess zeal.

The laws regarding elections are very strict and if they are carefully observed or rigidly enforced there can be no legitimate complaint of unfairness, irregularities, or fraud. The primary and general election should not only be fairly and honestly conducted, but every contestant should have the opportunity to see and know that he has had an equally fair opportunity. The sanctity of the ballot should be safeguarded and protected.

With reference to absentee ballots the election officials should be careful to see that the law is fully complied with. This law serves a good purpose when carefully and honestly administered, and no legitimate complaint can be found with the law. The complaints arise because of the abuses of the law. I call upon all the election officials in every precinct in the State so to conduct the forthcoming primary and general election that there can be no real ground for controversy.

NORTH CAROLINA'S UNEMPLOYMENT

May 9th, 1938

North Carolina is going remarkably well in a business way, considering the general conditions prevailing throughout the country. Many lines of business activity in the State have gone forward and through the period of recession have been able to make a very fine showing.

The unemployment continues heavy, but it is very favorable as compared with the unemployment obtaining in other states, and especially in those states where industrial development enters very largely into the picture. The textile industry has not been able to make any profit in recent months, but an effort has

been made to run the mills as much as possible with the view of giving employment to the people. There is some slight improvement in the textile field, but aside from this industry, the other lines of business have been doing remarkably well, when we consider the extent to which the recession has affected other sections.

North Carolina is fortunately situated with reference to the balance between agriculture and industry and the various forms of industry, and hence business conditions are not affected so adversely in this State since we do not depend solely upon one line of activity. The people of the State are hopeful, and, with any reasonable recovery in the textile business, the State is ready to go forward. The State's revenues have been holding up magnificently, but of course unless business should recover soon, these revenues will be materially reduced next year.

AIR MAIL WEEK

May 12, 1938

The Postoffice Department at Washington is sponsoring National Air Mail Week from May 15 to May 21 inclusive. This is the twentieth anniversary of regular air mail service in the United States.

The state of North Carolina has been organizing under the direction of Postmaster J. H. McKenzie of Salisbury, state chairman, for the general observance of this week and it is of the utmost importance that all of our people participate in this celebration by liberally patronizing the air mail service during the period specified, and otherwise evidencing their interest in the efforts of the Postoffice Department to extend the air mail service throughout the State and to make it available for all of our people.

North Carolina should be thoroughly air minded since the first air flight was made on North Carolina soil and this State is the natural home of aviation. I urge the full coöperation of the entire State in this observance of Air Mail Week and the planes should carry an unusually heavy mail advertising the resources and attractions of the best balanced state in the Union.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

May 13, 1938

I wish to express my gratification²³ over the friendly relationships existing between the employers of labor and the employees throughout the State. North Carolina has been singularly fortunate in the character of both our employers and employees and the attitude which each has manifested toward the other. There is mutual concern for the welfare of each other and a common interest in the well-being of all.

North Carolina has considerable unemployment but I wish to commend the manufacturers of the State and those who are engaged in industries for the fine spirit of coöperation which they have shown in operating their plants as fully as possible and thus aiding materially in the reduction of unemployment. We occupy a very favorable position in this respect in comparison with other states, and I wish to commend highly every effort being made to get our industries going and to take up the slack in our employment.

I was greatly pleased to notice recent statistics which show a large percentage of the dollar received by industry in this State goes to compensate labor. It makes a most favorable showing as compared with other states and indicates that labor is getting a reasonable part of the earnings of industry.

The great goal which we all seek is regular employment for labor, under satisfactory working conditions, and at living wages. I urge the fullest coöperation between labor and capital, the employer and employee, and the general public, to the end that we may have the friendliest feeling between all classes of our citizenship and that we may all work together for the common good of each and for the future development of the material, educational, civic, and moral advancement of our entire citizenship.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

May 25, 1938

I have appointed Mr. Stuart W. Robertson of Raleigh as a delegate to the 60th Annual Conference of the American Library Association, to be held in Kansas City, Mo., June 13th-18th.

²³This statement was addressed to "Labor and Industry," and was published in the May, 1938 issue of *North Carolina Labor and Industry*, a publication of the North Carolina Department of Labor, Raleigh, N. C.

MANN SMITH'S SENTENCE COMMUTED

May 25, 1938

Mann Smith, a Negro boy 15 years of age, was convicted in McDowell County for the rape of a 13-year-old white girl. The defendant had a fair trial and his guilt was fully established and the death sentence imposed. The Supreme Court affirmed the sentence. It was a horrible crime and there were no mitigating circumstances connected with the commission of the crime. None of the court officials recommended clemency, and many citizens of McDowell County insist upon the execution of the defendant.

Mann Smith has little education, has the mental capacity of a child of eight years and his environment has been bad. The law provides the death penalty for his crime, but after all he is still merely a boy, and I do not feel that he has sufficient intelligence or understanding to comprehend the enormity of his offense. *I cannot consent for North Carolina to kill a child, white or black, in the name of the law.* With his manifest criminal disposition he is dangerous to society and should be kept confined where he can do no further harm, and I therefore commute his sentence to life imprisonment.²⁴

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY KNOX

June 1, 1938

The state of Maine does itself great credit in honoring the memory of Major General Henry Knox, an outstanding citizen, soldier, and patriot, for his conspicuous service to his country in the trying days of the Revolution. Looking back over that critical period the achievements of General Knox emphasize his high conception of patriotic devotion and consecrated service

²⁴The above named prisoner, Mann Smith, was convicted and sentenced to suffer death by lethal gas. There was an appeal to the Supreme Court. Justice Barnhill declared that there was no error in the trial. This opinion was dated March 23, 1938. At the close of Judge Barnhill's opinion is the following statement:

"If the youth of this defendant constitutes a mitigating circumstance and a just cause for relaxing the prescribed punishment as a matter of public policy in the relation of the State to its youth, it addresses itself to the discretionary power of commutation and parole possessed by the Governor of the State and not to this Court. The jurisdiction of this Court is limited to questions of law and legal inference."

and are worthy of the fullest emulation by the youth of the land and all those who believe in liberty and freedom and preservation of the sacred rights and guarantees of our Constitution.

I warmly congratulate the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution upon the erection of the Knox sarcophagus in commemoration of his services and achievements.

PROBATION PROGRAM

June 2, 1938

The North Carolina Probation Commission wisely selected Hon. J. Harry Sample as director and the Probation System was put into effect on October 15th, 1937. Already 82 of the 100 counties have probationers under the care and supervision of the probation officials and during the past 6 months 640 offenders have been placed on probation by the various courts in the State.

Probation represents a definite effort on the part of the State to reclaim the offenders to society and good citizenship without the stigma of actual imprisonment and penal servitude. It voices the faith of the State in the ultimate good of humanity and the possibility of saving those who have transgressed. It seeks to aid them by careful supervision and intelligent and sympathetic direction and thus lead them along a definite line of good conduct until they can be stabilized and adjusted in a wholesome environment.

Some have already failed us and the probation sentences have been put into effect and they are now paying the penalty for their offenses. Others will fail. But we shall not become discouraged for the overwhelming majority are making an honest effort to go straight and are succeeding. The failures of some seem merely to emphasize the success of others who are keeping the faith and justifying the confidence reposed in them by the State.

There are no values greater than those involved in the recla-

mation of human character and probation is majoring in this field of service.

SWEDISH AMERICAN TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

June 2, 1938

I am pleased to announce the appointment of Mrs. Hannah Erickson Danielson of Raleigh as a delegate to the Swedish American Tercentenary Celebration, to be held in Philadelphia, Pa. and Wilmington, Delaware, in the month of June.

FARM AND HOME WEEK

June 10, 1938

I wish to extend a very earnest invitation²⁵ to the farmers of North Carolina to avail themselves of the privileges of Farm and Home Week, from August 1st to August 5th, to be observed at the North Carolina State College in Raleigh. This institution is part of the Greater University of North Carolina and is dedicating its service in a very fine way in advancing and improving the agricultural interests of North Carolina.

Farm Week is the occasion of an assembling in Raleigh of a large number of farm men and women who are forward looking and interested in improving conditions on the farm, enriching rural life, and increasing the profitable operation of agriculture in the State.

In this period of keen competition it is most important that farmers keep fully abreast of the times, both in the methods of the cultivation of the farm, in the plans for marketing the crops, and in the measures to be adopted for the preservation of the soil and the protection of the forests from fire and from devastation by improper cutting and destroying of timber. The women are naturally interested in the improvement of home conditions on the farm and in the better provisions which

²⁵This statement was sent to *Southern Planter*, Richmond, Va.

they are able to make for saving the things grown on the farm and the development of rural life generally.

This conference in Raleigh will be both helpful and enjoyable. The whole week will be given over to the things that vitally concern the agricultural life of the State, and I think those who attend will be fully paid for the effort put forth and the time consumed in availing themselves of the privileges of this meeting.

HUMANITY DAY

June 10, 1938

I wish to call the attention of the people of North Carolina to the movement inaugurated by the United Council for Civilian Relief in China for the organization of the Bowl of Rice Parties, to be held simultaneously in hundreds of cities and towns throughout the Nation on Friday evening, June 17th, for the benefit of suffering Chinese non-combatants, millions of whom are women and children.

I am advised that response has been general throughout North Carolina and I know that the people of this State are deeply sympathetic to the need of relieving the distress of the suffering people of China. It seems to me that June 17th might well be designated HUMANITY DAY, in which our people may manifest their interest in behalf of the distressed in the chastened land of China, who are the suffering victims of an aggressive and undeclared war.

BIRTHDAY OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

June 13, 1938

I am glad to announce the appointment of Mrs. B. W. Moseley of Greenville, North Carolina, as representative of North Carolina to attend the Pennsylvania observance on the part of the Women of the 150th birthday of the United States Constitution, in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, on Monday, June 20, 1938. At this meeting one woman from each of the thirteen

original states will take part in the construction of the largest floral American flag ever designed in this Nation, by placing a star for each state in the order in which that state ratified the Constitution of the United States.

COMMUTATION OF E. T. HALL, JR.

June 17, 1938

The above named prisoner, E. T. Hall, Jr., pled guilty at the May Term, 1938, of the Superior Court of Durham County to an indictment charging accessory before the fact to abortion, and was sentenced to serve a term of not less than one and not more than two years in the penitentiary.

Briefly stated, the facts are as follows:

Upon learning that a young woman with whom he had been associating was pregnant, the prisoner made the necessary arrangements for the purpose of performing an abortion. Subsequent to these arrangements, an abortion was performed.

After commission of the crime, the prisoner and the young woman above mentioned were married and were living together at the time the prisoner was committed under the sentence of the court on May 28, 1938: and, if the prisoner is released at this time, I am informed they intend to continue their married life.

When charged with the crime the prisoner made a complete confession of the part played by him, and has, since then, done everything possible to expedite the processes of justice.

The doctor who was implicated by the confession of the prisoner was tried and acquitted of the charge of performing an abortion.

Although the prisoner has served only a very small portion of his sentence, I am passing upon this case at this time because of the petition of the mother of the prisoner.

This mother's petition is characterized by frankness, sincerity, and truth. She concedes the guilt of her son. She deplors the crime. She does not attempt to evade the issue. She has not allowed her natural affection to prejudice or blind her in so far as the actual facts are concerned. In a simple and straightforward fashion, she asks for mercy.

The crime was serious, but I am impressed with certain features of the case that tend to extenuate.

As chief executive, I do not often commute the sentences of men just committed to prison and I would not do so now if I did not feel that a higher and more perfect justice will be accomplished by showing a degree of mercy.

After a full realization of the seriousness of the issues involved, I have decided to commute the sentence imposed on this prisoner to a sentence exactly equal to the time he has served in prison. Such a commutation will immediately effect the prisoner's release.

Considering every phase of the matter, it is well that the case has been disposed of in this manner. The imposition of sentence and the service of a portion of it has served to impress upon the prisoner the seriousness of the offense committed, and my action will serve to impress upon him the value of an open confession of guilt, and an earnest effort to make amends for the wrong done.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICES

June 22, 1938

I want the young men and women in North Carolina who have assisted²⁶ the news office of the advertising division in obtaining pictures in every section of the State, to know that I personally appreciate the manner in which they have given of their time and talents in the making of these pictures and that the State of North Carolina also appreciates what they have done.

I know that a good many young ladies and young men have given from one to three days of their time in assisting the advertising division get the types of pictures needed for use in newspapers, magazines, and booklets, also in our advertisements, and that they have done this without any remuneration and without expecting any remuneration.

This coöperation they have given has been very helpful to the news office and has saved the State many hundreds of

²⁶These people assisted in procuring pictures to be used in the program of advertising North Carolina which Governor Hoey sponsored through the Legislature, and which was conducted as a part of the activities of the Department of Conservation and Development.

dollars and I want personally to thank them and express my appreciation for their assistance in making the state advertising program a success.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 23, 1938

I am glad to announce the appointment of Mr. William B. Campbell, prominent attorney of Wilmington, to succeed Mr. Clayton L. Grant, deceased, as a member of the State Department of Justice.

STATE BUDGET BALANCED

June 30, 1938

The State closes the fiscal year June 30, 1938, with a balance in the general fund of approximately \$5,000,000. The amount cannot be definitely determined until a check-up is made with the various accounts around the middle of July. This means that North Carolina collected sufficient revenue this fiscal year to pay the operating expenses and that the balance at the close of this year is substantially the same as the balance at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1937.

The significance of this statement is more apparent when we realize that not a single dollar has been transferred in this fiscal year from the highway fund to the general fund, whereas heretofore it has been mandatory to transfer \$1,000,000 each year. This demonstrates the wisdom of the last Legislature in providing that the sales tax might be applied to gasoline to such extent as was necessary to supplement the general fund to enable the appropriations to be met, but that no highway funds should be transferred unless it was necessary to meet the appropriations; and therefore not a dollar of highway money was diverted or transferred in this fiscal year.

While the State revenues have been diminishing during the past quarter, yet the collections for the fiscal year were greater in the general fund and in the highway fund than in any previous year in the State's history. For instance, the collections for the general fund for the fiscal year ending June 30,

1938, amounted to \$37,627,290.46, as against a total last year of \$37,089,925.98, being an increase of a little over half million dollars. The total highway collections for this fiscal year aggregated \$31,948,299.04, as against \$31,094,401.06 for last year, being an increase of \$853,897.98. In this connection it is well to bear in mind that we cannot hope for the revenues for the next fiscal year to be as great as for the year just past, because the collections from income tax and sales tax each exceed \$11,000,000 and both have been collected more closely than ever before, and the revenues for the incoming fiscal year will show a very great falling off, especially from the income tax.

It may be of interest to know that the State has retired during this fiscal year \$5,000,000 of highway bonds, \$1,475,000 of general fund bonds, and \$875,000 redemption of special school building bonds, making a total of retirement of bonds by the State for this fiscal year of \$7,350,000. In addition to this, the State paid interest on general fund bonds in the sum of \$2,391,998.80, interest on highway bonds in the sum of \$3,831,832.50, interest on special school building bonds of \$459,512.50, and interest on World War Veteran Loan Bonds in the sum of \$105,000. In addition to this, there was added to the sinking fund of the general fund bonds \$271,320 and to the sinking fund of highway bonds \$500,000. This shows that with the bonds retired and the interest paid, and the additions to the sinking fund, there was a total applied on debt service in the aggregate sum of \$14,909,663.80 during the fiscal year.

No new bonds were issued by the State for the fiscal year.

HIGHWAY SAFETY ON HOLIDAYS

July 1, 1938

Definite progress has been made in the reduction of fatalities and injuries on our public highways during the first six months of this calendar year, but the slaughter continues great and we should not relax our efforts in any particular to insure greater safety for those who use the highways.

I am reminded as we approach the Fourth of July of the unusual number of deaths occurring on the highways last year, when fifteen people met violent deaths in automobile

accidents on July 3, 4, and 5. Last year the Fourth fell on Sunday and there were seven killed on Saturday, four on Sunday, and four on Monday, which was observed as a holiday.

I call attention to this to admonish careful driving over this holiday period and to urge that those who use the highways, either riding or walking, shall be safety conscious and refrain from negligent or careless acts which shall most surely result in accidents causing death or injuries. I trust that all of our people will unite in making this a sane and safe observance of our national holiday.

AUDITS OF DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS COMPLETED

July 8, 1938

I am advised by the Honorable George Ross Pou, state auditor, that his department has completed full audits of all the State institutions, departments and commissions during the past fiscal year. There are 12 educational institutions, 16 charitable and correctionable institutions, and 40 departments and commissions, making a total of 68 state agencies.

It can be seen from this that the work of auditing all of these is a monumental task, and this is the first time in many years that an audit of this kind has been made. The audit of each one of these state agencies has been typed and copies filed with each agency affected. This was made possible by reorganization of the Auditor's Department as recommended by Auditor Pou and authorized by the General Assembly of 1937.

I wish to commend Auditor Pou and his department upon the completion of this splendid work and I feel that the Legislature acted wisely in providing for this audit to be made by the State agency specially charged with this responsibility, and I regard this as much more preferable to having the particular agencies audit their own accounts. The result of this audit is more gratifying and I am sure will be reassuring to the people of the State.

GREETINGS TO HENDERSON COUNTY

July 11, 1938

I am happy to express through *The Times-News* my cordial greeting to the citizenship of Hendersonville and Henderson County upon the approaching centennial anniversary celebration.

I am well acquainted with the people of this splendid county. I know of their sturdy character, high ideals, enterprising spirit, and determined purpose. It has been a source of gratification to note the growth and progress of the thriving municipality of Hendersonville and of the whole county, as it has gradually and permanently developed.

The past century has witnessed a wonderful transformation in both Hendersonville and Henderson County. It is worth while to have this centennial anniversary celebration, and I felicitate your splendid citizenship upon this enterprise and wish for you a most successful celebration. I feel sure that visitors shall come not only from all western North Carolina but from throughout the entire Nation.

It is pleasing to know that you have such a live and wide-awake newspaper to serve this great and growing section.

MARS HILL COLLEGE

July 29, 1938

Mars Hills College²⁷ is located in a beautiful section of Western North Carolina and is just off the Appalachian Scenic Highway, in sight of the new National Parkway, and not very far away from the eastern entrance to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. It is an institution of outstanding record and achievement and has made a great contribution to the educational life of North Carolina and surrounding states.

It gives me great pleasure to give hearty endorsement to the plan of beautifying the campus and increasing its attractiveness to those attending college and to the thousands of visitors who will be interested in seeing this fine old institution and its attractive surroundings.

²⁷This statement was issued in behalf of the campaign for an endowment.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

July 30, 1938

The question of law observance²⁸ is vital to every community. The peace and good order of society require both the respect for law and obedience to the law. In order for law observance to have the full force and effect of public opinion, the observance of the law must be general on the part of all the people, and especially of those who fill official positions and are charged with the responsibility of law enforcement.

We cannot suppress crime by merely enforcing the law, although the certainty of punishment for crime exercises a restraining force and goes a long way toward preventing the commission of crime. Law enforcement is both necessary and essential for maintaining order and guaranteeing security to the citizen in his person and property. But a healthy public opinion which insists upon the observance of the law by all the people goes beyond the mere enforcement of the law and creates a sentiment that makes enforcement easier and decidedly more effective.

The good citizen owes an obligation to the public to obey all laws. He cannot afford to make a choice as to the laws which he will obey and those he will disregard. The violation of laws by good citizens tends to break down the enforcement of law and the respect for law on the part of the public. Unwise and unnecessary laws should be repealed, but no good citizen can afford to abrogate the law and disregard it merely because he does not believe in it or does not approve of it.

The best guarantee of law enforcement is a healthy public sentiment which sustains the law and thus justifies the officials in a fair and impartial enforcement. The certainty, rather than the severity, of the punishment makes for law observance, and the conduct of every person connected with the administration of law either adds to or detracts from the respect which the public has for the administration of the law. Every official should realize that he is a minister of the law and represents sovereignty of the State, and hence his conduct should be such as to command the respect and to deserve the commendation of the public.

²⁸This statement was issued in behalf of the law enforcement convention held in Charleston, S. C.

AIR CORPS EXERCISES AND DEFENSE

August 1, 1938

I am gratified to know that the War Department has directed that there be conducted at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, during the period October 3rd to 17th a Joint Antiaircraft-Air Corps Exercise. This is the most important event in the history of the development of aircraft as a defense of our national security. The fact that North Carolina has been selected as the place for this exercise means that most of the aircraft forces of the Army and Navy will be concentrated in North Carolina and we will have here the Regular Army antiaircraft artillery concentrated at Fort Bragg. A sufficient amount of the G.H.Q. Air Force will be employed to afford the thorough test desired, and will be the most extensive and decidedly the most important exercise of this character that has ever been held anywhere in the United States.

An important feature of the exercise will be the installation in that portion of North Carolina extending generally from Fort Bragg to the coast line of the State an aircraft warning net. This net will consist of some 300 stations and will be the most extensive one ever installed in the United States. Its purpose will be to observe the approach of enemy airplanes and to report promptly to the Defense Commander at Fort Bragg the strength, types of planes, altitude, speed, and direction of movement of the attacking air force, in order that the defending pursuit aviation may be able to intercept this force and in order that the defending antiaircraft artillery may be warned in advance of its approach.

One of the primary purposes of this exercise is to test the practicability of manning the warning net by civilian volunteers. Steps are being taken to arrange with the various telephone companies and with other private and Federal agencies involved the technical details as to the communication facilities to be used and they have extended every possible assistance and coöperation.

The problem of organizing the civilian observers is an entirely new one and has been given much thought at Army headquarters. A reserve officer will be utilized to organize the observers who will man it during the active period of the exercise, from October 10th to 15th, and the personnel of the Army Signal Corps will be employed to assist in the

training of these observers. It is expected that this reserve officer will request the coöperation of the local mayor and other similar officials, and I am urging that all of these coöperate fully with the government in this undertaking, and I feel sure that the people of North Carolina generally will extend every possible coöperation in carrying this test to a highly satisfactory conclusion.

The success of the exercise will depend very largely upon the extent of the interest taken in it by the residents of North Carolina, and it is for this reason that I am suggesting that the citizens of our State, both local and state officials as well as the general citizenship of the State, join heartily in giving fullest assistance to those in charge of this important test. There can be no question of the value to be derived from this testing out of this new method of national defense and it is a distinct honor to the State that this locality has been adopted as the place for the conduct of this exercise.

SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE CALLED

August 1, 1938

After full and thorough consideration and consultation with the Council of State, I am today calling a special session of the General Assembly of North Carolina to convene in Raleigh on Monday, August 8th, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

This course is necessary if North Carolina is to receive any aid out of the PWA appropriation for the various state institutions in the way of necessary permanent improvements and new buildings. The act of Congress provides that all of those applications must be filed before September 30th, 1938, and that work must be begun before January 1st, 1939, and no application will be received or acted upon unless it is apparent that the State has made provision for its 55 per cent of the cost of construction. The government grant will provide the other 45 per cent. There are many urgent needs with some of the institutions. Several of the buildings at Morganton, Raleigh, and Goldsboro State hospitals must be fireproofed and improved facilities provided for the reception of a large number of insane who cannot now be admitted because of insufficient room and accommodations. Similar situations exist at other institutions in the State. The Legislature which assem-

bles in January would have to provide for a bond issue to make these needed permanent improvements, therefore it would seem to be folly for the State not to avail itself of the privilege of getting 45 per cent of the cost of these structures from the Federal Government, since North Carolina will have to pay her prorata part for all of the money spent by the Federal Government.

It will not be the purpose of the State to adopt a wild policy of spending merely because some money can be obtained from the Government, but the expenditures will be restricted to the necessary and essential needs of the various institutions and for such purposes as the State will be called upon to make expenditures in the very near future, without regard to whether any assistance could be obtained from the Federal Government.

I am hopeful that the Legislature may be able to pass the necessary legislation and conclude its labors within one week. The Budget Commission has been summoned to meet in Raleigh Wednesday morning, August 3rd, at 10:00 o'clock, for the purpose of canvassing the absolute needs of the various State institutions as shown by the applications filed and to hear representatives of these institutions with reference to these needs, so that the Budget Commission will be prepared to make recommendations to the General Assembly when it convenes in special session on August 8th. The Budget Commission has already visited most of these institutions and will practically complete its visitations today and tomorrow, so that the hearings can begin Wednesday morning.

FUNDS RECEIVED FOR BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

August 1, 1938

I have received a letter from Honorable Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, advising that appropriations of \$3,500,000 in the 1939 Interior Department Appropriation Act and \$2,000,000 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act for 1938 have been made available for continuing the construction and maintenance of the Blue Ridge Parkway.

The 1939 fiscal year construction program in North Carolina includes sixteen and one-half miles between Route 421 and Blowing Rock, and seven and three-fourths miles between Gooch

Gap and Buck Creek Gap, and approximately eleven miles between Wagon Road Gap and Tennessee Bald. The State Highway Commission has already obtained and conveyed rights-of-way for the remainder, which will be deeded to the United States at an early date, so that construction may proceed without delay on this parkway route.

FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE

August 2, 1937

I have appointed J. E. Winslow of Greenville, North Carolina, as a member of the State Farm Debt Adjustment Committee, to succeed George Watts Hill of Durham, who was unable to serve.

WORK OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

August 9, 1938

I wish to extend hearty greetings to the entire membership of the North Carolina Congress of Parents and Teachers. The growth in numbers and increased interest manifested augurs well for the cause of education and childhood during the period immediately ahead of us.

The activity of busy men and women in this splendid organization bespeaks their unflagging interest in the education, training and equipment of the children of the State for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

The schools will be more efficient, the teachers more enthusiastic and the parents more coöperative as a result of the work of this Congress. I wish to congratulate all those who are laboring so splendidly in this field.

ALLOCATION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS

August 10, 1938

I am today making an allocation of \$2,200,000 out of the surplus in the highway fund to be used by the Highway Commission in conjunction with PWA funds for the purpose of

widening narrow roads, dangerous bridges, and removing flat curves, and otherwise improving and standardizing the highways of the State.

The Highway Commission in session today has recommended that this allocation be made and applications are being prepared for submission to the PWA for \$1,800,000 to be used in conjunction with the \$2,200,000 which is involved in this allocation, and which will make the total of \$4,000,000 to be used for this purpose, if the grant is obtained from the Federal Government. This would represent a contribution of 55 per cent from the State and 45 per cent from Federal funds.

In making this allocation I am following the definite policy of reducing the highway surplus in the treasury and utilizing this money for the improvement of the public roads. It is my thought that the money has been paid by those who operate motor vehicles and that they are entitled to have this money applied as fully and completely as possible to the betterment of the highways and the improvement of the whole road system of the State. Naturally these allocations very greatly reduce the surplus in the highway funds, but it is more important to have safe roads and roads capable of use all the year around than to maintain a large surplus.

There should be no misunderstanding on the part of the public as to the road surplus. Confusion arises in the public mind because of the difference in the cash surplus and the actual surplus. For instance, on June 30, 1938, the cash surplus for the road fund, as shown by the books of the treasurer and auditor, amounted to \$8,412,019.88, whereas the actual surplus on that date was \$4,602,476.38. The difference between these two figures, which is \$3,809,543.50, is money which was actually in the State Treasury but which had already been contracted for projects now under construction but not expended. This actual balance of \$4,602,467.38 includes around \$1,500,000 in inventories and supplies, and includes the sum of around two million dollars which must be maintained as a surplus to meet current pay-rolls. This surplus was left in the treasury after I had made two previous allocations of two million dollars each to be used on secondary roads. The present allocation is made because it was not necessary to divert any highway funds to the general fund for other State purposes during the past fiscal year.

NORTH CAROLINA AND RECESSION

August 11, 1938

North Carolina has borne up remarkably well during this period of recession. The State was one of the last to feel the full effects of the decline in business and is one of the first to come back toward normal conditions.

The textile industry was the hardest hit of any business in the State, but the textile plants are now receiving orders and practically all of them are running, and a very large number on full time.

The economic condition of the farmer is above the average for several years. Tobacco prices were good last year and the prospects are for reasonably fair prices this year. The tobacco crop last year brought the farmers of North Carolina over \$150,000,000.

The price of cotton was unsatisfactory last year and the promise is not reassuring for this season. This constitutes the one source of reduced income to farmers of this State, but fortunately North Carolina has a varied agriculture, running through all the food crops, and the trucking industry has been very greatly developed in the past few years. A wide diversity in agriculture, as well as in manufacture, has stood the State in good stead during this period of business reverses. The people of the State are thoughtful, energetic, and industrious, and are going forward with private capital investment in the building of industries and the advancement of the material interests of the State, and this is being augmented by a rather large building program inaugurated by the State and municipalities in conjunction with the Federal Government.

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR FELICITATED

August 26, 1938

I wish to felicitate organized labor in North Carolina upon the present amicable relationships existing between employers and employees in this State. There is peace and harmony and a better understanding of the problems confronting each and a thorough willingness to coöperate in the solution of these problems.

North Carolina has been proceeding wisely in the matter of hours, wages, and working conditions. There has been gradual progress and advancement over a period of years, reaching higher ground with each succeeding advance. This is the natural and the sane way to make progress. Spasmodic advances or upheavals are always followed by adverse reactions and the same road must be travelled again, whereas well considered progress is enduring and permanent.

There is no reason for antagonisms between various groups in the State. Capital and labor are both necessary and essential and the best interests of each is served by full realization of the rights of all and respect and appreciation of the responsibilities and burdens which are common to all.

I wish to see larger unity among all classes. Mutual concern and interest on the part of employers and employees in the welfare of each and continuing good will and full coöperation in advancing the interest and well being of each other. What labor most needs is regular employment with just compensation for the service rendered.

RESIGNATION OF A. L. FLETCHER

September 2, 1938

Major A. L. Fletcher has tendered his resignation as commissioner of labor, to accept the position tendered him as assistant administrator of the Wage and Hour Act in the Department at Washington, and he will enter upon the discharge of his duties in connection with the new position around the middle of September. I have appointed Mr. Forrest H. Shuford, who has been first assistant to Major Fletcher for the past five years, as commissioner of labor to succeed him.

The appointment of Major Fletcher is a distinct compliment to him and to North Carolina, and I think this service in Washington will be of very great advantage to North Carolina in particular and to the South in general, because he is familiar with the problems and difficulties attendant upon the inauguration of the new Wage and Hour Act and it will be of untold advantage to this section to have this law understandingly administered. The State naturally regrets to lose the services of Major Fletcher, but his selection is most pleasing to the

people of this State. The Department of Labor of North Carolina has achieved national distinction under Major Fletcher's régime.

Mr. Shuford is well qualified to carry forward the work of the Department of Labor in this State in a most satisfactory manner. He is familiar with the activities of the Department and is equipped by nature, training, education, and experience to make an ideal commissioner of labor and I have no doubt that his service will be entirely satisfactory to the people of the State. I have known him for the past twenty years and have absolute confidence in his ability, fairness, and integrity.

A number of very splendid gentlemen were suggested for this appointment when it became known that Major Fletcher would probably accept the position in Washington, and any one of those suggested would have proven a capable official and acceptable to the public. One of those very strongly urged by a large number of people in the State was Mr. T. A. Wilson, who has made such an outstanding record as a member of the Industrial Commission, but the transference of Mr. Wilson to the Labor Department would have created a vacancy which would have been difficult to have filled with a person so acceptable as Mr. Wilson has proven to be, and the Industrial Commission has made such an unusually satisfactory record that I would hesitate to interfere with its present high personnel. This Commission now stands in the forefront of all the commissions anywhere in the United States, and I am very proud of its accomplishments.

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD

September 8, 1938

For some time an effort has been made to interest the Southern Railway Company in taking over the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company's properties, either under lease or in an operating capacity. It was thought if a connection of this kind could be established that it would very greatly increase the traffic of the railroad and result in substantial benefit to the port.²⁹ With connections which the Southern Railway has and the facilities for handling the traffic, if

²⁹Morehead City.

the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad can be made a part of the system and share in the benefits of its connectional operation, the future of this state road would be assured.

The Southern is not disposed to lease the road and does not wish to acquire it, but has shown a most friendly and coöperative attitude with reference to working out the problems in connection with the successful operation of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Upon joint request of the State and the Railroad Administration at Washington, the Southern has manifested a willingness to consider taking over the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad for operation purposes for a period of three years, to give it a definite try-out to see just what can be done. The Railroad Administration at Washington has evidenced considerable interest in this proposition and will coöperate financially in helping the road get on its feet. Washington is interested both in the railroad and the port and has shown a fine spirit of coöperation.

Attorney General McMullan held a conference with President Norris of the Southern Railway and Mr. Wright, representing the Railroad Administration, in Washington yesterday, which followed a conference previously held with representatives of these agencies, and hence the meeting at Goldsboro today of both directors and stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad will be asked to consider the question of lease of this road or the wisdom of making some operating arrangement with the Southern Railway.

In this connection I wish to say that there are two separate groups of North Carolina citizens who have been considering the matter of organizing companies and making a proposition for the lease of the road. In the event the directors and stockholders manifest a willingness to consider the propositions, these groups will go forward with the development of their plans and submit to the directors and stockholders at their next meeting their respective propositions.

With this in view, I have asked the directors and stockholders to adjourn this meeting to a future date and to appoint a committee to confer with the respective agencies and prospective lessees to ascertain what proposition can be worked out and to make recommendations to the directors and stockholders.

The development of this railroad and of the port at Morehead are vital to the interests of that portion of North Carolina

and of tremendous importance to the whole State. I am exceedingly anxious for some plan to be worked out by which this railroad and the port will be given a real chance and the outlook is encouraging. The Southern Railway has done such outstanding work for North Carolina, both in the operation of its own lines and in the carrying out of its lease of the North Carolina Railroad that the whole State is gratified that it is now manifesting interest in helping to solve the problem of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

Since these matters are up for consideration, I am not recommending the election of officers at this meeting, for the reason that if the plans are carried into effect the set-up would, of course, be entirely different.

SCHOOL CHILDREN INVITED TO FAIR

September 9, 1938

You are cordially invited to attend the great State Fair this year. This fair belongs to all the people of North Carolina and it is entitled to your active support.

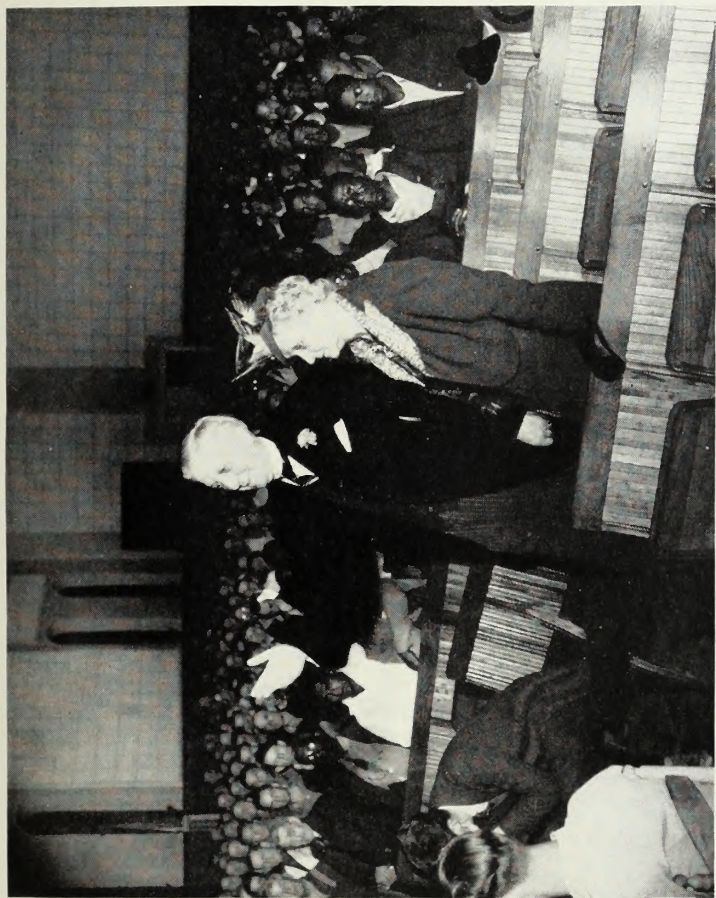
The boys and girls from our public schools in every part of the State are invited guests. I am so pleased to extend you this invitation on the part of the fair management, and to urge that you accept it and join the vast throng who will attend. All North Carolina will be represented here and the educational, agricultural, and industrial resources of the State will be attractively portrayed. In addition to this it will furnish the occasion for the people of East and West to become better acquainted and to know each other more intimately.

Friday, October 14th, 1938, is the day you are specially invited to be the guest of the fair.

SHERIFFS' AND CORONERS' TERMS OF OFFICE

September 15, 1938

I am heartily in favor of the ratification by the people of the constitutional amendment providing four year terms of office for the sheriffs and coroners in North Carolina. Already the clerks of the superior court and the registers of deeds are



Governor and Mrs. Hoey wave greetings to the Central Prison Band, which made its first public appearance, December 21, 1940. Seated behind Governor and Mrs. Hoey are the Negro prisoners who sang a Negro spiritual, "Remember Me," for Governor Hoey.

elected for four years, and I can see no reason why this same provision should not apply to the sheriffs and coroners. I believe it will make for efficiency in the public service.

APPOINTMENT OF BAXTER DURHAM

September 16, 1938

Major Baxter Durham, former state auditor, has been selected as director of the Organization for the American Federation of Little Business for North Carolina and will begin at once the important work of organizing the little business men of this State. Mr. Alfred Williams of Raleigh is the chairman of the North Carolina Division and representatives are being selected, one from each Congressional District, to constitute the executive committee. Mr. I. M. Bailey of Raleigh has been named as chairman of the Legal Advisory Committee for the State.

This organization gives promise of becoming both effective and influential in the affairs of the Nation. Heretofore only large interests and particular lines of industry have had thorough organizations, so that they were able to voice their opinions and present their cause. This organization seeks to do for the average business man, including the small business men throughout the country, what these organizations have done for others in past years. This organization will furnish an opportunity for "Little Business" to express itself touching national policies which may vitally affect the interests of all the people. I feel sure that this organization will be well received throughout the State.

DEATH OF CHARLEY WOOLLEN

September 21, 1938

The death of Mr. Woollen is a great shock to the whole State and to the friends of the University everywhere. Charley Woollen had become an institution within himself and he typified the best at Chapel Hill. His service was so efficient and so unselfish that it was easily recognized as a real part of University life, and his wisdom and foresight contributed tremendously to the forward strides made by this great insti-

tution over a long period of years. I feel a personal loss in his passing and share fully the deep sorrow of his family and intimate associates.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

September 23, 1938

October 9th to 15th has been officially designated and set aside by proclamation of the President of the United States as Fire Prevention Week. This is a very important matter, when we realize the loss of life and property occasioned by fire, which makes a total of frightful carnage. For instance, since the World War in the United States 210,000 human lives have been lost by fire, which is considerably more than four times the number of our soldiers who were killed in the World War.

The property loss during this same period has been over eight billion dollars, according to the best estimates, which would average around a million dollars a day. This is of sufficient importance to enlist the interest of all of our people in coöperation to prevent fires. So many of these fires may be prevented by exercising proper caution in inspecting and removing fire hazards from around our homes and places of business.

In this connection also, it is important that our forests be saved from fire, and this can be accomplished if those who are traveling through the woods will exercise care and caution and not drop lighted cigarettes in the woods or otherwise carelessly permit fires to get started from camp fires or any other preventable causes. The destruction to the forests each year is appalling.

Every citizen should appoint himself a committee of one to help not only during Fire Prevention Week but throughout the year in making this State safe from the ravages of fire.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD HOSPITAL

September 27, 1938

It gives me pleasure to commend the splendid work of the Good Shepherd Hospital at New Bern, North Carolina. This

institution is a hospital for Negroes, established by the Episcopal Church with the assistance of the Duke Endowment, and has been in charge of Rev. R. I. Johnson, who has given freely of his time, talents, and energy in the promotion of this good work. There is a very large Negro population in that section of North Carolina and this is the only Negro hospital anywhere in that territory. It is thoroughly deserving of the public's support, since it is necessary for this hospital to do an immense amount of charity work.

NATIONAL BUSINESS WOMEN'S WEEK

September 27, 1938

I am advised that the North Carolina Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs is making plans for full participation in National Business Women's Week, which will be observed this year from October 9th to 15th inclusive. This is the eleventh year of the observance by the women of this week especially set apart to emphasize their activity in the business and professional world.

I am glad the women of North Carolina are evidencing their interest in the observance of this week dedicated to increasing interest of women in business, industry, and the professions. The increased activity and participation in all these lines of human endeavor have made an indelible impress upon the business and professional world, and the women have established for themselves a definite place in all these activities. Their achievements and accomplishments bear testimony to their fitness and capabilities and their services are in increasing demand in the whole business world. It is well that North Carolina participates in the observance of Business Women's Week.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY

September 30, 1938

Sunday, October 2nd, 1938, has been officially proclaimed for the whole United States as Go To Church Sunday, and I am so designating it for North Carolina.

October 1st and 2nd, 1938, have been set apart as Loyalty

Days for Religion and Welfare Recovery, and Protestants, Catholics, and Jews are urged to renew their loyalty to their respective churches and religion generally with a view of enabling this Nation to make a recovery of spiritual values as well as material possessions.

Religion occupies a predominant position in the life of our people, and the cultivation of a spirit of loyalty to church, to religion, and to social and welfare institutions will undoubtedly aid tremendously in the rehabilitation of our citizenship and the solution of the many vital problems affecting our national life.

I admonish the people to observe Go To Church Sunday on the first Sunday in October, not merely for one day, but to establish a habit of resorting to places of worship on the holy Sabbath day for the strength and help which comes from attending divine services and recognizing God as the source of all power. A distracted world needs above all other things a sense of the presence of God in the settlement of world problems.

GREETINGS TO THE CATAWBA FAIR

October 1, 1938

I extend greetings to the Catawba Fair Association³⁰ and express my appreciation of the efforts being made by your organization to present the advantages of the Catawba valley farming section and of the wonderful possibilities of the dairy industry.

I wish to urge the coöperation of all of the people in the section served by your fair and I think this will prove a most important agency in the proper development of your splendid section.

Catawba County is well developed industrially and agriculturally and affords a fine field for the investor and the home seeker. The fair furnishes a splendid medium for the presentation of these advantages and for the proper advertisement of this great section embodied in Catawba and surrounding counties.

I wish every possible success for your fair and for all those

³⁰This foreword was published in the premium list of the Catawba Fair Association.

who coöperate with you in making it truly representative of all that section participating in its exhibits and portraying its resources.

FARM PROBLEMS

October 5, 1938

The great problem confronting the farmers of North Carolina is the profitable marketing of farm products. The problem of production has been largely solved, in that the farmer has been enabled to increase the quantity and improve the quality of his products and the yield per acre is reasonably satisfactory. However, if a market cannot be had for the products of the farm and a reasonable price obtained therefor, then the farmer loses the legitimate profit of his labor.

I think that coöperative marketing has been wonderfully helpful, especially in the sections where there has been full coöperation. With some of the major crops marketing facilities are ample, because well established markets obtain for such crops as cotton and tobacco, and the producers of these crops are able to get the market price, but for a vast number of other crops it is essential to establish a market and to maintain it, so that reasonable prices can be realized by the farmer. The coöperative marketing plan furnishes the means and the opportunity for the farmers to pool their efforts and get better prices for their crops.

The farmer must compete with the open market and unless he has the benefits of combining so that large shipments may be made he is restricted to the prices obtaining in the local market, and when the requirements of the local market have been met there is no profitable sale for his products. Since the farmer is a world citizen, in competition he should likewise have the benefits of the world markets.

The next and greatest forward step for the farmer shall be the solving of his marketing problem.

SALE OF CHRISTMAS CARDS

October 18, 1938

I wish to give hearty approval to the North Carolina Christmas cards being issued and sold by the State Junior Chamber

of Commerce. The designs for the cards were selected by the committee appointed by me and they represent attractive views of different sections of the State. Appropriate Christmas messages accompany these beautiful North Carolina scenes and the cards will furnish a fine opportunity to remind friends, throughout the United States, of North Carolina during the holiday season.

I trust that many of our citizens will find occasion to use these cards. The Junior Chamber of Commerce will have them on sale, throughout the State.

DEATH OF LEWIS E. TEAGUE

October 28, 1938

The death of Judge Lewis E. Teague was a personal loss to me and I am deeply shocked by his sudden passing. Judge Teague had been my friend for years and I esteemed him most highly as a man, citizen, lawyer, judge, and statesman. His brilliant career as judge of the High Point Court, evidenced by his fine judicial poise and legal ability, gave assurance of the high rank which he would have attained as a member of Congress. The whole State mourns his passing and all the people share the sorrow of his bereaved family and relatives.

STATE AFFAIRS

November 1, 1938

North Carolina stands singular and alone in the extent of the nature and character of the public service which is rendered the people of the State. There are three outstanding particulars in which this service is rendered:

First, North Carolina is the only state in the Union which constructs, maintains, and supports the entire public road system of the State, comprising 58,000 miles, of which 8,000 are hard surface. Second, North Carolina maintains and supports the entire eight months term for every school district in the State, with 900,000 children enrolled in the public schools. Third, North Carolina maintains and supports the entire prison

population in the State, relieving the counties and cities of all prisoners whose terms of service are as long as thirty days. All of this service is rendered to the people of the State without the levying of a single cent of tax on the home, farm, factory, business property or any other tangible property of the citizens of North Carolina. This record is unparalleled.

As an evidence of the tremendous saving to the taxpayers of North Carolina by the State performing all of these services, it is worthwhile to recall that in 1929 the counties and municipalities collected from the taxpayers the total of sixty-five million dollars in taxes. In the year 1936, after the State had assumed support of roads, prisons, and schools, the tax burden on the citizens of the State and the counties and municipalities had dropped to thirty-six million dollars. Even of this amount twenty-one million dollars was for debt service, and therefore is a diminishing obligation.

North Carolina raises the revenue to conduct the entire State Government, exclusive of roads, from four principal sources, to-wit: income tax, inheritance tax, franchise and license tax, and sales tax. The roads are supported from the tax on gasoline and license tax on automobiles and other automotive vehicles.

The fiscal affairs of North Carolina have been so well managed that during the period of the depression, embracing the last six years, the State has reduced its public debt by more than thirty million, which is a greater reduction than that made by any other state in the Union. During this same time only four other states besides North Carolina have reduced the public debt at all. The fact that North Carolina is now able to sell her bonds at just a little over 2 per cent interest demonstrates conclusively the confidence that has been established by the State in the money markets of the Nation; and furthermore, the fact that the issue of \$4,600,000 bonds was purchased solely by North Carolina bankers is a fine tribute to the prosperity of our own banks and to their fully justified faith in their government.

EDUCATION WEEK

November 7, 1938

The eighteenth annual observance of American Education Week will be celebrated from November 6th to 12th, 1938. The purpose of this observance is well understood.

Education is the supreme effort of society to train and equip youth for the duties and responsibilities of life. It goes deeper than that. Its fundamental purpose is to teach us how to live and then to equip us to make a living. Education enables us to live broadly, richly, gloriously. It also teaches us to live practically, helpfully, and sanely.

During this week it will be helpful if every citizen will use the occasion to know more about our schools, colleges and all institutions of learning. We need to become educationally minded and thoroughly conscious of our need. We dare not deny to our children the full opportunity of an education. Emphasis should be placed upon the character of education and the quality of education which we are providing. We do not need less cultural training, but more practical, to the end that those who pass through our schools will be prepared to work more intelligently and efficiently in the field in which their services may be utilized.

Adult education should not be neglected. Fine results have already been achieved and there should be a determined effort to banish illiteracy from our State. North Carolina has made distinct progress in education and there must be no backward step.

ARMISTICE DAY

November 8, 1938

November 11th, 1938, marks the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Armistice between the warring nations of the world.

The celebration this year should hold special significance for the American people. It should be a day of remembrance of that company of gallant soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice in our behalf and aided tremendously in bringing victory to allied arms. Their heroism and valor should be

recounted as an inspiration and incentive to all those who love freedom and value liberty.

The day should furnish the occasion for rededication on the part of the whole people to the cause of human freedom and popular government, emphasizing our own priceless heritage and holding it in sacred trust for those who live and for the unborn who shall come after us. Eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty and a re-baptism in the faith of Armistice day shall strengthen us for every high endeavor in the service of humanity.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR FRANK M. DIXON

November 10, 1938

I am very happy to pay tribute to Major Frank M. Dixon, recently elected governor of Alabama. Governor Dixon will bring to the executive office a well trained mind, a fine conception of civic duty and responsibility, broad knowledge of governmental affairs, and the kind of courage and faith essential to the making of a great governor.

North Carolina is especially interested in Governor Dixon. His grandfather, Rev. Thomas Dixon, was an outstanding, old time Baptist minister, who resided at Shelby, North Carolina, and preached continuously for around sixty years, living to a ripe old age. He was pastor of one rural Baptist church fifty-two years.

Major Dixon comes from a distinguished North Carolina family—one of the most distinguished the State has ever had. Major Dixon's father, Rev. Frank Dixon, was an outstanding minister, lecturer, and philosopher. He was a brother of Dr. A. Clarence Dixon, one of the noted divines of this country and the only minister who had the joint distinction of having served as pastor of Spurgeon's church in London and Moody's church in Chicago. Another brother of Rev. Frank Dixon was Dr. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who now lives in Raleigh and who is a noted orator, lecturer, author, and minister, having written a large number of books, among them being *The Clansman*, *The Birth of a Nation*, and many others nationally known and read. Other members of the family were likewise distinguished. There were two daughters; Dr. Delia Dixon Carroll, an out-

standing physician and a woman who rendered great civic service and who died in Raleigh a few years ago, and the other, Mrs. Ernest Thatcher who is herself an author and speaker of great ability and outstanding reputation.

The Dixon family has made a distinct contribution to the intellectual life of North Carolina and has added fame to the State.

North Carolina knows and loves the new governor of Alabama and believes that he will serve the great state of Alabama with such outstanding distinction and ability that his record will be warmly approved by the whole people of that State. He has demonstrated his patriotism in peace and war and his loyalty at all times to the finer things of life.

ZENO WALL CONDUCTS REVIVAL SERVICES

November 10, 1938

I wish to congratulate the people of Salisbury and surrounding territory upon their opportunity of hearing Dr. Zeno Wall in a series of revival services. Dr. Wall has been my friend since his boyhood and he has been my neighbor in Shelby for the past thirteen years. I esteem most highly his friendship and value him greatly because of his ability, his worth, his fine consecration, and masterful leadership. Dr. Wall is a preacher of great force and effectiveness and a most successful pastor. I feel sure that his services will be an inspiration and benediction to the people of Salisbury.

COMMUNITY CHEST

November 11, 1938

The Community Chest is the organized effort of the community to serve all phases of need and render service to every helpful agency in building community character. It is more than charity. It is deeper than temporary need. It lays the foundation for a finer and richer community life. It utilizes the character reclamation and building forces of today for stabilizing and enriching human values of tomorrow. The Community Chest should appeal to every citizen and be supported by the whole community.

BURNET R. MAYBANK CONGRATULATED

November 14, 1938

I am very happy to extend greetings to Honorable Burnet R. Maybank, the new chief executive of our sister state of South Carolina. Governor Maybank concludes a most successful administration as mayor of the chief city of South Carolina to become governor of that great State. He brings to this high office ability, vision, poise, and fine consecration to the public service.

I warmly congratulate both personally and officially on behalf of all the people of North Carolina Governor Maybank and all the people of South Carolina and wish for them continued growth and increased prosperity under his wise leadership. The South is gradually solving its problems and is continuing high in rank of service to its people. I predict a great record of achievement for South Carolina in the years just ahead.

ADDRESS OF GILMER A. JONES

December 2, 1938

I have read with interest the thoughtful and suggestive address delivered recently by Mr. Gilmer A. Jones of Franklin before the Asheville Optimist Club. It contains much food for thought in connection with our prison system and the administration of our criminal laws.

It is gratifying to know that we have already inaugurated some of the reforms, suggested by Mr. Jones, in a modified form and with a view of determining their practicability. This relates to segregation of offenders. It is not in effect to the extent suggested, not along the exact lines, but a start has been made and the results are being studied.

More attention is being given to both physical and mental examinations of prisoners and each camp has a regularly employed physician, in addition to the medical and hospital facilities provided at the Central Prison. It is now definitely recognized that both physical and mental examinations are essential in determining the cause of criminal conduct as well as pointing the way for remedying the criminal tendencies.

Definite progress is being made along the line of educational and religious instruction in prison with a view of the rehabili-

tation of the prisoner and preparing him for restoration to society. We do not parole prisoners until some definite arrangement has been made for regular employment. I thought so well of the address of Mr. Jones that I have referred it to Commissioner of Paroles Gill and State Prison Director Johnson for study.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT VISITS CHAPEL HILL

December 8, 1938

North Carolina will be signally honored Monday by a visit from Franklin D. Roosevelt, who will deliver an address in the Kenan Stadium at Chapel Hill at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. All the people of North Carolina, as well as the surrounding territory, are heartily welcome to attend this meeting. No tickets are required and there are no charges for admission. It is important that those who are attending should reach Chapel Hill in time to be seated by 4:00 o'clock, as the President will begin his speech promptly at 4:30 over a nationwide hook-up. In the event of rain, the exercises will be held in the Woollen Gymnasium Building.

Let North Carolina show her full appreciation of the President by giving him a magnificent crowd at Chapel Hill and extending him the character of welcome which befits our great President and in harmony with the hospitality of our own great State.

CROP CONTROL ELECTION

December 8, 1938

I would not presume to advise farmers how to vote on the question of crop control, but I do sincerely urge all tobacco and cotton growing farmers in North Carolina to exercise their right to vote in the referendum on Saturday, December 10th. It is entirely too important to neglect and means so much, not alone to the farmers, but to the whole citizenship of the State. The farmer who fails to vote is passing up his opportunity to express his wishes about a most vital matter.

I am fully aware of the complaints voiced against crop control, and I know of the inequalities and injustices in the

administration of the law. I know the natural opposition of the farmer to any program which interferes with his own free exercise of his right to do as he pleases on his farm, and I sympathize fully with his views in this respect. I am also aware of the feeling that some better method of crop control could be adopted, and that may be entirely feasible, but after all is said the fact still remains that the question which will confront the farmer Saturday and must be decided by him is whether he will have the control provided under this act, or take his chances with a flooded market and starvation prices.

It is not a question of whether some other method would be preferable, for only this is proposed, but the choice is, shall we grow all we please and sell it for whatever it will bring, or shall we regulate the amount we grow and have reasonable assurance of at least fairly satisfactory prices. The issue ought not to be confused and the matter should be approached in a sane and practical way.

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

December 23, 1938

The spirit of Christmas abides. It is ageless and changeless. It fills the hearts of old and young and the world recurs to the Babe and the Manger. Peaceful America celebrates Christmas and breathes the spirit of good will among men. May this spirit be disseminated throughout the earth to include all nations and races. I covet for North Carolina and every one within our borders a full measure of happiness during this glad season.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

December 23, 1938

I extend a heartfelt Christmas greeting³¹ to every man, woman, and child within the borders of the good old North State. May peace and happiness abide in every home and the spirit of Christmas fill every heart as we enjoy the blessings of liberty, freedom, and peace in this favored land. May we thank gracious Providence and do our utmost to bring tidings of peace and

³¹This statement was given to *The News and Observer*.

good will to people in every land. The thought of the world centers this day in the Babe of Bethlehem, as He becomes more and more the hope of the world. May the blessings of the Prince of Peace be the heritage of the whole human race; and may bitterness and strife, prejudice and malice be forgotten in the fullness of a broad sympathy and universal love.

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR

December 23, 1938

A graphic picture of the progress of North Carolina along all lines during the year now closing would serve to stimulate state pride and give to every citizen a measure of assurance in facing the problems of a new year. Everything has not been smooth and easy; everybody has not been prosperous; many have been unemployed and industry and business proved unprofitable for much of the year; agricultural interests suffered from poor prices in some instances and poor crops in others, and altogether we could find much to complain about if we search only for the unhappy results of the year's activity. But taking an impartial view of the whole and making a fair appraisal of the achievements and accomplishments of this period we can find much to encourage us and real ground for satisfaction with the general results obtained.

North Carolina, from a governmental standpoint, has made definite progress. Notwithstanding the recession the State is in splendid financial condition and can point to a recent bond sale as evidence that her credit now stands at a high for all time. In October an issue of \$4,600,000 of bonds for permanent improvements sold at the lowest rate of interest in the State's history—2.07 per cent—and North Carolina banks were in such financial condition that they bought the entire issue. We will retire more bonds this year than we have issued new ones.

The State continues to reduce its public debt. The past six years have witnessed the payment of over thirty million dollars of the bonded debt, and at the same time governmental service has been vastly enlarged and extended. Every humanitarian service initiated by the Federal Government has been matched by the State, and these new agencies have served the people in a most helpful way. For instance, the Unemployment Compensation Commission has disbursed to the unemployed this year

over \$8,000,000 to help them during the period of enforced idleness. There was never before any provision like that to assist workers in their hours of need.

Under old age assistance over 32,000 checks go to old people in need each month and over 20,000 checks monthly for the support of dependent children. Comparable provision has been made also for the blind and others specially provided for under social security who never before received this help. The remaining Confederate soldiers and their widows are more generously remembered by a grateful state. Withal the generosity of a people is finding expression in direct and vital assistance to those who justly have a claim upon our bounty. The schools of the State have the largest enrollment in their history. Just the increased numbers of children in the public schools have made it necessary to employ 350 additional teachers without reducing the teachers' load. More vocational courses have been established than at any time heretofore and the schools have been made more efficient and practical. Free school books for all the children have been provided in the elementary grades, thus effecting a great saving for parents, and especially helpful to those of small means. Our people are becoming enthusiastic about education and the children are reaping the benefit of increased school facilities and enlarged educational opportunities.

North Carolina has begun the greatest building program in her entire history. There has never been anything comparable to the expansion now being provided under State sponsorship and with Federal assistance. We have had very little state building for ten years until last year and all the educational, charitable and benevolent institutions were crowded to capacity and hundreds were denied admission on account of lack of room and other facilities. Contracts have been let for these new buildings and preliminary work is now under way. The construction is divided into two classes: one is where the State provides 55 per cent and the government furnishes a grant of 45 per cent. The other class is termed self liquidating projects, where the government makes a grant of 45 per cent and bonds are issued against the revenues to accrue from the building for the other 55 per cent. Both of these plans have been generally adopted, and besides these there has been much construction already completed under the WPA program and still more to be finished in 1939.

To give some idea of the extent of this building program, which will reach its full proportions in the spring and summer of next year, it is only necessary to say that practically every state institution will have new buildings, old buildings improved and made fireproof and numerous other necessary permanent improvements. The Greater University of North Carolina, with units at Chapel Hill, Raleigh, and Greensboro, will construct a total of around thirty new buildings.

A magnificent new state office building has just been completed and occupied by various departments in Raleigh. This will effect a saving of around \$24,000 a year in rent which the State has had to pay. Other new buildings for State agencies will be erected next year and make still further savings in rent and at the same time provide much needed facilities. The State has been cautious in the matter of creating debt and issuing bonds and the only obligations assumed have been for the absolute necessities in the way of public buildings. The commitments, where the State is involved, have been held to the very minimum.

There have been many new buildings of various kinds constructed by the counties and municipalities in conjunction with the Federal Government. Next year will witness much new construction along similar lines. In addition to this there has been an unusual amount of construction in business houses, manufacturing plants and private homes.

The State has witnessed the erection or establishment of over 120 new enterprises and the enlargement of 68 existing plants. The new ones range in importance from hosiery mills to a two million dollar cigarette paper manufacturing plant. All of these will mean an increase in pay rolls of over ten million dollars annually.

The activities of state agencies have run the gauntlet of service to every class of our citizenship. Agriculture still looms largest in interest and concern for most of the people because over half of the entire population of the State is dependent upon farming for a living and they continue actually to live upon the farm. It is worth while to remember that our tobacco crop this year has brought the farmer more cash than the total value of the cotton crop of the whole empire of the State of Texas, and amounted in value to one-third of the wheat crop of the whole Nation, and wheat is a national crop. We have



Receiving line at an open house reception at the Mansion, January 1, 1941. Reading from left to right: Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Miss Isabel Hoey, Mrs. O. Max Gardner, former Governor Gardner, Mrs. W. H. S. Burgwyn, Judge Burgwyn, Mrs. Hubert E. Olive, Judge Olive, Ambassador Josephus Daniels, and Mrs. Clyde R. Hoey and Governor Hoey.

diversified our farming—not as much as we should but more than formerly. We are growing more hogs, poultry, and cattle—we need to increase greatly our efforts along this line. We have produced more food supplies for man and beast on the farm, but we have only scratched the surface compared with what we can and should do, when we improve our marketing conditions and facilities. The soil is being conserved and enriched and the farmer has a challenging opportunity to improve still further his land and his own economic condition as he still further provides for his own living at home and diversifies his crops and his farm activities.

Adult education, public welfare, the general health activities, including the campaign to stamp out venereal diseases—all give promise of lifting us to a higher plane of usefulness and blotting out much of our illiteracy and the ill effects which flow from it. Safety on the highway has been promoted and the number of fatalities has been much reduced. This is heartening, but there must be increased effort and interest so that the slaughter on the highways may be definitely stopped. Crime continues to alarm the thinking people of the State, but the prison authorities are making an earnest effort to deal with the situation in the prison so that the large number of repeaters may be checked, and the important agencies of parole and probation are laboring unceasingly with the problem of reclamation and rehabilitation, coupled with an earnest desire to protect adequately the public and repress crime. A new bureau for the investigation of crime and apprehension of criminals has been established and is now functioning to assist local officials in counties and municipalities. An officers fund has been established for those killed or injured in service.

The important subject of roads continues to bulk large in the thought of the State and in governmental service. Every effort has been made to deal equitably and fairly with every section of the State in the matter of road maintenance and road construction, and twice this year I have exercised the authority given me under the law to allocate funds in excess of the appropriations for road improvement. In May there was an allocation of two million dollars for improvement of secondary roads and in August another allocation of \$2,200,000 in conjunction with an application for \$1,800,000 of Federal funds, to be used in widening, removing dangerous curves and other-

wise standardizing the primary roads. Since PWA funds were not available some of this will be used, wherever it can be profitably employed to carry on road work by the use of WPA funds. The money will be used for the purposes of the allocation whether matched by Federal funds or not. I think it will be generally agreed that the secondary roads have been greatly improved by the expenditures made and new construction and improvement of primary roads must continue to go forward.

The lot of all those who work has been improved. Wages are better, hours are shorter, opportunities are greater and there is more employment available. Peace and good will exist to a marked degree among employers and employees and mutual interest and concern for the welfare of each characterizes the whole. It is a source of great gratification that we have come through the year without major disturbances in our industrial and business centers and with a minimum of friction anywhere. Both groups, the employers and employed, deserve special commendation.

I should like to close this review by quoting the last paragraph of my speech before the North Carolina Society of Washington City on the night of December sixteenth:

We are facing the future with confidence. We know the resources of our State and believe in its opportunities and possibilities. We are distinctly proud of its past and heartened by the high service being rendered childhood in this commonwealth and the challenging plans for the general improvement of all classes of our people. In addition to her internal growth and progress North Carolina has made a fine contribution to the Nation. In history and tradition, in ideals and honor, in devotion to Americanism and loyalty to the finest purposes of our civilization, the three and a half million people who make up our citizenship are rich in happiness and great in peace and the good order and well-being of society. Conscious of our own shortcomings and anxious to improve our condition, we join heartily in any movement promising beneficial results and welcome assistance from all who are interested in a sane solution of our problems.

BALANCED BUDGET

January 6, 1939

North Carolina has a balanced budget and has had one a number of years. During the past six years the State has reduced her public debt by \$30,000,000, notwithstanding a large building program has been financed.

The state budget has constantly increased owing to the state support of an eight months school term in every district which was assumed in 1933, and other new agencies which require increased appropriations, such as the social security program involving old age assistance and help for the dependent children and the blind.

The General Assembly now in session is engaged in an effort to provide sufficient revenue to meet the needs of a rapidly growing State and supply the demand for expanding public service along varied lines. The public should realize that a government can only obtain money by taxation and when insistent demand is made for all kinds of new and expanding governmental service that it can only be supplied by increasing taxes. Our problem is to provide the necessary and essential public services without enacting burdensome tax measures. With this in view the budget is being restricted to absolute essentials.

ENGINEERS' WEEK

January 7, 1939

January 24th to February 1st, 1939, has been designated as Engineers Week in North Carolina. In observance of this week the engineering profession of the State will arrange a number of interesting and worth-while events, including a series of public lectures at North Carolina State College by Dr. D. B. Steinman, a distinguished bridge engineer. There will also be an engineering institute, featuring soil stabilization, and the North Carolina Society of Engineers will convene on January 27th-28th featuring Senator A. W. Barkley of Kentucky on stream pollution and Dr. Condon on making new atoms.

The arrangement of this program indicates a healthy and lively interest of the engineering profession in efforts to keep its methods abreast of the times, and the whole State is interested in the progress and advancement of this distinguished profession. There is one aspect of engineering week that is of more than passing interest to all of us in North Carolina, and that is, the provision made by the Engineering Council of North Carolina in coöperation with the professional engineering societies and the Schools of Engineering at State Col-

lege and Duke University to supply civic clubs, high schools, and other public bodies with engineering speakers during that week who will be prepared to tell of the engineering accomplishments in our State and the great opportunity of the future.

I trust that our citizens will take advantage of these opportunities. All too frequently we take the pressing of a button of some complicated electrical device or the turning of a faucet to secure a safe and sanitary water supply as a matter of course. We do not realize the thought and work that have gone into the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of our great public utilities. Our marvelous highways, bridges, and sanitary sewerage systems are all largely the work of the engineers, and it is highly fitting that during the observance of Engineers Week in our various localities that the public should be told of the progress made by this profession, which is dedicated in a very fine way to the service of mankind.

ALLOCATION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS

January 18, 1939

I am today making a definite allocation of \$2,500,000 from the surplus fund to the Highway Commission for use on the highways of North Carolina for road improvements and betterments.

This is in lieu of the tentative allotment of \$2,200,000 made last August for roads in an effort to get \$1,800,000 from the PWA fund for road improvement. It has now been definitely determined that no money can be obtained for roads from this fund, but it will be possible to get material assistance from WPA for various road projects over the State.

It is not always practical to utilize profitably WPA labor on roads, but the Highway Commission is making a careful investigation of the projects proposed in various sections of the State with a view of getting all the benefit possible from WPA assistance for our road system. Under direction and control of the Highway Commission one million dollars of this allocation will be available for this purpose. The remainder of the \$2,500,000 allocation will be for the general betterment and improvement of our whole road system. The definite purpose is constantly to improve our highways and make our

secondary roads passable all the year round, and safeguard our huge investment in the primary roads by bringing them up to the requirements of modern day use.

RESIGNATION OF J. DEWEY DORSETT

January 26, 1939

I received the resignation of Honorable J. Dewey Dorsett as chairman of the Industrial Commission to take effect on March 1st. His successor will not be selected until about that time. Mr. Dorsett has served on the Commission since the establishment and is responsible in a large measure for the enviable reputation and high standing which this Commission enjoys among the employers and employees of the State as well as the whole public. Mr. Dorsett is one of the ablest young men of the State and it is with sincere regret that we lose him from the service. His selection for this important post in New York at a salary more than twice the amount he receives in his present position is a great tribute to his worth and merit.

REVIEW ON BUSINESS OUTLOOK

January 31, 1939

The business outlook for 1939 in North Carolina is distinctly good. The basic factors upon which to predicate good business exist throughout the State. The closing developments of the past year were favorable to a continuation of the upward swing in industry and business, and it is so much easier to follow the trend than to run counter to it. Everything considered and barring some catastrophe like war, I make bold to predict that North Carolina will have a year of unusual prosperity, with a maximum of construction and development and a satisfactory volume of business in all lines.

The justification for this faith is found in the fact that the purchasing power of the masses of our people has been increased and the unusual building program inaugurated throughout the State will touch every phase of our material life and result in increased employment with consequent benefit to all classes of business and agriculture.

Not many people realize the extent of the building program now under way. It is not confined to one class of work, but covers a wide field of activity. For illustration, the State is embarking upon the largest building program ever undertaken in all of its past history. The municipalities in every section are engaged in the erection of new buildings, enlarging and increasing their present facilities and expanding the many city governmental projects. The movement for the erection of new homes has attained large momentum, and this is general throughout the State.

However, the most important and enduring basis for growth and prosperity is to be found in the expanding industrial program which private industry is quietly putting into effect. Some evidence of this volume can be obtained by a single reference to the 122 new industries which located in North Carolina last year, and many of these are now engaged in the erection of buildings. Seventy plants already located here enlarged and expanded and in many instances erected new buildings, some of which are now in course of construction. The most notable new enterprise coming to the State is the two million dollar cigarette paper manufacturing plant which is located near Brevard and which will be completed in 1939. The greatest single development in the State is the seven million dollar steam-electric plant which the Duke Power Company will build this year on Broad River in Cleveland County. It will be the second largest plant of this kind in the world built by a private company.

Added to the general building program and the new impetus given to manufacturing in all lines, the whole State will experience good results from the tourist trade. Last year more people visited North Carolina than in any one year since the State was created. More will come this year. The value of our tourist business was estimated to be \$25,000,000 in 1936 and the same authority placed the estimate above \$60,000,000 for 1938. With the opening and dedication of the Smoky Mountains National Park in 1939 and the development of the various other parks and places of historic interest and scenic beauty in the State, we may expect largely increased tourist travel this year, and the world expositions in New York and California should contribute to the foreign travel here.

All North Carolinians should approach the New Year in a spirit of hearty coöperation, with a full realization that the joint efforts of all of our people can accomplish wonderful results. Let's adopt the slogan that "Whatever helps business helps me" and we can unify our efforts in helping business, thus increasing the demand for labor, creating more jobs for the unemployed, and making a better market for all farm products and for manufactured goods.

Altogether in North Carolina for the best year in our history!

STATE-WIDE LITERACY DRIVE

February 4, 1939

The North Carolina Adult Education Council is planning an intensive state-wide literacy drive, to begin on February 5th and to continue until March 11th. Members of all representative Negro groups will be asked to volunteer their services. The state and field staffs of the State-aid and WPA Adult Education Programs will be asked to participate in the organization and the supervision of the drive.

North Carolina has a very high percentage of illiteracy among both white and Negro races. About 28 per cent of our population belongs to the Negro race and there is an unusually large number of adult illiterates. The need for a special drive is manifest and I wish heartily to commend the leaders of the Negro race who are making this definite effort to blot out illiteracy among the Negro race during the year 1939, and preceding the taking of the census of 1940.

The last census showed North Carolina having 10 per cent of her adult population—meaning people over ten years of age—who could not read and write. The average for the Nation was only 4.3 per cent. North Carolina should strive in every possible way to reduce this adult illiteracy, both for the promotion of the good of our own citizenship and the presentation of a better record in the census of 1940.

I wish to commend specially this state-wide literacy drive which has for its objectives the teaching of 100,000 illiterates to read and write and to attend community schools. Competent Negroes in each county of the State will be asked to serve as voluntary teachers during this drive and they will serve in

teaching the Negroes to read and write. Splendid results will follow, and I bespeak the full coöperation of all the Negroes in the State in this worthwhile activity.

FISCAL PROBLEMS

February 6, 1939

We are disposed to regard as difficult our problem in providing sufficient revenue to meet the definite and ascertained needs of the State, and I do not under-estimate the importance of this task and am thoroughly familiar with the difficulties attendant upon providing a balanced budget. During the past few days I have had occasion to examine the budgets from a dozen other states and we are in a fortunate situation as compared with them, and this notwithstanding the fact that North Carolina has a much larger budget than most of the states, which is occasioned by the support of our eight months school here.

For instance, the various states whose budgets I have examined contribute from \$3,000,000 to \$14,000,000 per year toward the support of the public school system—the cities, towns, and counties provide the balance. North Carolina expends \$25,000,000 annually for this purpose. Georgia appropriates \$9,637,000 for seven months school and the revenues have failed so there is a definite threat that the schools will have to close down in February. The salaries of teachers are long overdue, most of them not having been paid since November, and there are no funds. The Governor is using his constitutional power to borrow over \$2,000,000 to meet the pressing needs until the Legislature, now in session, can make some provision for financing the schools. The statement is made that there will be over \$8,000,000 deficit in the general fund for this fiscal year.

Governor Lehman announced in his message to the Legislature last week that New York would have a deficit of \$33,000,000 in the general fund this year. The budget was balanced last year, but fluctuating conditions of business affected adversely the revenue collections in the general fund.

North Carolina will have a distinct loss in revenue for the general fund this fiscal year as compared with the last fiscal year, but we began July 1st, 1938, with a surplus of nearly

\$6,000,000 in the general fund and this is a remarkably good showing compared with all of our sister states. The road fund has increased over last year, and collections last year were the largest in any previous year.

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT

February 10, 1939

I wish to congratulate warmly those who have been in charge of the highway safety program in North Carolina upon the progress made during the past year, and I likewise felicitate the people of the State upon the greatly improved record with reference to fatalities and accidents on our highways. During the year 1937 North Carolina was one of the worst ten states both in number of fatalities and accidents, and we have moved up now to twenty-fourth place in the United States, or the half-way ground among the states, with reference to the percentage of deaths and accidents. This shows very distinct progress and I am very happy for this achievement and grateful to all who have contributed to its success, and this includes a large part of the citizenship of North Carolina.

Notwithstanding this progress, North Carolina continues to kill and maim too many people on the highways, and we must not relax in our efforts to make the highways safe for all who use them. I urge the full coöperation of all civic clubs, of the schools and churches, and all the other organizations, to the end that we may steadily reduce the danger incident to traffic on our highways. All the officers of the law will be active and diligent in seeking to protect the public and to obtain the hearty coöperation of those who are willing to observe the law and the strict enforcement of the law as to those who are reckless and disregarding of the rights of the public on the highways.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE STIMULATES CITIZENSHIP

February 25, 1939

Schools, roads, public health service, and similar agencies are a direct result of the government administering to the

needs of all the people. That government is best which most fully provides a character of service which stimulates its citizenship and enriches its life. These agencies bring to rural life the advantages and conveniences of the urban centers, while retaining the benefits and blessings of country life for those who are permitted to enjoy its freedom and share its privileges.

The towns and cities must depend upon rural life for fresh accessions to add strength and virility to our citizenship.

CANCER CONTROL MONTH

March 30, 1939

I wish to direct attention to the Cancer Control Campaign for the month of April. It is nationwide in scope and has for its definite aim the stamping out of this dread disease by providing clinics and other facilities for discovering the infection and dealing with it in time. Medical science is able to effect a cure in the great majority of cases if the necessary treatment is given before the disease progresses too far. The campaign is not only to raise money to help in the cancer fight, but to arouse public interest in discovering the existence of the disease and applying the remedy before it is too late.

Mrs. D. S. Coltrane of Raleigh is the most capable state chairman and I bespeak for her the full coöperation of all the people of the State in this worthwhile endeavor.

ARMY DAY

April 4, 1939

The people of North Carolina should join the Nation on Thursday, April 6th, in celebration of Army Day. This is a national observance, provided for by an act of Congress and duly emphasized by proclamation from President Roosevelt.

We should constantly bear in mind the obligation which we owe the Army. It is an ever-present power of defense of the Nation and constantly on duty to preserve internal peace and protect us from external aggression. In this period it is doubly important that we manifest proper appreciation of the Army

and give due observance of this date by the displaying of flags and other evidences of our patriotic appreciation of this mighty Army of the Nation's defense.

GARDEN FORTNIGHT

April 8, 1939

I am very happy to give hearty endorsement to the Garden Fortnight³² for the year 1939. I think the initiation of this movement means much to the development and appreciation of beautiful gardens in North Carolina. It likewise will mean a contribution to the cultivation of and taste for the appreciation of beauty on the part of all our people.

The Garden Club of North Carolina is making a very fine contribution to the State in many ways, and the adoption and promulgation of the Garden Fortnight is one of the many worth while achievements.

I wish to give enthusiastic approval to this splendid work.

LEASING THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD

April 22, 1939

Leasing the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad is purely a business proposition. The railroad has been operated by the State since 1935 and this operation has been unprofitable. There is nothing adverse about leasing it, and if the lease is carried out it will be distinctly beneficial to the railroad, the port at Morehead, the section served by this road, and the State at large.

The State has no funds to provide for the operation of this railroad. By legislative authority \$104,000 of state sinking funds were invested in securities of this railroad in 1935 and no part of this principal or interest has been paid. The road has paid no taxes for several years and there is now due over \$200,000 in taxes to the State, counties, and cities. The road is in default around \$27,000 in interest on its bonded debt and there

³²This was a planned tour of certain North Carolina gardens for persons interested in flowers. The dates for the tour were April 8 to 23, 1939.

is a considerable floating debt. This is no criticism of present management, but merely indicates the necessity of doing something about the situation.

The opportunity came to lease the road for \$60,500 annual rental, with increases as the gross business of the road increases. This will provide the necessary funds to pay current ad valorem taxes to the counties and cities, current interest on the bonded indebtedness and leave a surplus to apply on outstanding indebtedness.

Previous leases have not all been successful, but it was a good day for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, the State and the private stockholders when Governor Aycock leased it during his administration. The stock was selling at \$10.00 per share at that time and during the period of its lease by the Norfolk Southern the stock sold as high as \$75.00 per share and the stockholders received regular dividends for a long period. The lease was terminated when the Norfolk Southern got into financial difficulties and was placed in receivership several years ago. The railroad has never been satisfactorily operated by the State.

When you have a business which the State is operating at a loss and you have an opportunity to lease it for a profit, with provisions for improvement of the property, it would seem to be for the best interests of all concerned to try it out. I do not believe in state or government operating railroads except in periods of necessity. Private enterprise can always accomplish better results.

The bond for faithful performance of the contract is \$50,000. It was not practical to get a larger bond. However, the lease rental is payable monthly and stipulated improvements are to be made in the road bed, and there will be rigid inspection to determine that the contract is being complied with. Failure to comply would authorize cancellation of the lease. With these safeguards it would seem that the State and private stockholders would be better protected than to continue operation of the road at a loss and increasing its indebtedness.

NATIONAL COTTON WEEK

April 25, 1939

The week of May 22-27 has been designated as National Cotton Week and will be so proclaimed by President Roosevelt.

I am glad to call attention to the observance of this week and to point out to both the merchants and distributors of cotton wares, and to their consumers, the importance of the development of our national cotton consumption. This particular movement is a part of the general national campaign to increase domestic consumption of that important staple upon which the people of the Cotton Belt so largely depend.

The observance of Cotton Week will take different forms in various localities, but everywhere the importance of the use of cotton goods should be emphasized and attention duly directed to the various new uses for cotton.

GREETINGS TO WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

May 17, 1939

The dedication of the Smoky Mountains National Park will mark the formal opening of this most wonderful of all of our parks. Already visitors have been coming from every section of the United States and from many foreign lands, but the completion of the park and its formal dedication will be the signal for greatly increased travel to this beauty spot of America—this home of majestic mountains!

It is a happy coincidence that the Rhododendron Festival³³ and the dedication of the park occur at the same time. Asheville will be the gracious host to thousands of visitors during this great festival period, and all of Western North Carolina will share in the spotlight of jubilation and travel incident to this epochal event.

I warmly congratulate the people of the whole western section upon the opening of the park. An opportunity will thus be afforded the world to become acquainted with the beauty, attractiveness, the undeveloped resources, and abounding opportunities of our State. The investor and home-seeker will be interested in this favored land.

³³This statement was sent to the Rhododendron Editor, *Asheville-Citizens Times*.

Western Carolina will be handsomely on parade at the Rhododendron Festival and we invite everybody to come!

BOY SCOUTS

May 17, 1939

Any activity of the Boy Scouts is a source of great interest to the citizenship of America. This splendid organization has so thoroughly covered America in organizing troops in each section that it has become a mighty force for good citizenship and for the training of the young of our land.

I commend the publication of this Year Book³⁴ by the Scouts of Troop 111 of Rocky Mount. It is an achievement worthwhile and worthy of the full patronage of the splendid citizenship of your thriving city.

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN MEETING

May 21, 1939

North Carolina welcomes the representative Democratic women who will attend the great meeting in Winston-Salem on May 23rd and 24th, 1939. This will be a notable assembly and the State feels highly honored to have this gathering held within its borders.

The women are exercising a marked influence on the political life of the Nation. They have demonstrated their capacity in government and justified the confidence of those who believed that they would make a real contribution to democratic government following the granting of full suffrage rights in 1920.

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss policies and plans to promote Democratic success in the 1940 elections. The Nation needs the Democratic party and the Democratic party needs the women. It needs their vision and ideals, their wisdom and judgment, their enthusiasm and leadership. This convention of women from the participating states can pave the way for Democratic success in their respective states and thus make a fine contribution toward achieving another great national Democratic victory next year.

All North Carolina bids you welcome!

³⁴This was a foreword and was written for *Vox Pantherae*, a yearbook of the Boy Scouts of Rocky Mount, N. C.

APPOINTMENT OF WILLIAM D. KIZZIAH

May 22, 1939

I wish to announce the appointment of Hon. William D. Kizziah, register of deeds of Rowan County, Salisbury, as a special representative of North Carolina, to attend the dedication of a monument to be unveiled in Goliad, Texas, on June 4, 1939, in commemoration of the gallant soldiers who lost their lives in the massacre which occurred there March 27, 1836. Colonel James Walker Fannin was in command of the men and a number of North Carolinians were killed in this massacre by the Mexicans. Some of the ancestors of Mr. Kizziah were among those slain.

NORTH CAROLINA—A BALANCED STATE

May 23, 1939

President Roosevelt called North Carolina the "balanced state" for more reasons than one. North Carolina balances an absorbing and daring past with a progressive present. A modern industrial and agricultural empire, it yet rests upon an historical foundation the cornerstone of which is the poignant episode of the Lost Colony. With a past worthy of brooding over, North Carolina historically has faced forward.

The State is balanced between the rural and urban, with its agricultural products ranking third in value in America. Yet it is a state of many thriving cities, with none powerful enough to dominate the State.

It is balanced topographically, with almost equal land distribution between the coastal plains, the Piedmont plateau, and the mountain regions.

Its climate is balanced between the enervating heat of the tropics and the bitter cold of the north.

The resources of land and water are balanced by their exploitation—the world's largest yarn center balances the fields of cotton; power dams balance the rushing streams; the Nation's greatest tobacco crop is balanced by the Nation's largest tobacco industry. Fields of pine grow up to the doors of pulp mills. Underground is such a wealth and variety of minerals that geologists call North Carolina "nature's sample case."

One of the South's most progressive industrial states, this development has been balanced by a program of conservation so that North Carolina's forests, wild life and other resources rank among the Nation's first.

In human values, North Carolina has achieved a balance in many respects unique. The State has attained uniformity and equity in education and highway building, taking over these responsibilities from towns and counties. It supports six institutions of higher learning. Against the expenditures for public service, the State balances a sound fiscal policy so that North Carolina obligations rank at the top in governmental securities.

Some North Carolina facts: Area, 31,193,600 acres; population, 3,500,000; climate, annual mean temperature, 59 degrees; shore-line, 230 miles; 1,500 miles of inland waterways; 59,000 miles of highways; 20,568,000 acres of forest lands; over 300 minerals; principals in agricultural products are tobacco, cotton, corn, peanuts, fruit; principal industries are textiles, tobacco manufacture, furniture manufacture, and lumbering.³⁵

FRIENDLY WEEK

June 1, 1939

Hon. Ben E. Douglas, the dynamic mayor of Charlotte, has promoted the observance of the week from June 18th to 24th, inclusive, as Friendly Week in the Friendly Carolinas.

Under the leadership of Mayor Douglas the active coöperation has been secured of the mayors and officials of the 238 cities of the Carolinas, and there is every assurance of a genuine and enthusiastic response on the part of the people generally.

There are many ways the people of the State can join in the observance of this week and accomplish real results in developing a friendly attitude among all classes and a sincere purpose and mind to be friendly.

The value of a friendly manner and disposition cannot be over-estimated. Friendly people are always welcome. They carry sunshine and good cheer and friendliness at once

³⁵This statement was issued for the handbook of the Democratic Women, May 23, 1939.

becomes contagious and a whole community is benefitted. The plan is so to extend and emphasize the spirit of friendliness that it will become an outstanding characteristic of the people in the Carolinas.

Friendship and its fine fruits may well be the subject of editorials, sermons, and addresses, and it would be specially appropriate during this special week for the churches, civic clubs, newspapers, radio stations, and other worthwhile organizations to give proper emphasis to this important matter.

In harmony with the wishes of the mayors and officials of many cities in the Carolinas and for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of friendliness among all the people of this State, in conjunction with our Southern sister state, I am designating and proclaiming the week from June 18th to 24th, 1939, as Friendly Week and admonishing the full observance of it by the whole public.

FOREWORD TO GUIDE TO OLD NORTH STATE

June 20, 1939

I am pleased, on behalf of the State, to present The North Carolina Guide,³⁰ which has been prepared by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration.

This Guide presents a complete view of the State, her people, the historical background, and a complete inventory of the resources of North Carolina, all compiled in one volume. Many of the facts presented here are not obtainable elsewhere in book form.

The procedure employed in the collection of data for this publication, its selection and the evaluation of the materials to be used, and the preparation of manuscript through a widespread force with varying degrees of experience and capacities, place this volume and others in the national series in a class by themselves.

As a result of these efforts there has come a comprehensive product portraying the characteristics of the people of one of the greatest of the American states, with liberal references

³⁰This statement appears as a foreword to *North Carolina A Guide to the Old North State*, compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Federal Works Agency, Work Projects Administration, and sponsored and copyrighted by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. (1939) Permission to reproduce this statement was granted by the Department of Conservation and Development.

to their historical heritages and the resources upon which they have relied in building a Commonwealth which is as outstanding as it is American in ideals and purposes.

Numerous personal anecdotes and sidelights of history have been uncovered by research workers of the project and should add materially to the reader's interest.

The people of North Carolina have a great history and tradition, and those of today are serving the State in all walks of life in a magnificent way and making a real contribution to the fame and prestige of this Commonwealth.

North Carolina has made phenomenal progress notwithstanding many handicaps during the past forty years, and the State has come a long way. There is yet much to be done. There is a will and purpose on the part of her people to work out the destiny of this State in harmony with her ideals of government and conceptions of public service.

North Carolinians who would know more of their State will find a medium of acquiring such knowledge in this volume, and the outside traveler within her borders or interested in investigating more fully the resources and future of the State will find *The North Carolina Guide* a storehouse of information and a ready reference source. I commend this volume and congratulate those who are responsible for its production.

ENGLISH CIVILIZATION IN AMERICA

June 23, 1939

The heroism and sacrifice of the Lost Colony have greatly enriched American annals, and the graphic portrayal of their high adventure stirs our deep emotions. The whole Nation looks back over the centuries of Roanoke Island for a fresh glimpse of the beginning of English civilization in America.

NO DIVERSION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS

June 30, 1939

It will not be necessary to transfer any sum from the highway fund to the general fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939. The net balance in the general fund will

exceed the \$2,200,000 estimated to be necessary as a surplus with which to begin the next biennium.

It is a source of gratification that not a dollar of highway funds has been diverted to the general fund in the biennium closing today. This was made possible by two factors—(1) There was a surplus in the general fund on July 1, 1937 of \$5,231,300; (2) The revenue receipts for the biennium in the general fund surpassed all previous records. Expenditures have been greatly increased during the past two years because of the social security program, increased appropriations for education and many other public services. The old age assistance, dependent children and blind appropriations aggregated \$4,000,000 for the biennium. Notwithstanding all of this, the State has been able to meet all obligations and close this two year period without using any highway funds and with a comfortable surplus.

The Highway funds have constantly increased. In addition to all appropriations made for roads by Legislative enactment, I have allocated the sum of \$9,000,000 during this biennium for road betterment and the result of the expenditure of this money can be seen in the improved condition of our secondary roads and many improvements in modernizing the primary highway system.

The revenue collections show a healthy condition of growth and development in the State and the mounting highway revenues indicate greatly increased tourist travel in the State.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

July 8, 1939

The North Carolina General Assembly of 1939 took a forward step for agriculture and made provision for advancement along all lines. The appropriations for research work to stamp out disease among cattle and hogs and the Japanese beetle in the fruit crops reached a high water mark of attainment for real progress.

Coupled with this great agricultural program there is increased need for coöperative effort among the farmers in marketing crops grown on the farm and for all live stock and poultry raised on the farm. Our farmers should save the heifer calves from slaughter and thus help to meet the needs

for more good cows. Let's improve our stock, increase our supply of poultry, cattle, and hogs, diversify our crops and improve our marketing facilities, and the farmer will then really begin to come into his own.³⁷

FORESTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA

July 10, 1939

Forests which originally covered the whole State still occupy some twenty million acres or practically two-thirds of the land area of North Carolina. Practically all of this area has been more or less cut over and up to a few years ago the majority of it annually burned over. At the present time our expectation for timber supplies is based upon the capacity of the land to produce second-growth timber and the efforts of all agencies for improvement of forest conditions are bent toward securing adequate second growth.

The Department of Conservation and Development is the chief state agency entrusted with the conservation of our forest resources. As chairman of the Board of Conservation and Development I have, during my term as governor, always supported the forestry work of this Department. The Forest Fire Control Organization, now operating in some fifty-eight counties, needs additional help and encouragement from the General Assembly in order to extend its work into every county where the forests are threatened with destructive fires. I greatly appreciate the strong financial support to this work furnished by the Federal Government through the United States Forest Service and through the Civilian Conservation Corps. The net-work of towers, telephone lines, truck trails, fire lanes and other facilities for fire detection and suppression have been extended and will greatly aid in perfecting this protective work.

The reforestation of devastated and abandoned land through the program of forest planting, the maintenance of forest nurseries, and the adoption by private landowners of better management and cutting methods to secure natural regeneration are very necessary parts of the program of education and leadership which the State must maintain in order to perpetuate our timber supplies. The recent large increase

³⁷This statement was written for the *Carolina Co-Operator Yearbook and Almanac*. It is reproduced by permission.

in demand for pulpwood, saw timber and other forest products makes it necessary for the State and private landowners to get together on plans for management which will insure supplies for our varied industries in the future.

I have favored the establishment of state forests for demonstration in improved management practices, for the protection of streams and experimentation in timber growth, for stabilizing local timber markets, for recreation, for the protection of wild life and for the proper management of lands which are not sufficiently productive for long-time private ownership.

I am heartily in favor of the establishment of scenic, historic and other suitable areas as State Parks for the pleasure and instruction of our own people and for those who may visit North Carolina. The six state parks now being developed with the aid of the CCC through the National Park Service should be supplemented by such additional areas as show outstanding value for these purposes.

In addition to what is being accomplished by the State Department of Conservation and Development I have noted with gratification the good work being done by other agencies, such as is calculated to benefit permanently this State and Nation. The Agricultural Extension Service is rapidly persuading the farmer that his woodland is a profitable crop which must be handled as intelligently as are agricultural crops. The National Forests, in charge of the United States Forest Service, in the several regions of the State, have reached a total average of 886,500 acres. Its program of protection, development and utilization is working harmoniously with the state agencies for the benefit of the local people. The conversion of submarginal lands from unprofitable farms to state forests through the agency of the Farm Security Administration will benefit alike those interested in timber production and in improved agriculture.

In conclusion, realizing the forestry is a long-time program and that private profits are frequently postponed for many years, I am persuaded that a program of education, especially of the younger generation, must go along with other State activities for the perpetuation of our natural resources, especially those depending on the forests. Every effort must be made to interest the young people of our schools, colleges,

camps and other groups, in the various phases of protection, utilization and regeneration so that the old policy of forest devastation may finally be turned to a whole-hearted State policy of conservation.³⁸

STATE COLLEGE OBSERVES FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

June 28, 1939

For myself personally and on behalf of all the people of North Carolina I wish to extend a word of cordial greeting to State College upon the observance of its fiftieth anniversary of educational service.

State College occupies a high place in our educational system and has made a fine contribution to the progress and advancement of the whole State during the last half century. The college is now better equipped for real service than ever before. Many new buildings have been added and greatly enlarged facilities and equipment provided, so that in the field of agriculture, industry, and service the way is open for really challenging accomplishments in the years immediately ahead.

North Carolina needs State College. Agriculture needs the leadership and direction of trained minds, and the impetus which can be supplied by helpful research and experimentation, together with the mastery which is possible over destructive insect life and diseases which attack cattle, hogs, and poultry. A larger, richer and more profitable farm life should result from the work of this institution.

The industrial life of the State stands to profit from the work of this college. Already its students have gone out into many fields of industrial activity and rendered distinct service of an unusual and highly productive type. The various branches of manufacturing, construction and creative work should be able to draw heavily upon the graduates from this college to aid in the further development of the state and the building of an industrial empire in North Carolina in keeping with her great natural resources.

I warmly felicitate the faculty, student body and alumni of State College. I recognize this institution not alone as an important unit of the Greater University of North Carolina, over

³⁸This statement was read at the convention of the North Carolina Forestry Association held at Blue Ridge, N. C., July 10, 11 and 12, 1939.

which Dr. Frank P. Graham presides, but as a distinct and thoroughly worth while college entity within itself, and I would pay tribute to all of those who have served State College through its fifty years of struggles and triumphs, down to and including its most capable Dean of Administration, Colonel J. W. Harrelson. I salute them all!³⁹

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR

August 5, 1939

I note with pleasure that the North Carolina Federation of Labor will hold its annual convention⁴⁰ in Raleigh, August 13th to 16th, 1939. In behalf of all the people of the State I welcome this splendid body to the Capital City.

The cause of labor has gone steadily forward. Every decade witnesses a decided advance over previous attainments and great improvement has been made in working conditions, hours, and wages.

I wish to congratulate warmly organized labor in North Carolina upon the splendid relationship existing between the employers and employees and the harmony and good will manifested by each group and among all groups. There have been no major labor disturbances or disputes in the State in recent years and I am very happy that it has not been necessary at any time during my administration thus far to call out the militia to maintain order and preserve peaceful conditions. I sincerely trust that this happy situation may continue.

All parties concerned have learned that it is much wiser to settle controversies or differences by conference and arbitration rather than to have resort to strikes and violence, and while so many serious industrial and labor disputes have raged in other portions of the country, with ensuing violence and lawlessness, there has been a blessed peace in North Carolina, for which industry and labor, and the whole people of the State, should be duly grateful.

Both labor and industry realize that strikes always result in economic loss and it is seldom that either side profits from the experience, regardless of which side wins, and the public always

³⁹This statement was published in *The Technician*, September 29, 1939. This issue of *The Technician* was a special edition celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of State College.

⁴⁰This statement was issued as a greeting to the convention of North Carolina Federation of Labor which met in Raleigh August 13-16, 1939.

loses. The conference table is decidedly preferable and it is fortunate that there is an increasing willingness on the part of both sides to settle differences amicably and with a will to do justice to everybody.

I covet for labor the credit and the honor of eliminating strikes and inaugurating a fixed policy of peaceful settlements of disputed questions. With labor seeking to advance the cause of the employer by hearty coöperation and loyal and intelligent service, and with industry recognizing the needs of labor and providing fair compensation and reasonable working conditions, thus evidencing its appreciation of faithful and efficient service, we can build in North Carolina a great industrial system founded upon mutual concern for the good of all and a common interest in the general welfare.

I wish to see a steady development of our industrial life, with diversified and prosperous manufacturing, to the end that regular employment may be provided for all the people who are willing to work, and all such workers receive reasonable compensation for their labor. The spirit manifested by labor is attracting more industries to this State and contributing to our general prosperity. I salute all the laboring people of North Carolina and assure you of a hearty welcome to your State Capital.

NO CHANGE FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

August 28, 1939

After mature consideration I have decided that it would be unwise to change the date for Thanksgiving Day, and hence the last Thursday in November will be designated in due time as the official date, which will be November 30th, 1939.

The reasons for a change are not impressive. For 75 years the last Thursday in November has been observed in America as a day of thanksgiving, and it is so well established in the public mind and in the traditions of the people that a change is not desirable unless there is some compelling reason. The suggestion that it is too close to Christmas and too far away from Labor Day overlooks the fact that Armistice Day is rather generally observed. Anyway, if Thanksgiving was to

come midway between Labor Day and Christmas it would be fixed for early in November.

I am advised that the orphanages in the State have planned for their Thanksgiving offerings and a change in the date would disrupt their program, and would result in much confusion and to many other observances of the day. Therefore there will be no change this year. The usual proclamation will be issued later.

NORTH CAROLINA TODAY

September 1, 1939

North Carolinians are justly proud of the part our State has played in the history of the Nation.⁴¹ But our pride does not end with the past. We are just as proud of the progress the State is making today and happy over the prospect of the future. North Carolina has the longest recorded history of any of the American States settled by the English people, for it was on our shores 352 years ago that the City of Raleigh was built on Roanoke Island. It was here the first American child of English parents was born, and in light of that fact it is especially interesting to know that today North Carolina is more nearly one hundred per cent Anglo-Saxon in ancestry than any other state in the Union.

Although the first English colony in America settled in North Carolina, it did not long survive and it was from our sister states, rather than the mother country, that our own ancestors came to this section. Just as so many of the original colonists left Europe because they found the restricting forms of government and lack of religious freedom unbearable to spirited men, so did the original North Carolinians leave other colonies when the aristocratic traditions proved irksome. They wanted real democracy, and it was in North Carolina they created it. I do not hesitate to say that the people of no other state in the Union are more jealous of their independence, and I believe that that is the basic reason that this State is unique even in America.

⁴¹This article was published in *Southern Life*, Raleigh, N. C., Vol. 2, No. 6 (September, 1939).

There has never been much inclination on the part of our people to do a thing simply because the majority of the other states were doing it. Often we have borrowed ideas from other sections and retained them if they proved to our liking. But throughout the history of the State you will find North Carolinians have always been willing to try experiments of their own in government and in social work. A recent illustration of this tendency was the State's action in taking over the entire public school system in order that a child of the poorest rural county should have a fair educational opportunity, such as already had been offered the child in town. Since that step was taken, our school system steadily has improved, and today you will find the eyes of the educational world focused on North Carolina, where many believe the foundation of America's soundest public school system has been laid. The President of the United States not long ago publicly expressed the opinion that North Carolina was "the best balanced State in the Union."

Our population is approximately half in the country and half in town. Although far from the largest State, we today rank third in the value of our agricultural products, and at the same time rank fourth in the payment of taxes to the Federal Government—a great majority of this money today being collected from the taxes on industry. Our leadership in the manufacture of tobacco, our rank in textile mills, furniture factories and pulp plants, and our great development in hydro-electric power, are well known.

"Variety Vacation land" is another name North Carolina has been given during recent years. With our mountains, the loftiest in eastern America, our rolling Piedmont plateau, the winter warm sand hills, and hundreds of miles of seacoast, we have a variety of attractions for visitors that is unequaled. Already the Great Smoky Mountains National Park stands second in popularity of all national parks in the country, and when the Sky Line Parkway is completed we have reason to think it will take first place. At the same time, plans are nearing completion for the creation of another national park on our seacoast, the first of its kind the Federal Government has ever undertaken.

Don't for a moment get the idea that North Carolinians today are satisfied. We are proud of our past and pleased with

our progress today, but our main thought is the future. We not only know that there is room for improvement, but we are determined to improve. Agricultural and industrial development, a satisfactory economic and social life for our farmers, as well as our townspeople, true social security, a government as near democratic and perfect as man can make—these are our goals and toward them we will ever strive. The virility of our people, their resourcefulness and natural abilities do not make for a static self-satisfied State, but do assure a sane and steady progress.

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASED

September 1, 1939

The operation of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was assumed by the lessee corporation at 12:01 today. There were differences of opinion as to the advisability of leasing the road, but since the lease has become effective there should be united support of the road management on the part of the public. Especially is it vital to that portion of the State from Goldsboro to Morehead City traversed by this line of railroad and it behooves the people of that entire section to unite in advancing the interest of the railroad and the port. The success of one will contribute immeasurably to the success of the other, and the success of both would greatly advance the interest of all that section of North Carolina, and make a large contribution to the progress of the whole State.

I commend the directors and stockholders upon their action in leasing the road. The only periods of successful or profitable operation have occurred under private management. Governor Aycock succeeded in getting the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad leased during his administration over 35 years ago. At that time the stock was selling as low as \$10.00 per share and its operation was unprofitable. The lease was first made to the Howland Improvement Company and later assumed by the Norfolk Southern and proved satisfactory and profitable until the depression caused the Norfolk Southern to go into receivership and the receivers cancelled the lease in 1934. During a long period of the lease dividends were paid to stockholders and the stock sold as high as \$75.00 per share. Lenoir County sold its stock at around that figure.

The road was turned back to the State, when the receivers forfeited the lease, and its operation since that time has not been profitable. Mr. H. P. Edwards is a practical railroad man and has had much experience in the successful operation of similar railroads. It is the duty of all who wish to see that portion of the State benefitted to give to Mr. Edwards and his company full support and assistance in making this railroad a success.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

September 4, 1939

The importance of Fire Prevention Week has been so emphasized during recent years that the President of the United States now designates a whole week each year to be devoted to educating the whole population with reference to the need for care and caution to prevent the losses of property and lives by destructive fires, many of which could be easily prevented.

In harmony with this purpose the week beginning October 8th, 1939, has been officially set apart as National Fire Prevention Week and I am anxious for North Carolina to join heartily in this observance. The Nation suffered a loss of \$265,000,000 in property damage by fire in 1938, not to mention the large number of human lives, and the loss of stock, cattle, and poultry. North Carolina sustained her share of this loss.

The only remedy for this situation is thorough education in the matter of fire prevention and the arousing of sufficient public interest to cause the careless and thoughtless to become heedful of the danger and interested in joining in this concerted effort to reduce fire hazards and prevent fire losses. The schools, civic clubs, and public agencies generally should coöperate fully with our fire marshals and others engaged in this important work.

WORLD PEACE

September 12, 1939

I think the United States can and should stay out of this war. The whole Nation should think in terms of peace. This does not mean that we should condone the unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression being conducted by Hitler, but we cannot act as policeman for the world and arrest all the bullies who disturb world peace. We should immediately repeal our present neutrality laws so we will not be giving aid and assistance to Germany by denying supplies to France and Great Britain.⁴²

BUSINESS WOMEN'S WEEK

September 19, 1939

The week of October 8th to 14th will be observed by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs as "Business Women's Week" and the North Carolina Federation of this organization is seeking to have a full observance of this week on the part of the people of North Carolina.

I join with this organization in urging that there shall be the proper observance of this week in order to emphasize the importance of women in business. During 1939, a general theme for discussion is 100 years of woman's progress, and this week would furnish a splendid opportunity for reviewing the progress of women in North Carolina in all lines of business activity. It will be surprising to note the great strides made in the last 25 years and the important part which women now play in both the business and professional life of the State.

I think it would be most informative if the various civic clubs would devote a meeting to the discussion of this important subject, and I am sure that many women in the State could make most helpful and profitable addresses on this question.

⁴²This statement was issued for *Current History*, New York City, and was published in the October, 1939 issue of that publication. It is reproduced by special permission.

PRINTING INDUSTRY WEEK

September 19, 1939

The week beginning September 25th, 1939, is designated nationally as Printing Industry Week. So few people realize the importance of the printing industry, both in the number of people employed and amount of money invested in printing plants and the total value of the products produced by this industry.

The printing industry stands first in four different things among American industries, to-wit:

First in the number of establishments

First in the value of products added by manufacture

First in the number of salaried employees

First in salaries paid

The printing industry stands third in wages paid, fifth in the number of wage earners and fifth in the value of products.

In order that this Printing Industry Week may be properly observed by the hundreds of thousands of persons engaged in this great craft, the National Graphic Arts Exposition, Inc., of New York, a non-profit educational organization, is sponsoring the observance of this week.

AIR PROGRESS WEEK

September 19, 1939

This week is being observed throughout the Nation as Air Progress Week, and it is worth while to call attention to the unique position of America in the development of aviation, because it so happens that two American aviators, Orville and Wilbur Wright, flew the first heavier-than-air machine, and thus opened the advantages of flight to the whole world.

Our Nation also has extensive commercial airways reaching from coast to coast, and from border to border, and from this Nation to many other nations of the world. Our government now has more than 150,000 young men in training at hundreds of colleges and flying schools, where they are being taught aviation, and this will result in very great increase of the Nation's aeronautic facilities—useful in peacetime and indispensable in war.

I think it is desirable for our whole citizenship to obtain a fuller knowledge of aviation, its problems and its advantages, and to give due recognition to the men and women and organizations responsible for America's air progress, and this week furnishes an opportunity to emphasize the importance of this new activity of service.

NORTH CAROLINIANS APPROVE STAND FOR PEACE

September 21, 1939

The message⁴³ presented the clear cut issue of real neutrality for the United States and was a complete answer to the argument that to change the present law would be a step in the direction of war. The President was most happy in his statement of the purposes and objectives of America and was invincible in the logic of his appeal for our return to the ancient faiths and practices of this Nation in full accord with international law. The whole people of North Carolina will thoroughly approve of his definite and determined stand for keeping this country out of war and at the same time preserving both our peace and security.

HONORING FRANCES WILLARD

September 23, 1939

The whole Nation will pay tribute to Frances Willard on September 28th, which is the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. This year is being observed as the Frances Willard Centenary Year and the virtues and achievements of this great woman will be properly extolled by numerous church organizations and civic bodies. The Women's Christian Temperance Union in national convention in Rochester, N. Y., will have a nation-wide broadcast from 4:45 to 5:00 o'clock on the afternoon of September 27th. Local Temperance organizations over the country will listen in for the address of President Ida Wise Smith at this hour.

North Carolina people should enter heartily into the observance of this day. Frances Willard was one of America's great-

⁴³This statement was issued to the press after President Roosevelt delivered the neutrality message to Congress September 21, 1939.

est women and became an outstanding leader in many lines of activity. The government will soon issue a 3-cent postage stamp in her honor. She was known over the world and she labored unceasingly for every good cause. Her greatest contribution, however, was the promotion of real temperance and it was in this field that her work became so far-reaching. It is fitting that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should lead the way for the presentation of the cause of temperance in the name of Frances Willard.

She was an adopted daughter of Illinois, and that State chose her as one whose statue should adorn Statuary Hall beneath the great rotunda of the Nation's capitol. She is the only woman to be so honored by any state in the Union.

LOYALTY DAYS

September 28, 1939

The National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery is asking for universal observance in the United States of Loyalty Days, September 30th and October 1st, 1939, and I join heartily in requesting the people of North Carolina to participate in this observance.

It is expected that all of our people shall assemble in their synagogues and churches on September 30th and October 1st to re-dedicate themselves to the services of God and Humanity and to re-kindle the spiritual fires in their lives.

In this period of great stress in our own Nation, it is fitting and proper that we should have recourse to our places of worship on these appointed days to gather renewed strength for the days ahead and to reconsecrate ourselves to the high task of devoted and unselfish service.

Many people are disturbed over present conditions and some even predict the collapse of our civilization. I do not share this gloomy view. I believe with proper dedication on the part of all of our people to the ideals of our country, to the principles of our religion, and to the purposes of God in the world, we may conceivably have a re-birth of civilization.

I trust that all North Carolinians will repair to their places of worship on these Loyalty Days and that all of the churches may be filled on the first Sunday of October.

BETTER PARENTHOOD WEEK

October 13, 1939

The week from October 23rd to 29th has been designated throughout the Nation as Better Parenthood Week, and I call upon the people of North Carolina to give due observance to this period in furthering the purposes and aims of Parenthood Week.

I regard the home as the basic factor in our civilization and responsibility for good citizenship rests upon the parents. Children must be taught obedience and control during the early period of their lives. They can be definitely spoiled before they reach six years of age if they are not taught discipline and made to realize they must recognize authority.

These early days are the most important and frequently require more than just persuasion and admonitions—a good switching properly and wisely administered goes a long way toward impressing upon the child's mind the necessity of obeying parents. Corrections of this kind in childhood frequently save the child punishment in penal and correctional institutions later in life. This modern day makes a great mistake in seeking to abolish the rod altogether. There are so many children who require just that, and parents who fail to control their children in a reasonable and sensible way are inviting for them serious chastisement from the society of which they will later become a part.

**UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION
MAKES SHOWING**

October 16, 1939

The Unemployment Compensation Commission completed on September 30th, 1939, the 21st month of benefit payments to unemployed North Carolinians. During this period it has accepted about 600,000 original and almost four and a half million continued claims from unemployed individuals. These claims have been passed for benefit payments amounting to \$12,024,581.94 and covering some two and a half million weeks of employment.

The protection of the Unemployment Compensation Commission program extends to more than a half million North

Carolina workers. To obtain the funds to pay benefits to these unemployed the Commission collects contributions from the employers of these workers, making collections from 9,000 employers. The total of the sums collected from these employers has been \$27,804,171.51. The net balance now in the Federal Treasury Trust Fund of the United States for the benefit of workers in this State is \$15,320,971.68. This means that there is a larger fund accumulated now in the Federal Treasury than has been disbursed to claimants, so that this fund is in excellent condition and there is no apparent danger of the fund becoming exhausted.

The Unemployment Compensation Commission is one of the newer state agencies, having been established in December, 1936. Since that time it has had a tremendously difficult task to perform, because at the time it first began payments, in January, 1937, there were vast numbers unemployed in industry in the State. However, it is gratifying to know that the industries are practically all running now on full time and the unemployment load has been greatly reduced; and hence the payments to claimants have decreased. The Commission is now keeping all of its payments current.

In addition to its responsibility of paying benefits to unemployed individuals the Commission maintains a system of 56 public employment offices throughout the State. These offices have the facilities for finding the unemployed person a job if one can be found. The effectiveness of these offices is demonstrated by the fact that for the year ending June 30th they succeeded in filling more than 100,000 job openings. If no job is found, however, and the individual has the unemployed status, he is promptly paid the benefits which have been provided as insurance against the loss of job.

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK

October 19, 1939

American Education Week will be observed this year from November 5th to 11th, inclusive, and the theme will be "Education for the American Way of Life."

This observance is of outstanding importance. It begins on Sunday, November 5th, with emphasis on the subject, "The Place of Religion in our Democracy," and each day the sub-

ject and program will be of vital concern and interest to the whole people as well as to the students of our schools and colleges. The schools, churches, civic clubs and patriotic societies should all participate in the full observance of Education Week and make it a real occasion for stirring our interest in education and arousing our patriotic zeal for our country, our institutions and our prized heritage of liberty and freedom.

Thursday, November 9th, is officially designated as North Carolina Day and special programs will be arranged in all our public schools emphasizing the history of our State and something of its accomplishments and achievements in the past and present. This should be made a real occasion for acquainting the students with our State.

"Education for Freedom" will be the topic for the closing day—November 11th, Armistice Day. The program for each day during the week will deal with a subject vital to the cause of education and public appreciation of the worthwhile things in our form of government. Great good should be accomplished by the proper observance of American Education Week and I urge that all of our people participate fully in the programs.

WILLIE RICHARDSON'S CASE

October 24, 1939

I will not intervene in the case of Willie Richardson.

The above named was convicted at the March Term, 1939, Superior Court of Nash County, of burglary in the first degree, and sentenced to suffer death by lethal gas.

The prisoner burglarized the home of Mr. Frank Butler of Rocky Mount. The offense was committed at about seven-thirty P.M., while Mrs. Butler was alone in the house.

In connection with this crime, the prisoner committed a very vicious assault on Mrs. Butler, choking her about the neck, hitting her on the head with a piece of two-by-four about eleven inches long, and dragging her out of the house into the yard where she lost consciousness. The assault was so violent that it was difficult to recognize Mrs. Butler when she was first brought to the hospital. Her eyes were swollen shut and a front tooth was knocked out. There were lacerations

and abrasions about the face and there were bruises around the neck. In addition, Mrs. Butler's clothes were torn and splotted with mud and blood.

There were many evidences of a struggle taking place both in the yard and in the house and there was blood in the hall, the kitchen and the yard.

The prisoner was connected with the crime through very strong circumstantial evidence including bloody clothes found in the room where the prisoner was sleeping.

While awaiting his trial, the prisoner made a confession to the effect that he was in the house at the time the crime was committed, but denying certain elements of the State's case regarding the struggle between him and Mrs. Butler.

The prisoner has a previous criminal record involving several convictions for breaking, entering and larceny, and other offenses of like character.

After careful study I am of the opinion that this is a very aggravated crime and that the burglarizing of the home was attended by exceptional violence and that there is no basis whatsoever for executive clemency.

The judge, solicitor, and sheriff recommended that the sentence be put into effect.

CELEBRATION OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

October 24, 1939

The General Assembly of North Carolina, Session 1939, passed an act providing for a celebration⁴⁴ in Fayetteville, North Carolina, of the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the State of North Carolina, and I appointed the committee, as authorized in said act, with full authority to promote and direct an appropriate celebration in commemoration of this important event, which occurred on November 21st, 1789.

Plans are now under way for an elaborate celebration of this occasion, and the committee commissioned Beverly and William Perry to write a "dramatization of North Carolina entering the Union." This playlet is entitled "United We

⁴⁴This press release was addressed particularly to the high schools of North Carolina.

Stand." It will be distributed to the high schools of North Carolina by the State Department of Public Instruction, with the view of having this play presented by a cast in the various high schools of the State.

The main event will be celebrated by appropriate exercises in Fayetteville on the anniversary of the ratification, which will be November 21st, but there should be presented in the high schools throughout the State this play on this date or at some convenient time, to the end that full emphasis may be given to North Carolina's action in delaying the ratification of this Constitution until the first ten amendments embodying the Bill of Rights were incorporated in this epoch-making document.

I am hopeful that there will be a general observance of Constitution Day in our public schools throughout the State on November 21st, 1939, and I know of no better way to symbolize the occasion than by dramatizing the ratification by the presentation of this play.

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

October 24, 1939

The North Carolina Conference on employment problems of the Negro, which was held in Raleigh on May 6th, 1939, appointed a findings committee, and this committee submitted its report to me making many suggestions and recommendations, concluding with the recommendation that I appoint a commission of white and Negro leaders, including representatives of the employer group and of both sexes, to make a further study of the problems, including the promotion of plans for the solution of these problems through the creation of increased employment opportunities for Negroes.

In accordance with the recommendations of this conference and committee, I am appointing the following:

Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick, bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, Raleigh

Jonathan Daniels, editor of *The News and Observer*, Raleigh

Gordon Gray, publisher *Journal and Sentinel*, Winston-Salem

Dr. Roy M. Brown, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Forrest H. Shuford, commissioner of labor, Raleigh
Mrs. Irma Neal Henry, executive secretary of the North
Carolina Committee on Negro Affairs, Raleigh
Dr. David Jones, president, Bennett College, Greensboro
C. C. Spaulding, president, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham
Dr. E. E. Toney, practicing physician, Oxford
The last four named are Negroes.

A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF PROGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA

October 25, 1939

The third of a century⁴⁵ ending in North Carolina with this year of 1939 has brought tremendous and striking changes that are difficult for us to realize or visualize, even for those of us who can remember back 33 years to 1906. The changes have been so gradual, so smooth, so jarless, that when we look back to what we had 33 years ago and compare them to what we have now, the contrast seems almost incredible.

Neither North Carolina nor any other state could have brought about the changes that have taken place in one single jump. But by adding a little here and a little there each year for 33 years, just as a brick mason builds a strong, high wall by putting one brick on top of another, North Carolina has builded strong and well during this last third of a century and is today one of the great commonwealths of the Southeastern United States. It is noted throughout the Nation for its leadership in highway building, for its fine educational system, its great industries, and its tremendous development along many other lines.

North Carolina has also made substantial gains in its population during the past 33 years. According to the census of 1900, the State had a population of only 1,893,810, of which 1,707,020 were rural and only 186,790 urban. Today we have one city with approximately 100,000 population and several others with populations of 75,000 or more, so that North Carolina's urban population is almost 1,000,000. The 1930

⁴⁵This article was written for and printed in *Industrial Index*, Columbus, Georgia, October 25, 1939, and is reproduced by special permission of the publishers.

census gives the urban population 809,847, with a rural population of 2,360,429. The Bureau of the Census in Washington now estimates the population of North Carolina at approximately 3,500,000 persons. In 1906 it is doubtful if the population exceeded 2,000,000, so that we have gained 1,500,000 in population in this third of a century.

One of the best indications of any state's progress is the condition of its roads and highways. At the present time North Carolina has approximately 60,000 miles of primary and secondary highways, all maintained by the State without the levying of any property taxes by the State, counties or townships, although some counties still levy property taxes to retire road bonds authorized before the State took over all the roads. To build and maintain these roads, North Carolina spent during 1938-39 approximately \$30,000,000, not including debt service, or \$38,000,000, including debt service.

Of these 60,000 miles of roads, approximately 12,000 miles are in the state system, of which approximately 10,000 miles are hard-surfaced—either concrete, asphalt, bituminous surface or modern sand-clay roads. The remaining 48,000 miles consist of secondary roads, principally county roads, many miles of which are of sand-clay or gravel, or surfaced with gravel or crushed rock. These are all worked regularly under the supervision of the engineers of the State Highway and Public Works Commission and are being constantly modernized and improved as farm-to-market roads and as "feeder" roads to the main state highway system. More than \$8,000,000 was spent on the maintenance and improvement of these county roads alone during 1938-39, while more and more of them are being taken into the state system and surfaced as traffic warrants and as funds become available.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS \$450,000,000 IN ROADS

The main state highway system represents an investment of approximately \$450,000,000, including the mileage the counties built from the proceeds of bonds they sold, aside from the \$391,000,000 spent by the State, from State revenue, State bond issues and Federal funds. Virtually all of these main, paved highways have been built since 1921, when the present system of state highways, connecting the county seats in every one of the 100 counties, was launched. We have been

paying these bonds off at the rate of approximately \$10,000,000 a year and at this rate should have all our highway bonds retired within another ten years.

All of these bonds are being retired and all state and county highways built from the proceeds of the state tax on gasoline, the license tax on automobiles and trucks and from the sale of titles to automobiles. North Carolina now has more than 600,000 motor vehicles registered within the State and the revenue from the motor vehicle taxes and the gasoline tax, now amounts to approximately \$32,000,000 a year, while the entire amount available for roads and highways amounts to more than \$38,000,000 a year, including Federal aid and debt service.

Now let us take a look at the road situation back in 1906—just 33 years ago, according to the report of the State Geological Survey for 1905-06.

In 1906 there were 49,763 so-called roads in the State—but what roads! Many miles of these roads were little more than cow paths, and most of them contained deep ruts, cut by the heavy wheels of wagons when they were muddy. The State did not contribute a single penny towards the upkeep of these roads, which were maintained largely with local labor by the landowners who worked out their road taxes of \$2 each by working the roads four days a year at a rate of 50 cents a day. A few of the counties levied special county road taxes, amounting to a total of \$624,380, according to the report of the State Geologist made in 1905-06, while the labor was estimated as amounting to \$734,306. This made a grand total of \$1,358,687 in cash and labor spent on maintaining the 49,763 miles of roads in North Carolina in 1906.

A third of a century ago there were only 399 miles of roads covered with crushed stone—not all of these being macadamized roads, by any means. There were 422 miles of roads on which some gravel had been put and 438 miles of sand roads in the eastern part of the State on which some clay had been put, the forefathers of our present excellent sand-clay roads. The State Geologist, in this report of 1906, suggested that "The State could spend at least \$100,000 a year most advantageously in coöperation with the various counties" in building better roads.

One of the road laws of that day heralded as a great step forward towards better roads was the "wide tire law" under

which landowners would be refunded half of their road taxes, not to exceed \$2 a year, if they should use tires from four to six inches wide on their wagons. It was argued that these wide tires did not cut such deep ruts in the roads when they were muddy and that they helped pack the roads down when they were dry. One of the arguments for levying county road taxes in order to have better roads, was that improved roads reduced the wear and tear on horses, wagons, and harness, that they would improve the value of the land along them, make possible more rural free delivery mail routes, bring better schools, enable the farmers to market their produce more quickly and thus get better prices—and even in those days, attract more tourists and investors.

At that time, Mecklenburg County, in which Charlotte is located, led all others in good roads, having 144 miles of roads covered with crushed rock. Durham County came next with 45 miles of crushed stone or macadam roads, with Buncombe County, in which Asheville is located, next with 35 miles of macadam roads. Guilford County had 30 miles of macadam roads, although it had 100 miles “surfaced with sand-clay mixtures,” according to the report of the State Geologist.

In fact, there were no state roads or highways in 1906, the roads being entirely local in nature, extending from the rural sections to the nearest town, railroad point or county seat.

A comparison of these facts and figures with those of today, 33 years later, shows the tremendous progress North Carolina has made during this last third of a century in the construction of roads and highways, and what a revolution in highway building has been brought about by automobiles and motor trucks. Little did those of us who lived back in those days ever dream of the endless ribbons of concrete and asphalt which now criss-cross the State in every direction, making it possible now to travel a distance in ten minutes that then required from two to three hours, even in good weather.

DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A state or community can usually be judged by the progress it has made in public education and North Carolina is no exception. The progress which this State has made in the development of its public schools and its system of public education within the last third of a century, is most gratifying.

Thirty-three years ago North Carolina had a school enrollment of 706,528 children, only 184,788 fewer children than were enrolled in the North Carolina public schools during the year 1938-39, when the enrollment amounted to 891,316. But less than half of these children enrolled in the schools in 1905-06 or only 41.47 per cent were in average daily attendance. This past school year 90.5 per cent of the white children and 84.7 per cent of the Negro children enrolled in the schools were in daily attendance.

These 706,528 children enrolled in the public schools in 1906 went to school in 7,447 school houses, of which 7,254 were rural and 193 in cities and towns. The combined value of all these school houses amounted to only \$3,725,054 while at the present time the 4,534 school buildings and grounds in North Carolina are valued at \$125,000,000. This is an increase of over \$121,000,000 in the value of school property in 33 years. Of these 4,534 school buildings in North Carolina in 1939, housing 5,136 schools of which 4,190 are elementary and 946 high schools, there are only 1,153 one-room, one-teacher schools. Back in 1906, all but 1,115 of the 7,447 schools were one-room, one-teacher schools. There were 430 one-room, log school houses while there were 403 districts in which there were no school houses whatever.

Now there are more than 3,400 consolidated schools in every portion of the State, to which more than 300,000 children are transported every day in a fleet of 4,300 school busses. These school buses travel an average of 137,600 miles a day over approximately 40,000 miles of state-maintained roads. This shows how closely school progress is linked with highway construction and that good schools and good roads go hand in hand.

The figures showing the amount spent in maintaining the public schools a third of a century ago and the amount spent now, are even more astounding and show even more graphically the great changes which have taken place in North Carolina's public school system.

The total amount expended on the public schools during the year ending in June, 1906, was only \$2,291,053, of which the State contributed only \$195,780. Only \$448,610 of this total was raised by local taxes on property in the counties, the balance coming from other sources, chiefly taxes and bonds issued by the cities and towns.

During the year ending June 30, 1939, a total of \$33,328,018 was spent for the general operation of the public schools in North Carolina, of which \$24,828,018 was in state funds for the operation of the state-supported eight months school term, and approximately \$8,500,000 in local taxes levied by counties, cities and towns to supplement the state term of eight months. If the cost of debt service, capital outlay and free textbooks are added to this figure, the total outlay for the public schools for the year ending June 30, 1939 amounts to \$44,147,576. This is \$41,000,000 a year more than was spent for public schools 33 years ago.

North Carolina, incidentally, is the only state which maintains all of the schools for a minimum term of eight months from state revenues, without the levying of any local taxes on property in the counties, cities, or towns. Surely North Carolina has come a long way in providing educational opportunity for its children since 1906!

Yet these figures do not tell the whole story of the progress made by the North Carolina public school system during the past 33 years. Today North Carolina has 24,167 teachers paid from State funds, in addition to several thousand vocational and agriculture teachers paid from Federal funds. Back in 1906 there were only 9,871 teachers. The average length of the school term in the rural schools in 1906 was only 86 days, or barely four months, and 171 days in the city schools, or approximately eight months. The average length of term in the rural schools now is 160 days, or eight months, while 40 of the 71 city school systems have a nine months school term.

One of the greatest contrasts in the schools of 1906 and those of today, is in the pay of the school teachers. The average yearly pay of a white school teacher in 1906 was \$30.24 a month or \$130.07 a year in the rural schools with only a four months term, while the white teachers in the city schools received an average salary of \$41.40 a month or of \$351.91 a year. The average salary of a white teacher now in 1939 is \$118 a month or \$938 a year for the eight months term, while the average salary of the Negro teachers is \$658 a year. The average for the entire State, white and Negro, is \$853.50 a year for the eight months term. These figures, of course, do not include the 41 cities and towns which have a nine months term and which pay their teachers more than the State salary schedule.

These figures indicate graphically the extent of the progress made by North Carolina in the field of public education during this last third of a century.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Another measure of progress in North Carolina during this third of a century from 1906 to 1939, is the growth of industry. So let us take a look at the figures as compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census in 1904—the figures nearest to 1906—and those of 1937, those nearest to 1939, and see what they show concerning the industrial development in North Carolina during the past 33 years.

These figures show that while there were 376 fewer industrial plants in North Carolina in 1937 than in 1904, the cost of materials manufactured had increased \$829,635,239, the value of the products manufactured had increased \$1,242,216,910 while the value added in the process of manufacture increased \$412,581,671.

The census figures show that in 1937 there were in North Carolina 2,896 industrial plants, using materials costing \$908,903,243, turning out products with a value of \$1,384,737,686. The value added in the process of manufacture was given as amounting to \$475,834,443. For the year 1939 it is estimated that the value of the products manufactured in North Carolina amounted to at least \$2,000,000,000 and that the value added by manufacture was at least \$500,000,000.

Back in 1904 there were 3,272 industrial plants, using materials costing \$79,268,004, while the value of the manufactured products was \$142,520,776 and the value added by manufacture \$63,252,772, according to the 1904 census. It is believed that there was little change in these figures for the year 1906. It must be remembered that these figures do not include the development of the State's great hydro-electric power industry and its public utilities.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The value of all the public utilities in North Carolina in 1906, according to the report of the North Carolina Utilities Commission of that time, amounted to \$76,050,548, of which \$70,077,361 was railroads. The value of all electric and gas companies then was only \$808,084 while street railways were

valued at \$1,749,550 and privately owned water plants at \$547,670.

At the present time, the public utilities in North Carolina have an estimated book value of almost \$600,000,000, while the value of electric power companies alone is estimated at approximately \$250,000,000.

According to the figures compiled by the State Utilities Commission for 1937, the book valuation of all utilities in North Carolina amounted to \$591,373,268, of this amount, the railroads were valued at \$298,051,271, electric power companies at \$238,769,173, telephone companies at \$33,129,932, city bus lines at \$2,051,449 and street car lines at \$3,548,439.

These figures show that the value of the public utilities in North Carolina has increased more than \$500,000,000 in the past 33 years.

It would be possible to mention many other facts and figures to show still more graphically the progress North Carolina has made along almost every line during the third of a century ending with this current year of 1939. I believe, however, that a study of the facts I have related with regard to the development of highway construction, public schools, industry, and public utilities indicates that North Carolina has really been "going places" during the past 33 years. I am confident North Carolina is going to maintain this same rate of progress in the years to come.

SOCIAL SERVICE

The State has fully complied with all social security legislation and is developing a fine social service program. Public health, public welfare, public schools, and public roads engage the attention and interest of the people of the whole State. Everywhere there is a spirit of hope and optimism based upon the resources of the State in material possessions and human values.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK

We face the future unafraid. We go forward daringly. We shall be practical enough to count the cost, idealistic enough to see the possibilities, courageous enough to follow the gleam, and unselfish enough to make the sacrifice. We will dedicate ourselves patriotically to the high task of state building. Rich in history, hallowed in tradition, unfailing in faith and unyield-

ing in loyalty—this citizenship rises to meet the future with resolute purpose and high hope. United in the common bonds of good will, free from class distinction and racial hatreds, from group antagonisms and factional prejudices, we shall educate our children, train and equip our young men and women for work and make them self-reliant and independent, care for the unfortunate, minister to the old and afflicted, develop our industries and improve our agriculture, enrich rural life and better the condition of those who labor, raising the standard of living for all and preserving here the essence of free government, where human and property rights shall be safeguarded and every constitutional guaranty of the citizen held sacred.

With a fresh baptism in the faith of the fathers, a new reverence for God and spiritual values, a better understanding of the brotherhood of man, and a determined purpose to lift humanity to higher levels, we can build here in this blessed State a civilization that will save the Nation.

TRAINING THE NATIONAL GUARD

November 1, 1939

Under the direction of the President of the United States, the War Department has allotted an increased strength of 753 men to the organizations of the North Carolina National Guard, which will bring the total strength to 4,013, and has ordered that armory training at the home station of each unit be increased from one to two drills per week until January 31, 1940.

In addition, the National Guard is required to hold maneuvers or undergo field training for seven days within the period mentioned. It may be necessary to hold this field training for the seven days consecutively, mobilizing either entire regiments or battalions at points not far removed from the stations of the units.

The personnel of the National Guard are naturally and largely employees of corporations and business houses of the communities and some in colleges and high schools. In view of the directions of the Federal Government, and realizing the chaotic condition in the world today this additional training is deemed most important to the officers and the enlisted men of the guard. It is such type of training which fits the officer to take care of

and provide for the men of his command, and that these men, generally, may learn more thoroughly to care for themselves under conditions which may at any time call them into the service of the State or Nation. The call for this type of training at this time comes to me from the Federal Government, through the War Department and the Adjutant General of the State. It is realized that every state in the Union will undergo similar training and as the National Guard of our State is, under the Federal laws, a part of the Army of the United States, it is necessary that North Carolina conform to this directive.

As the governor of the State and the commander-in-chief of the National Guard in times of peace, I appeal most strongly and sincerely to the employers of the young men, members of the National Guard, interested in protection of our State and Nation cheerfully and honestly to make every effort to grant their employees concerned the time necessary to undergo this training. It is unfortunate that at times situations arise which may disrupt the normal activities of business; yet, such happens and in view of the necessity to have a well trained force competent to afford the protection of our homes and business, the situation at present calls for a sacrifice on the part of all concerned.

This training of the guard will embody that type of work which they cannot get in their armory training, such as scouting and patrolling; night operations; security and reconnaissance; defensive and offensive combat; protection against the airplane, etc.

The adjutant general of the State will issue the state orders for this training following a conference of adjutants general of the eight states comprising the Fourth Corps Area with Corps Area Headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia, on November 1st, based upon information and directions received at that time.

I again urge upon all concerned to coöperate to the fullest in this matter.

VETERANS PATRIOTIC WEEK

November 3, 1939

Mr. Otis N. Brown, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, has set apart the week beginning November 5th and ending on Armistice Day,

November 11th, as Veterans Patriotic Week as a tribute to the veterans who served in the World War and in commemoration of the patriotism of our soldiers of all times.

Since Commander Brown is a North Carolinian, residing at Greensboro, who has been signally honored by being elected national commander of his organization, it is especially fitting and appropriate that North Carolina shall give due observance to this Veterans Patriotic Week, culminating in Armistice celebrations throughout the State. It is a good thing to take the time off from our regular vocations and engrossments in business affairs to engage in patriotic celebrations and in paying just tribute to those who stand for the Nation's defense in every hour of peril. North Carolina should utilize the week for the purpose of increasing our devotion to the cause of peace and to the ideals of patriotism and justice in our great free Republic.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS ANNIVERSARY

November 4, 1939

November 10, 1939, will mark the 164th anniversary of the United States Marine Corps and this day is being generally observed throughout the United States in honor of the Marines.

The Marine Corps was organized by the Continental Congress on November 10, 1775, and it has fought shoulder to shoulder with the American Navy on the seven seas and with the Army in the Seminole Wars of 1836 to 1842; was engaged in the capture of the City of Mexico in 1846 under General Scott, the occupation of Vera Cruz in 1846, and in France under General Pershing in the World War. Through all this long span of years the Marine Corps, an integral part of the United States Navy, has given fine and honorable service to the Nation.

President Roosevelt has directed that the Marine Corps be brought to a peace time strength of 25,000 men. As a part of this program to assure a trained force for preparedness and as an active deterrent against any act of aggression, the Marine Corps has opened its ranks to the young men of North Carolina along with the balance of the Nation. Its requirements are simple. A recruit must be between the ages of 18 and 31, of

good character, unmarried, of sound physique, and between the height limits of 64 and 74 inches.

The recruiting stations have been opened at Raleigh, Greensboro, and Charlotte, and full information can be obtained as to the compensation allowed and the educational opportunities offered. November 10th has been officially designated as Marine Corps Anniversary Day, and I am pleased to call the attention of the people of North Carolina to the splendid service always rendered by the Marines.

ARMISTICE DAY

November 7, 1939

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 287, *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1919*, I hereby designate Saturday, November 11th—Armistice Day—as a legal holiday in North Carolina.

I admonish the proper observance of this day in commemoration of the heroism and valor of the American soldiers in the World War and the unselfish service rendered and the sacrifice made by them for world freedom and universal peace. The fact that war has come again to many nations is no fault of the soldiers and we come on this day to celebrate peace and to re-dedicate our country to the cause of patriotism and peace. The people should attend the various celebrations throughout the State and enter fully into the spirit of the day.

FOREWORD TO OLD HOMES AND GARDENS

December 1, 1939

I commend this book⁴⁶ to the public. It links the hallowed past with the pulsating present and advances with us into the challenging future! It has all the fragrance of the yesterdays without the pathos of the bygone years. The romance of old places speaks with gentle voice and without the jarring notes of tragedy. The cherished memories of historic scenes are awakened by these true-to-life reproductions and the simple

⁴⁶*Old Homes and Gardens of North Carolina*. Photographed by Bayard Wootten, and Historical text by Archibald Henderson. Compiled by Mrs. Charles A. Cannon, Mrs. Lyman A. Cotton, and Mrs. James Edwin Latham. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1939. It is reproduced by special permission.

lines tell the dramatic story. We shall think more in terms of art and beauty as we peruse with interest and enthusiasm these pages. The old houses preserved and treasured through the years are fit companions for the many beautiful gardens cultivated and cared for by the lovers of nature and the patrons of the fine arts in flowers, trees, boxwood, and shrubbery.

I plead for a more beautiful North Carolina. This book should prove an inspiration. Only a few of the many lovely old places are shown here—there are many more and no effort was made to present any of the modern homes. Here and there over the State some of the choice old gardens are still preserved. A wealth of new gardens of rare beauty and attractiveness can be found in both city and country throughout the State, and to stimulate increased interest in beautifying the homes and gardens is one of the chief purposes of this publication.

In harmony with the high traditions of a great past, I summon the people of this State to arise to meet the responsibility of making this a more beautiful state, even as they strive for the building of a greater Commonwealth.

DAYS OF PRAYER

December 1, 1939

A world movement is on foot to have December 1st, 2nd, and 3rd observed as special days of prayer. The national leaders of religion in the United States are making a tremendous effort to enlist the interest and support of our whole population in dedicating a good part of these days to concentrated effort in behalf of world peace. Many addresses and prayers will be made over the radio leading the Nation in this consummate task of moral rearmament. I trust that the citizens of North Carolina will enter very fully into the observance of these days. The spread of war and chaos over the world presents a real challenge to America. In the warring countries today the treasured heritages of life and liberty are ruthlessly thrust aside and we need in America to guard these prized values and strengthen the moral and spiritual foundation upon which they spring. A call for moral rearmament would enlist the activity and sympathy of every citizen

in creating a hate-free, fear-free, and greed-free order of life as a master pattern for peace.

I think it will be most profitable to all of us to listen in to the world broadcasts over the week and to unite with a view of finding the will of God and listening to the still, small voice of an enlightening conscience. This will contribute to bringing unity to our own country and a willingness to accept moral and spiritual leadership, which alone can save a permanent world.

MORE USE FOR COTTON

December 5, 1939

The National Cotton Council of America is interesting itself in directing the attention of the public to the prominent place cotton occupies in the economy of the whole South, and how the increased use and consumption of cotton is of vital importance of all the people in general as well as the cotton farmers in particular.

In this connection I wish to emphasize the fact that the consumption of American cotton is vitally connected with the welfare and prosperity of North Carolina, and during the Christmas season when thousands of gifts are being purchased for friends and loved ones, the mercantile establishments throughout the State have great numbers of useful, practical, and attractive gifts made in whole or in part of American cotton. The purchase and distribution of these gifts made of cotton will contribute to the wider use of and demand for the South's staple crop.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION SHOWS GOOD RESULTS

December 5, 1939

The month-end report of the North Carolina Unemployment Commission continues to show satisfactory results. The total collections, including interest, since the establishment of this agency in North Carolina amounts to \$29,773,697.77. The payments of benefits to those entitled to receive them aggre-

gated \$12,412,168.98 as of November 30, 1939, leaving a net balance in the fund as of that date of \$17,361,528.79.

The Social Security Board in Washington, through its officials visiting Raleigh a few days ago, paid very high tribute to the condition of the affairs of the North Carolina Commission and the sound financial status of the fund in the State.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

December 30, 1939

The third year of this administration is drawing rapidly to a close. This leaves one more year of this term and then the convening of a new General Assembly in 1941 and the inauguration of a new governor. A review of the activities of the present year, which is now closing, will reveal satisfactory progress along all lines of governmental endeavor and gratifying achievements in the realm of finance, education, agriculture, public health, and humanitarian service.

"OUR" ADMINISTRATION

I like to recall that in the first meeting with the Council of State held after my inauguration on January 7, 1937, I emphasized the fact that this was not to be "my" administration, but "our" administration, and this it has been for every day of the entire term. Whatever degree of success that has been attained is due in a large measure to the intelligence, loyalty, efficiency, and fine consecration of the members of the Council of State, who have always manifested the most splendid spirit of coöperation. The Council of State is composed of Secretary of State Thad Eure, State Auditor George Ross Pou, State Treasurer Charles M. Johnson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, with Attorney General Harry McMullan as legal adviser to the Council. I wish to acknowledge my personal debt of gratitude to each member of the Council of State for the uniform support given me and the splendid service each has rendered the State in his respective office and as a member of the Council. I feel a pardonable pride in the fact that there have been no antagonisms and no dissensions during our association together.

GENERAL COOPERATION

I wish also to express my high appreciation of all other state officials, elective and appointive, and the departments or agencies which they direct. There has been the fullest coöperation and finest service in every endeavor connected with the administration of the State Government, and they all deserve high commendation. I would not let this occasion pass without a personal word of appreciation of my indispensable private secretary, Mr. Robert L. Thompson, and the most competent and experienced office staff, all of whom have so lessened my labors by their superior service.

THE NEW GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On January 4, 1939, the newly elected General Assembly convened in Raleigh and my message was delivered on January 5, which was followed by an active session lasting exactly 90 days. Many predicted that the session would not be concluded before late spring, but the whole program was finished in a thoroughly, orderly, and intelligent fashion, with many outstanding accomplishments to the credit of this splendid body of lawmakers and their most capable presiding officers.

APPROPRIATIONS AND TAXES

The appropriations for general purposes and public roads represent the largest budget in the State's history, yet the budget was balanced without the levying of new taxes. The fact is that while there were some increases in taxes, yet the reductions were greater than the increases. Business, industry, and the average citizen were all protected from any new taxes and the tax structure was stabilized by the adoption of a permanent or continuing revenue measure. This means that it will not be necessary hereafter for the Legislature at each session to adopt a whole new revenue measure but simply to make such changes or modifications as may be deemed wise. This will save a tremendous amount of time for the Legislature and give greater security to the tax-paying public.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

Education was the first concern of the General Assembly and the largest increases in appropriations went to the public school system. The increase in these appropriations for the

biennium amounted to four and a quarter million dollars, making the amount for the public schools this year \$26,750,000 and next year \$27,000,000. As an evidence of the progress made from a monetary standpoint it is only necessary to say that the appropriation in 1933 was only \$16,000,000. This year it is \$10,750,000 above the figure, which is an increase of over 65 per cent in six years. This increases the number of teachers, raises the salary of teachers and increases the efficiency of the schools. The educational institutions were provided for upon a basis of allowing for substantial growth and provision was made for post graduate courses at the Negro colleges for members of that race. A larger measure of justice was provided in the allotment of funds for Negro teachers. Upon the whole the cause of education was definitely advanced by this General Assembly.

ELECTION REFORMS

Very definite improvement was made in our election laws and those fully conversant with the subject agree that with the provisions for new registration, or purging the books of the accumulated list of voters now ineligible, the modification of the markers law and the repeal of the absentee law for the primary, there should be no difficulty in having a thoroughly satisfactory election. Certainly the opportunity for irregularities is now greatly lessened.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

The General Assembly set a new high record for aid to agriculture. A more coöperative arrangement was effected between the different agricultural agencies and departments and appropriations made for research work, for exterminating the Japanese beetle, hog cholera and Bang's disease should provide real relief and result in direct benefit of widespread importance to the agricultural life of the State. The development of improved marketing facilities was also provided for. The farmers should profit definitely in the immediate future from this program. The Council of State provided \$75,000 to buy 1,500 acres of the Camp Polk farm west of Raleigh from the Highway Commission for State College for the new dairy barn and farm, and this should be a distinct aid to the development of interest in raising dairy cattle in this State.

GENERAL CAUSES

The State Board of Public Health is developing a service of unequalled value and with the new laboratory and other necessary buildings will have a most complete set-up for carrying forward the finest health program the State has ever had. Much valuable health legislation was also passed.

The Legislature authorized the continuance of the State advertising program, continued the free basal text books in the first seven grades in schools, provided the machinery for local committees to establish the twelfth grade if funds are available, liberalized the regulations for local communities to supplement their school facilities, authorized the establishment of a highway safety division and provided for a real safety campaign, added fifty more men to the Highway Patrol, authorized the establishment of a research tax division in the Revenue Department and provided for the appointment of many important commissions. The foregoing represents a brief though imperfect review of the legislative record. The State had a most creditable exhibit at the New York World's Fair.

THE STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Any traveler on the highways of North Carolina in any section of the State will be impressed with the fact that much work is being done on our state highway system and great improvement has been made in the primary and secondary highways. You will observe that narrow highways are being widened, dangerous curves are being eliminated, worn out roads are being repaired or rebuilt, narrow bridges widened, and there is a large amount of new construction. Besides this it can be easily discovered that the 38,000 miles of secondary or county roads have been much improved and as a rule are being kept in fairly passable condition at all times. An unusual amount of funds has been expended on these roads this year, by regular maintenance, special allotment and through WPA assistance. Every dollar available is being applied to our public road system in some form of improvement or for new construction. In addition to all the legislative appropriations for roads I have allocated during this calendar year over \$7,000,000 extra from the road surplus to road improvement, and we have gotten around \$3,000,000 from WPA funds. It has not been necessary to divert a single dollar of road funds to

any other purpose during the biennium which closed June 30, 1939.

STATE FINANCES

The State revenues have been holding up most satisfactorily. There has been a constant increase which evidences a healthy growth in the State. The State's credit is good and the financial structure is sound. In May of this year the State sold a bond issue of \$2,225,000 at the lowest rate of interest in all the State's history—just a little over one and a quarter per cent. In 1921 when the State sold its first road bond issue of \$4,500,000 the interest rate was 5 per cent. This year it was just a little over one and one-fourth.

The close of the fiscal year June 30, 1939, found the State with a net balance in its general fund of \$2,242,338. The net balance in the highway fund was \$7,721,828, of which amount \$2,283,001 were unexpended Federal funds.

NEW ENTERPRISES

The living conditions of the vast majority of our people have improved; wages are higher on an average and hours of work have been shortened. Unemployment has decreased and business and industry have been definitely improving. The total income of the people from all sources has substantially increased. The Board of Conservation and Development reports the location of 105 new industries in North Carolina in eleven months up until December 4th, with 114 industries being expanded during this period by building new additions. Last year the investments in new enterprises were around twenty million dollars. The total investment for this year is not yet available.

THE BUILDING PROGRAM

The largest and most extensive building program in the State's entire history is rapidly nearing completion. The special session of the General Assembly in August, 1938, made possible this program. Some of the buildings were erected by the State alone, some by the State paying 55 per cent and grants from the Federal Government for 45 per cent, and others as revenue liquidating projects where the State did not invest any money directly. To give some idea of the extensiveness of this building program I need only mention a few of the accom-

plishments. The Greater University of North Carolina, with its units at Chapel Hill, Raleigh and Greensboro, gets a total of around thirty new buildings. All the State hospitals are being thoroughly fireproofed and overhauled, which is a tremendous undertaking but one of such pressing importance that it could not be longer delayed. When this is finished it will relieve somewhat the distressing situation about receiving patients who ought to be admitted for treatment and safe-keeping. The colleges at Cullowhee, Boone, and Greenville have many new buildings, likewise the Deaf School at Morganton, as well as the Training School for Boys at Rocky Mount, the Western Sanatorium at Black Mountain, and practically every state institution. The five Negro colleges maintained by the State have gotten many new buildings.

In Raleigh a splendid new office building was completed last year, and now the handsome Justice Building to house the Supreme Court and all law administering agencies is nearing completion. Also the new building on Caswell Square for the Unemployment Commission will soon be ready for occupancy. Previous to the erection of these three buildings the State has been paying from \$28,000 to \$44,000 per year rent. When these buildings are completed all of this will be saved.

It should be a source of satisfaction to the people of the State to know that the public debt of North Carolina has been substantially reduced this year, notwithstanding all the money expended for increased governmental service and in completing this magnificent building program. Economy in government is still a virtue, and while expenditures have been large, expenses have been held to a minimum.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The whole social security benefits as provided under the various State and Federal statutes are being administered in a very satisfactory manner on the whole. The payments for old age assistance, dependent children and the blind are all participated in by the Federal, State and county governments. The payments to the people over 65 who are in need average \$9.94 monthly and 35,076 checks go out each month. The dependent children average \$6.00 and 20,655 get the monthly payments. On January first 2,000 more children will be added and the payments increased to \$7.00 without increased cost to State or county. There are 1,980 blind who get an average of \$14.91

monthly. The foregoing has no relation to pensions or compensation to those engaged in industry or covered by unemployment insurance.

There are around 600,000 employees covered by unemployment compensation and during the past three years, until November 30, 1939, there had been collected from employers the sum of \$29,192,544 to meet these claims. Thousands of claims have been paid during the past two years and the sum of \$12,412,168 has been distributed as benefit checks to workers entitled to them by reason of unemployment. This fund now has a surplus of \$17,361,528 which is held in the Treasury in Washington. A splendid commission is now studying retirement fund for teachers and State employees.

PAROLE AND PROBATION

These agencies of rehabilitation of those who have violated the law have made a substantial contribution to the solution of the crime problem during the year and have given added emphasis to the thought that real accomplishments can be made in the study and care of prisoners, the proper supervision and control of these unfortunates, and the restoration to society and good citizenship of many who have gone astray. A review of the successes of parole and probation would make a most interesting story. The failures merely serve to emphasize the importance of the work when we realize how great have been the successes.

STATE ENFORCEMENT FEDERAL LAW

It has been thought advisable for North Carolina to undertake the administration of the Federal wage and hour law under the direction of Commissioner of Labor Forrest H. Shuford. This should prove of distinct advantage to our people. We will have the inspections made by the same persons who inspect for the State, and hence the industries will not be subjected to the inconvenience of double inspection. In addition to this the inspections will be made by North Carolina people, rather than inspectors sent in from other states who are wholly unfamiliar with our whole situation.

HUMANITARIAN STATE

North Carolina is a great humanitarian state. Our people would not be content with a government which concerned itself

solely with the mechanics of finance and taxes, as essential as these things are, but there must be a deeper and finer realization of human needs and an appraisal of human values. This spirit has been manifest in our whole governmental set-up and a broad program of ministration has become effective in every department of public service. The needs of childhood are met, the cry of mothers is heard, the prisoner in bonds is visited and the unfortunate and afflicted are ministered unto. The heart of a great people is expressed in government and we go forward with bouyant hope and unfailing faith to face a new year.

RESIGNATION OF ROBERT L. THOMPSON

January 4, 1940

Hon. Robert L. Thompson, who has been my private secretary since I became governor, has tendered his resignation to take effect between February 15th and March 1st. Mr. Thompson resigns to accept an important position with the Board of Conservation and Development made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Bill Sharpe, who is returning to Winston-Salem to engage in newspaper work. It is needless for me to say that I regret to lose the valuable services of Mr. Thompson, but I realize the importance of the work he is to take up for the State and I know of his fine qualifications for this particular type of work.

I would not let this occasion pass without paying tribute to Mr. Thompson and expressing my appreciation of his untiring work with me and for me and the State since I have been governor. His superior ability and fine capacity, uniform courtesy, and eminent qualifications have combined to make him a perfect secretary, and it is with reluctance that I release him to accept another position, for which he is likewise most eminently qualified.

In this connection, I should also like to express appreciation of the whole State to Mr. Bill Sharpe for the very wonderful service which he has rendered and express my regret that he decided to leave the State's service for private employment. His work has been commended far and wide and has met the full approval of those associated with him.

NATIONAL PEANUT WEEK

January 16, 1940

The period of January 18th to 24th has been designated national Peanut Week, and there is no state in the Union to which real observance of this week is of more importance than to North Carolina. One of the prime purposes of the week is to dispose of the present peanut surplus and I am delighted to learn that many stores all over the State are joining in this movement. Only by such coöperation between agriculture and business can either continue prosperous.

North Carolina is the second largest peanut producing state in the Union. Last year our growers produced 290,700,000 pounds of peanuts, which were valued at \$10,174,000. But we believe this crop value will be small as compared with that of the years to come when there will be a greater utilization of this valuable crop. It is with this in view that the State is now conducting the largest peanut research program in the country.

APPOINTMENT OF HATHAWAY CROSS

February 2, 1940

I shall appoint Mr. Hathaway Cross, assistant parole commissioner, as private secretary to succeed Mr. Robert L. Thompson, who has served in this capacity with such fine distinction during my term of office. Mr. Thompson's resignation becomes effective on February 15th, at which time he will assume his new duties, and Mr. Cross will succeed him. I regret sincerely to lose the valuable services of Mr. Thompson, but I count myself most fortunate to secure Mr. Cross, who is so well qualified for this position and who is quite familiar with its duties.

The parole office is in the governor's office and directly under his control and supervision, therefore it seemed most feasible to utilize the services of Mr. Cross for the remaining months of my administration. With this in view, I have asked Parole Commissioner Gill to grant Mr. Cross a leave of absence until next January, so he can accept the position of private secretary. In the meantime Mr. William Dunn, an experienced

and capable member of the parole staff, will be promoted to the position of assistant commissioner, to serve during the absence of Mr. Cross from active duty. An addition was made to the parole staff on December 1st and an effort will be made to readjust the work so that no further addition will be required at this time.

Due to the fact that both legislative sessions have passed, the work of the private secretary will not be as exacting as heretofore as to time demanded for the work of the remaining months of the year. This will enable Mr. Cross to continue to give some time and attention to the work of the parole office, which will prevent any interruption or serious hindrance to the very splendid work being done by Commissioner Gill and his whole parole force.

CONDITION OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION

February 7, 1940

The report for January of the Unemployment Compensation Commission as received from Charles G. Powell, demonstrates that North Carolina is still in splendid condition from the standpoint of employment in industry. This is evidenced by the fact that claims for lost time or unemployment are not excessive and the surplus fund continues to grow.

It would be of interest to know that up to January 31st there has been paid to claimants as benefits through the Commission the sum of \$12,895,948.60, whereas the total collections aggregate the sum of \$32,977,731.62, leaving as of this date a balance in this fund of \$19,181,783.02. This balance is held by the Federal Government for the benefit of the claimants in North Carolina, and the fact that this large sum is available for future needs should be a source of gratification to the people of the State and reassuring to the claimants and to the employers, because it gives promise of some possible reductions in the future in the payments which employers are required to make.

NATIONAL AMERICANISM WEEK

February 8, 1940

An important observance occurring in February will be National Americanism Week and it will embrace the ten-day period from the 12th to the 22nd, ending on Washington's birthday.

President Roosevelt has called upon the Nation to participate in the proper observance of this period of consecration to the ideals of the Republic, and I join in this request that the people of North Carolina enter fully into the spirit of this occasion and join the Nation in proclaiming our faith in democratic processes and in giving the true interpretation of genuine Americanism.

We shall renew our devotion to the Constitution, to its sacred guaranties of life, liberty, and freedom, and the right to pursue happiness and worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences. We shall pledge afresh our loyalty to America, our faith in the fundamentals of law and order, of justice and fairness for all groups and equal protection of the law for the person and property of all the citizens of this Republic and dedicate ourselves to the task of teaching and living these vital principles.

The North Carolina Junior Chamber of Commerce is taking the lead in providing for a proper observance of this occasion in our State and I wish to commend this fine organization upon its activity in this respect.

MAXWELL CLEARED OF BLAME

February 11, 1940

I had a conference with Commissioner of Revenue Maxwell⁴⁷ Saturday night and discussed the matter in detail. I have inquired rather fully into the whole question and have no hesitancy in saying that I am satisfied Mr. Maxwell had no knowledge of funds being solicited from members of the highway patrol.

I find that while funds were solicited there was no pressure applied or suggestion to secure contributions. Of course the solicitation was improper and ill-advised, and there will be no further solicitation among the patrol or any other employees.

⁴⁷A. J. Maxwell was a candidate for governor. The highway patrol was under his control.

In this connection I think it might be well to say that it must be understood that all heads of departments in the State government have a perfect right to support within proper bounds the candidate of their choice for governor or any other office in the primary, but it must likewise be recognized that this same right applies equally to every employee of each department, and no pressure should be exerted by heads of departments or those in authority to control the action of employees.

This applies not only to the Revenue Department, but to the Highway Department, Unemployment Compensation Commission, the Employment Service, and every other state agency or department of government.

COMMITTEE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY

February 13, 1940

Governor Hoey announced the addition of Mrs. E. L. McKee of Sylva and R. R. Eagle of New Bern to the committee of the trustees of the University of North Carolina who will make recommendations with reference to the appointment of special trustees according to their special interests in the various schools and divisions of the greater University. They will make their report and recommendations to the June meeting of the trustees. With the addition of these two the committee is now composed of nine, and has three representing each of the units of the University, at Chapel Hill, State College at Raleigh, and the Woman's College at Greensboro. The other members of the committee are: R. E. Little of Wadesboro, O. Max Gardner, Miss Annie M. Cherry, Mrs. Julius W. Cone, Victor S. Bryant, Judge John J. Parker, and Arthur M. Dixon.

FEDERAL CENSUS

February 19, 1940

The 1940 United States Census of population, housing and agriculture will be taken simultaneously during the month of April. This will be a most important census. Already the business census is being taken and from every standpoint it is essential

that the people of North Carolina shall coöperate fully in all of these matters, and especially with reference to the population census. The census is one of the oldest and best established functions of the Federal Government, having been provided for in the United States Constitution and having been taken in every decade since 1790.

The 1940 census is in a position to furnish an accurate and valuable measure of the economic and social changes resulting from the stress and strain of the decade now closing, and hence I am anxious that North Carolina shall have very full, accurate and complete reports. The importance of the population census is manifest, because by this census we may gain in our representation in the House of Representatives at Washington and besides this, North Carolina and its various communities will be judged from these census records more than anything else by prospective citizens, industries and business enterprises seeking new locations.

In all of the questions they ask, the law creating the census stipulates that the facts given by any individual may be used only in compilation of general statistics and must be kept confidential. They cannot be used to the detriment of any business or individual, and therefore every one is fully protected in giving such information as requested by the census representative.

In view of the importance of this whole matter, I am directing the attention of the people of the State to the necessity of having an accurate census, which will properly reveal all of our lines of activity in the State, and that can only be accomplished by the full coöperation of all the people.

REPAIRING HIGHWAYS

February 28, 1940

I have allocated to the Highway Commission the sum of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of repairing the damage to the primary and secondary roads caused by the rains, snows, and freezes of the winter.

I am making the allocation at this time so that no time may be lost in repairing these roads and placing them in good condition at the earliest possible moment. It is not the thought that this fund would be apportioned among the districts on a pro-

rata basis but rather that it be used as a state fund for the purpose of making repairs wherever needed. In some sections the damage was very much greater to the roads than in other sections and consequently a prorata amount could not very well be distributed to each section.

This allocation is in addition to all the funds for maintenance and the regular appropriation for betterment and road improvement, and I am asking the Commission to make the necessary arrangements to repair the roads with as little delay as possible.

CANCER CONTROL CAMPAIGN

March 29, 1940

The month of April has been designated by Presidential and Congressional authorization as Cancer Control Month for the entire United States and the General Assembly of North Carolina has joined the national authorities in authorizing the observance of this month by the people of North Carolina.

I am directing the attention of the public to the importance of this campaign for the discovery, treatment, and cure of cancer. The whole medical authority unite in advising that most of the cases of cancer are curable if discovered in time and therefore that an early examination for cancer and prompt attention given to the first danger signals apparent constitute the best possible protection against this plague.

The whole field force of public health is engaged in directing the public mind to the danger of cancer infection and to the imperative need for early attention and treatment when any of the symptoms are discovered. I join heartily in emphasizing the fine work which the Women's Field Army has been accomplishing and I call upon all the people of this State to give support to the campaign and to assist in raising the funds to carry on this educational program for the general protection of the whole public. Since cancer ranks second among diseases as the destroyer of human life and since this disease has steadily increased its toll in recent years, it is of utmost importance that we give full assistance to the women in this educational campaign which will be conducted throughout the month of April.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

March 29, 1940

I wish to call attention to National Negro Health Week to be observed from March 31st to April 7th, 1940. This is an important observance among the Negro race, and I am especially anxious that we get the full benefit in North Carolina by the improvement of health conditions among the Negro population in this State.

The WPA Recreation Commission and the State Board of Health are jointly sponsoring this observance and have prepared an interesting and profitable program for use each day during the week, and this activity represents a coöperative endeavor for the attainment of community health.

ARMY DAY

April 4, 1940

Saturday, April 6th, will be observed as Army Day throughout the United States. This will be the thirteenth national celebration sponsored by the military order of the World War and is endorsed by the President of the United States, by resolution of Congress, and by the Secretary of War.

It so happens that this year Army Day falls on the twenty-third anniversary of our entrance into the World War. Happily we are at peace with the balance of the world, but we should not forget to pay tribute on this day to our Army, which is now engaged in peace time training but is an ever ready arm of defense in our Nation in every period of crisis.

The purpose of this day is to acquaint our people with their Army and to give them a more complete understanding and appreciation of its composition, its duties, and its needs. I urge a full observance of the day on the part of the people of North Carolina.

FIVE MILLION DOLLAR ALLOCATION

April 4, 1940

I am today allocating five million dollars from the highway surplus to be applied for road construction and improvement, one-half of this sum to be used on primary roads and the other

half on secondary roads. I have previously allocated four million dollars in this fiscal year—two million on September 29th, 1939, and two million on March 27, 1940—this latter allocation to repair the winter damage to the primary and secondary roads of the State.

I am now able to determine definitely that it will not be necessary to transfer any highway funds to meet the appropriations out of the general fund for this fiscal year, and hence I am making available at this time five million dollars for the use of the Highway Commission so that the money may be applied to the roads immediately.

The allocation of this five million is in addition to all the appropriations for this fiscal year. It may be of interest to the public to know that the regular appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1939, and ending June 30th, 1940, are as follows:

Maintenance of state highways	\$ 3,500,000.00
Maintenance and construction of county highways	6,500,000.00
General betterments	1,500,000.00
Retreatments	1,000,000.00
Construction state and county highways	3,200,000.00
Scenic parkway	225,000.00
Maintenance of highways through cities and towns	500,000.00
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Making a total of	\$16,425,000.00

There will be added to the above the special allocations heretofore made of four million dollars and the present allocation of five millions, aggregating nine million dollars of special allocations. In addition around \$3,000,000 of Federal funds and over \$2,000,000 of WPA funds have been available.

Under the law the transfer of two and a half million dollars from the road fund to the general fund could have been made this year if it had been needed to meet the appropriations, but the revenues in the general fund have shown a gratifying increase, and I am happy to state that it will not be necessary to utilize any of the highway funds for general purposes. I wish to call attention to the fact that for the past three years ending June 30th, 1940, not a dollar of highway money has been transferred to the general fund, and during this three year period, with the allocation which I am making today it has been possible to add to the regular road appropriations a total sum in allocations of \$18,732,882.

The interest on road bonds for this fiscal year ending	
June 30th, amount to	\$3,441,185.00
Bonds will be retired in the sum of	4,577,000.00
County loan repayments in the sum of	344,200.00
Sinking fund installments	500,000.00
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Making a total of	\$8,862,385.00

This will be applied to debt service for this year. There will be ample funds to take care of all this debt service and to permit the special allotment which I am today making for road improvement.

BETTER HOMES WEEK

April 12, 1940

I call attention to the national organization for Better Homes in America which is promoting the observance of Better Homes Week throughout the Nation from April 28th to May 4th. During this period thousands of communities will be carrying out special programs of home and community improvement. It is an educational and non-commercial agency engaged in the task of emphasizing the importance of home in our national and community life, and endeavoring to encourage thrift for home ownership, and to give helpful suggestions regarding the selection and building of the home, its equipment and improvement.

North Carolina is very much alive to the necessity of home building and community improvement and it is gratifying to note the progress being made throughout the State. Everywhere you go, in city, town, and country, you find new homes, additions to old homes, houses and barns being painted, and a definite effort to beautify the houses, yards and gardens.

The purpose of this observance will be served if the people in their several communities will think in terms of better homes and strive to realize the ideal during this special week. Anything and everything that will add to the beauty, convenience, and attractiveness of the home or its surroundings, and that will contribute to the health, education or happiness of those who occupy the home, should receive thoughtful attention and care, and it will be surprising how much can be accomplished by a very modest expenditure. Let all of our

people join in this movement for better homes in North Carolina in all walks of life.

NATIONAL MUSIC WEEK

April 12, 1940

One of the most important events to be observed in May will be National Music Week from May 5th to 12th. This has developed into a movement of large significance for music occupies an increasingly large place in national thought and action.

The North Carolina Federation of Music Clubs is leading in the observance of this week and many worthwhile programs will be arranged in the several communities throughout the State. Every year an increasing number join in this united effort to create more general interest in good music and to develop the cultural life of our people.

Music is the most democratic of all the arts and has the universal appeal. North Carolina has produced many composers whose works are known throughout the Nation, and many great musicians and band leaders who have achieved enviable distinction. We should enter heartily into the observance of this week and thus add to the popular interest in music and the still further development of the talents of our young people.

CITIZENSHIP DAY

April 13, 1940

The Young Democratic Clubs of North Carolina will lead in the observance of Saturday, April 13th—Jefferson's birthday—as Citizenship Day in this State.

The plan is not for partisan political celebrations, but rather for the purpose of emphasizing a broad citizenship program. The aims are set forth as follows:

1. To acquaint first voters with the duties of citizenship.
2. To create a sense of responsibility in the entire citizenry which accompanies the rights of American citizenship.
3. To develop a clearer understanding of the relation of local government to the State and the Nation.

4. To assist in creating a finer type of community spirit.
5. To counteract unwholesome negative propaganda.

In harmony with this program I am earnestly urging that the people of the State, and especially first voters, participate fully in this observance.

CORDELL HULL FOR PRESIDENT

April 19, 1940

I am duly grateful to the partial friends who have graciously suggested that the Democratic State Convention instruct the delegates at the National Convention to vote for me on the first ballot. I am deeply moved by this manifestation of good will, but I realize fully the situation, and feel that no good purpose will be served by this action, since there is really no valid reason why the State should delay until the second ballot expressing its real choice for the nomination for President. Feeling this way, I shall ask the Convention not to instruct the delegates to the National Convention for me.

In this connection I wish to say that my choice for President is Honorable Cordell Hull, secretary of state, and I believe he will be nominated at the Chicago Convention. Of course he is not a candidate and will not permit his name to be entered in any state primary and he will not engage in any contest in this or any other state convention.

It is generally conceded that if President Roosevelt is a candidate that he will be nominated on the first ballot, and probably without serious opposition. Naturally Secretary Hull will not contest with the President, but on the contrary I have every good reason to believe that President Roosevelt will indicate his preference for his secretary of state.

Secretary Hull is the one Democrat who can unite the party and win in the November election. His record of public service is impressive. For thirty years he has served either as Representative or Senator in Congress and as Cabinet member. He is intimately conversant with the democratic processes of government and thoroughly trained and experienced in dealing with all of our internal problems. In addition to this he is the one man, aside from the President, who has thorough familiarity with present international affairs and has every qualification to carry forward our foreign policy without inter-

ruption and so to conduct our foreign relations as to avoid, if possible, the entrance of America into the World War.

It was my privilege to become well acquainted with him twenty years ago when I served in Congress for a short time and my admiration has increased with the years. The people of the United States have the utmost confidence in him. He is just the type of man for this period in our national history. He has loyally supported the President in all of the splendid achievements of this administration and he has the vision and foresight to guide the destinies of this great Nation in the trying days ahead. The whole people would feel a sense of security with a man of his knowledge, experience, poise, calmness, and judgment in charge of this government as we seek to maintain our rights and at the same time avoid being drawn into active participation in the slaughter abroad.

North Carolina should exercise impressive influence at Chicago in selecting a great democrat for President. This State has the largest number of votes of any Southern state except Texas. I should like to see North Carolina demonstrate her leadership in pointing the way at Chicago to unity and victory by aiding in naming Cordell Hull as our standard bearer. I think more of the Democratic party than of any personality and my sole concern is to see the full benefits of governmental service preserved for all the people and peace maintained with honor. I believe that the success of the Democratic party is the best assurance of these results, and the nomination of Hull the surest guaranty of victory.

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

April 20, 1940

If I were called upon to suggest one particular thing that would be of most benefit to the agricultural life of North Carolina, I would unhesitatingly say that it was the development of the live stock industry.

We have made definite progress in many lines of farm activity. We have increased the yield of our land, we have learned how to improve our soil, we have attained fine success in the production of cash crops, but we have advanced slowly in the fine art of stock raising.

Live stock—cows, hogs, poultry, and other live stock—we

need them on every farm. Live stock on the farm provides a base of supplies for home use and something to market all during the year. Properly developed it would become a source of dependable income and supplement the funds realized from the crops grown on the farm. It would enable the farmer to reduce his annual outlay for commercial fertilizer and also to reduce the expenditures for family support, at the same time permanently improve the fertility of his soil and increase its production.

With the reduction in quotas of tobacco and cotton the farmers of North Carolina must of necessity diversify their crops and give live stock a more important place in the farm curriculum. Many farmers can raise much live stock and make it profitable, but if we could reach this minimum goal for every farm homelander or tenant—at least one good cow, two hogs and plenty of poultry, we could revolutionize farm conditions in North Carolina!

NEUTRAL IN GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN

April 25, 1940

Every mail brings letters from friends in various sections of the State advising that supporters of different candidates for governor are quoting me as being in favor of one or another of the candidates. My answer to all of them is the same, and that is that my position of neutrality as announced in the very beginning of the campaign remains unchanged. No occasion has arisen to cause me to take sides in this contest.

DEATH OF F. M. SIMMONS

April 30, 1940

The death of Senator Simmons removes one of the political landmarks of the State. He was the undisputed leader of the dominant faction in the Democratic party in North Carolina for thirty years, and he seldom lost a battle. He made a great record in the Senate. As chairman of the Finance Committee he wielded powerful influence and by his ability and industry Senator Simmons was able to master the intricate problems

of tariff schedules and wrote the best tariff bill the Nation has ever had. All North Carolina mourns the loss of this great statesman.

HOSPITAL DAY

May 6, 1940

North Carolina is particularly fortunate in having a large number of well equipped hospitals, ably managed and staffed by competent physicians, and the services of these hospitals are available to the general public in a larger extent than at any time in the past.

It is essential that the people of the State realize the importance of the service which these hospitals are rendering to those who are able to pay, as well as to the unfortunate who are not able to pay for hospital treatment; and it is a source of gratification to know that through the generosity of the Duke Foundation and of the various counties and municipalities in the State, as well as contributions from various public spirited citizens, the hospitals are now able to care for an increased number of charity patients and to provide the necessary service for a vast number of people who were prohibited by reason of limited means from securing the necessary treatment for their restoration to health.

Sunday, May 12th, is the anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale and therefore a most appropriate time for the observance of Hospital Day throughout the Nation; and I am officially designating this day as the time when the people of North Carolina are urged to visit their hospitals and to manifest an interest and understanding of the great work of these institutions in alleviating pain and suffering and in the preservation of human life. I solicit full coöperation on the part of the people of this State for the support and maintenance of their several hospitals.

SPONSOR FOR NORTH CAROLINA

May 7th, 1940

I have designated Miss Wilhelmina H. Efird, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Watt G. Efird, Albemarle, as the official sponsor

for North Carolina to attend the 13th annual Rhododendron Festival in Asheville on June 16th-22nd.

Miss Efird was in the May Court at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, and the sponsor is always selected from this court.

REAPPORTIONMENT IN THE LEGISLATURE

May 16, 1940

I shall ask the platform committee to adopt a provision providing for reapportionment of the State for representation in the General Assembly in accordance with the census of 1940. I call your attention to the fact that in my inaugural address on January 7, 1937, I strongly recommended that this constitutional mandate be put into effect at that session of the General Assembly, stating that the Federal Government had reapportioned in accordance with the constitutional provision following the 1930 census, and I urged that this reapportionment in North Carolina be no longer delayed. This measure, however, was defeated by two votes in the House.

When I delivered my message to the General Assembly of 1939 I stated that I did not recommend the reapportionment of representation by the session, since the new census of 1940 would require a new apportionment by the next General Assembly, and I urged that it be definitely agreed that there would be a reapportionment immediately following the 1940 census, regardless of which counties might lose or gain in representation and added, "There can be no legitimate excuse for failure to follow the mandate of the Constitution in this regard and we ought never to ignore this provision, regardless of which counties may gain or lose in their representation."

NATIONAL COTTON WEEK

May 17, 1940

There are many observances called to the attention of the public from time to time, but there is one of overshadowing importance so far as it relates to the economic condition of the South. I have reference to National Cotton Week, which is being observed from May 17th to May 25th.

Practically one-tenth of the Nation's population is dependent upon cotton for a livelihood and many more are indirectly affected by the price of cotton, which must necessarily be regulated, in a large measure, by the amount consumed. At this time there is a domestic surplus of more than thirteen million bales of cotton and world conditions furnish a continuous threat to the Nation's export markets for cotton, which endangers the future of this great national agricultural industry and involves the prosperity of millions of merchants.

Cotton Week has proved to be a most effective means of calling attention of the buying public to cotton goods or materials in which cotton is used, and this is resulting in an increased domestic consumption of cotton products. During this National Cotton Week more than a hundred thousand retail merchants from coast to coast will exert themselves to increase the sale of cotton products, and I therefore urge all the people of North Carolina to join very fully and heartily in this united effort and to make the observance of Cotton Week a real event in North Carolina.

INSPECTION WEEK OF WPA WORK

May 20, 1940

The week from May 20th to May 25th has been especially set apart and designated as the time for inspection by the whole public of the various projects and activities of the WPA in the several communities of the State. The object of this is to let the public know exactly what projects are under way, what work has been accomplished, and the things which this agency of the government has been doing in behalf of the several communities.

This week will be generally observed throughout the whole Nation and there will be broadcasts by distinguished speakers, giving definite information with reference to the accomplishments of the Work Projects Administration.

There will be a number of dinners held throughout this State with an anticipated attendance of 25,000 people, which will include project workers, local public officials, and community representatives, and broadcasts of the national speakers will be heard at these dinners, among the national speakers being Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Colonel F. C. Harrington,

and many others. There are approximately 9,200 people working in this State in adult education, recreation, research, music, art, sewing, housekeeper's aides, school lunches and similar projects, and this is an opportunity which I hope the people of the State will embrace to see just what services are being performed and judge for themselves as to the value and usefulness of these several projects. I think they will find many of them are really worthwhile and are accomplishing splendid results.

EMPLOYEES FREE TO SUPPORT CANDIDATE

May 24, 1940

I stated early in the campaign that officials and employees of the State were free to support the candidate of their choice for the various offices and that the administration would not attempt to dictate the nominee for governor. I indicated that this meant that no pressure would be applied to coerce employees to support any particular candidate and I reiterate this statement as the definite policy of the State in this campaign. Employees in any and all departments of the State Government may feel secure in voting for the candidate of their choice without fear of losing their positions in thus exercising their free franchise rights.

ECONOMY NEEDED

June 1, 1940

The current revenues in both the general and highway funds show a gratifying increase for the eleven months of this fiscal year. However, the month of May shows a decrease of \$57,374.57 in the general fund from May of last year, yet the general fund for the eleven months shows a net increase of \$4,461,657.96, which is equivalent to 13.51 per cent. The highway fund shows an increase for the same period of \$2,087,633.40 or 6.69 per cent.

This evidences the fact that business in North Carolina has been holding up remarkably well in the face of world conditions, but we must recognize that the economic situation in the Nation will vitally affect our revenues during the imme-

diate future and I am therefore urging every department of the State Government and our institutions to practice rigid economy with the view of safe-guarding our financial position and protecting our reserve for the needs of the future.

FLAG WEEK

June 1, 1940

The year 1940 should witness a very general observance of Flag Week. It should be remembered that June 14th is the anniversary of the adoption by the Continental Congress in 1777 of the Stars and Stripes as the emblem of the United States, and with that date began the history of our flag as the symbol of our nationality.

About fifty years ago the American Flag Association led in the observance of Flag Day as a patriotic duty, with over 300 patriotic, fraternal, civic, military, social, educational and religious organizations participating, and these together have shown to the Nation at large the influence for good which such observances exert. At this particular time demonstrations and celebrations to emphasize our pride in American citizenship may serve to stimulate and emphasize our faith in and devotion to American institutions and ideals and to manifest a greater love of country and appreciation of the liberty and freedom which is vouchsafed to us under our democratic way of life.

I call upon the people of North Carolina to make proper observance of Flag Week, from June 8th to 14th, and to make special observance of Flag Day, June 14th. I suggest that a proper observance of this week would be special services and programs by the various organizations interested in civic affairs, in order to direct the attention of our people to our present situation and to prepare us for the eventualities of the future. Such exercises and such observances should result in giving fresh courage to our people to meet the conditions which may be imposed upon us by reason of the necessity for preparing to defend ourselves and to preserve our civilization.

NORTH CAROLINA FORTUNATE IN CANDIDATES

June 3, 1940

North Carolina was fortunate in the number of able men and worthy Democrats who entered the primary for the democratic nomination for governor. The first primary left Hon. J. M. Broughton and Hon. W. P. Horton as the leading contenders, and now by his own renouncement Mr. Horton leaves the nomination uncontested to Mr. Broughton. It evidently was not an easy decision to make, but it will be generally accepted as a patriotic and unselfish determination of this vital matter. Mr. Horton would have made an admirable governor in every respect and he retired with the admiration and commendation of the whole Democratic party in the State.

Mr. Broughton is eminently qualified to fill the high office of governor and his lead in the first primary was sufficiently commanding to demonstrate his popularity with the people of the State generally and his acceptability to all elements in the party. Mr. Broughton will make a great governor and I extend hearty congratulations.

It is a very fortunate circumstance that the people will not have the tenseness of a second primary in this time when world affairs are so depressing and engrossing so much of our time and thought and both Mr. Broughton and Mr. Horton are to be congratulated upon this termination of the contest.

DAIRY MONTH

June 4, 1940

North Carolina's great farm industry is closely allied with the dairy cow and her products, the annual income from which in this State approaches \$32,000,000. This will indicate the importance of this industry and also the possibilities in its further development.

Scientists have long recognized the high nutritional value of milk and its products; butter, cheese and ice cream; and from youth to old age they occupy primary position in the diet as nourishing, refreshing and appetizing drinks and dishes. A nation's human health is greatly enhanced by the products of the dairy cow, the foster mother of mankind.

Today milk and other dairy products are relatively cheap;

and June being the season of abundance on the market, prices always tend downward. Therefore, during the month of June milk will be among the most economical food purchases for any family.

With the idea of stimulating the use of dairy products during this period, it has been determined that June shall be designated as the Dairy Month in North Carolina, during which time special attention should be given to dairy products and all of the people further urged to enjoy some of these delicious and wholesome products during these first summer months. And I admonish the people of North Carolina to drink more milk, use more butter, cheese and ice cream, and therefore increase the health and at the same time add to the stability of this industry in a period of peak production; and I trust that the month of June will find all of our people participating in this observance.

NORTH CAROLINIANS URGED TO ENLIST

June 6, 1940

The United States is calling for additional enlistments in the regular army. North Carolina's quota amounts to several hundred. This furnishes a fine opportunity for young men in the State who wish to enlist in the army for duty in North Carolina, in the Panama Canal Zone, and in the Hawaiian Islands. Those who enlist at this time will be assigned to some of these points. Recruiting offices are now open in Raleigh and various places in the State. They want 350 at the Raleigh office just as early as possible, but they want good men. I do not have the exact figures for the western district, but at Charlotte, Asheville and other points through the west the offices are open for enlistments and several hundred will be enlisted in that territory.

I wish to call this to the attention of the people of the State, and I should like to urge that those who are interested to communicate at once with the various recruiting officers. I should like to see North Carolina supply her quota in record time. This is voluntary service on the part of the applicants, but the compensation is reasonable, the opportunities are large, and facilities are provided for self-improvement during the period of enlistment.

The various fields of service are: infantry, field artillery, coast artillery, quartermaster, medical corps, and engineers, and enlistments can be made for any of these departments.

FATHERS' DAY

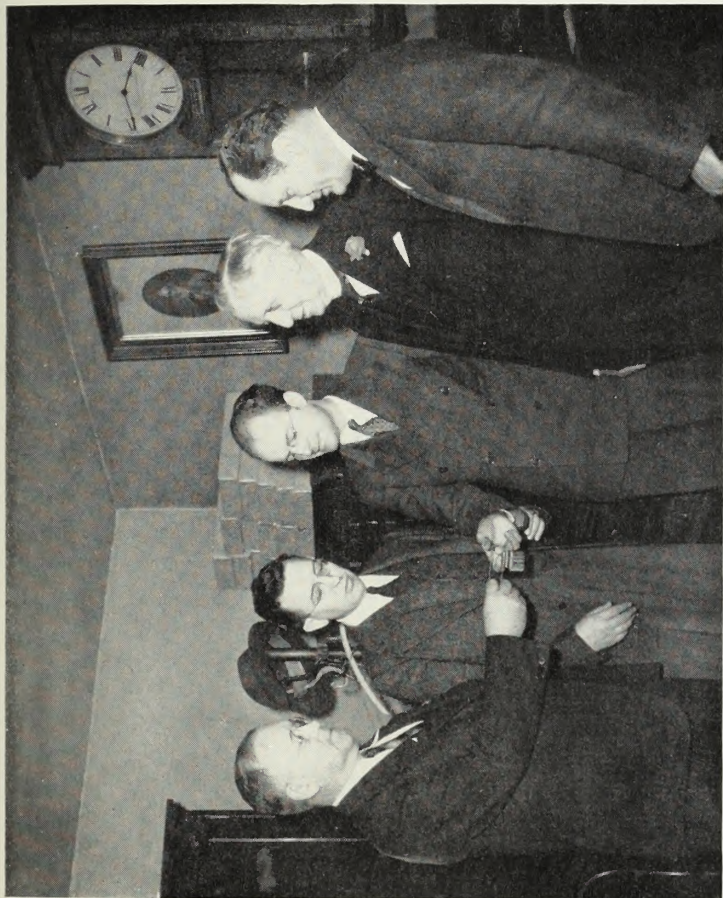
June 7, 1940

Sunday, June 16, 1940, will be observed throughout the Nation as Fathers' Day. The people of North Carolina will wish to join in this observance.

The newspapers, magazines, and radio broadcasts keep continuously before us the grim spectre of the warring nations, where death and destruction are being visited upon defenseless people, and where horrors unspeakable are experienced by men, women, and children throughout a large portion of the old world. The teachers, philosophers, and statesmen have no solution to offer and a weary and heavy-hearted world waits despairingly for some prophetic voice to sound a note of hope. In this tragic hour, as in every real crisis in life, people in desperation instinctively turn to God as the only source of help and succor.

In accord with the wishes of many people in the State who have asked that I designate some special day for prayer for world peace, it occurs to me that we might fittingly observe Father's Day by making it a day of prayer and supplication for peace with justice for the people of the whole world.

With this purpose in mind, I earnestly urge that the people of North Carolina assemble in their several places of worship on Sunday, June 16, 1940, and unite their hearts and prayers in petitioning a gracious God to bring peace to a troubled world. This day may well afford an opportunity for all of us to rededicate ourselves to the service of God and make full recognition of His sovereignty in all the earth. The rediscovery of God would be a glorious observance of Fathers' Day.



TURNING OVER A ROOM IN THE CAPITOL TO THE STATE PRESS, JANUARY 6, 1941.
Left to right: John B. Bray, superintendent of buildings and grounds; Herbert O'Keef of The News and Observer; Chiles Coleman of the United Press; Governor Hoey; and Thad Eure, secretary of state.

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER WEEK

June 24, 1940

I am delighted to be privileged to send a word of greeting to the newspaper⁴⁸ boys of America. I have a very special interest in these American newspaper boys for many reasons, but one in particular is that I was a newspaper boy myself and engaged in all of the activities in connection with both working in a printing office and carrying and delivering newspapers for several years.

My observation is that this is splendid training for young boys and develops within them a self-reliant and independent spirit. Ordinarily they are alert, industrious, and energetic, and qualities developed in this service mean much to them in after life and make a real contribution to a successful career in private business or public service.

SAFETY SUNDAY

June 27, 1940

The Carolina Motor Club has sponsored a Safety Sunday in June for many years and I am designating, at the request of the Club, Sunday, June 30th, 1940, as the Safety Sunday date to be observed this year.

We have been making some definite progress in the safety work in North Carolina and our highways are becoming gradually, if slowly, safer places for the use of the whole public. We cannot relax our efforts in any particular. The slaughter is still great and the fatalities and accidents are much larger than any reasonable use of the highways would make necessary. Therefore, I trust that the people of the State will utilize this day to focus the attention of all the people on this question of the safe use of the highways and the observance of the rules of safety with reference to every day in the week and every week in the year.

⁴⁸The week to be observed was September 22 to September 28, 1940.

AMERICA'S DRAMA OF DEMOCRACY

June 28, 1940

"Paul Green's historical drama of America's first pioneers, *The Lost Colony*, is more pertinent to the democracy-loving peoples of the world today than it was when first produced three years ago," Governor Clyde R. Hoey told Senator D. Bradford Fearing, president of the Roanoke Island Historical Association, which sponsors the drama as a non-commercial venture on the eve of the fourth season's premiere at Fort Raleigh.

"When the Roanoke Island Historical Association first presented it as the highlight of the 350th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Roanoke Island colonies and the birth of Virginia Dare," Governor Hoey said, "it was a commemorative period piece out of the history of our native State. Today, however, its statement of democracy is a vital and inspiring message. That is why I call it today, America's Drama of Democracy."

"Paul Green's rugged and inspired pioneers attempted to plant a new government in a new land—the wilderness that is now Roanoke Island—and their efforts have come to mean to us the birth of democracy in our land," he continued in his message to Senator Fearing. "According to our great playwright, Paul Green, they lived and struggled, suffered and died that a nation of liberty shall exist on the earth.

"That marked the first statement of the principles of our great democratic ideal, and it is our task—of those living today—that these pioneers shall not have lived in vain. With the savage onslaught of dictatorship in Europe, there is almost a blackout of democracy over there and every day the blackout spreads over the lives of more liberty-loving peoples.

"Soon—perhaps very soon—America may become the only refuge, the citadel of democracy in our times. It is our duty to those heroes immortalized in *The Lost Colony* that we carry on the dream that brought them here. Paul Green has written a more pertinent drama than he had thought, and it will help us keep the faith with our pioneers and renew our courage and hope that a democracy of free men shall not perish from the earth."

NATIONAL GUARD TO TRAIN

July 1st, 1940

In view of conditions in Europe and the possible effect upon our Nation, the Federal Government, through the War Department, has directed a twenty-one day camp of field instruction for the National Guard during the months of July and August this year. The coast artillery will leave on July 7th, for the training at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, and all other units of the National Guard, will leave on August 4th for the camps in Mississippi and Louisiana, where special training will take place. I most earnestly urge upon all business to grant the necessary leave to their employees who are members of the National Guard of North Carolina, that they may have opportunity for this training in the interest of our national defense.

The National Guard is a definite part of our defense system and has proved its value to both the State and Nation on many occasions. Many of these young men who give their evenings to drills at home have in past years taken their earned vacation leave to attend camp for 15 days. I feel that our citizenship fully realizes that the future of our Nation demands that the very small army now maintained by the Nation should be well trained, especially in large bodies and under the higher commands, that officers may be versed in the supply and tactical handling of troops and that the enlisted men may learn to protect and care for themselves under field conditions.

I am directing that all State departments and institutions grant to the employees who are members of the National Guard a leave of absence for this period for field training, without loss of pay, as provided by the state law.

I bespeak the full coöperation of all concerned in making this field training a complete success this year.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

July 11, 1940

There has been much discussion of juvenile delinquency and the large number of persons under 16 years of age who have been committed to jail in North Carolina for various offenses. I have been investigating this matter because I have felt a real

concern for these young people and am sincerely desirous of remedying the situation.

From my investigations I am pleased to note that the situation is definitely improving, and, contrary to the general impression, the young people of today are not the heaviest contributors to the criminal group. For instance, there were 1,231 persons under 16 years of age committed to jail in North Carolina in the calendar year of 1936. Each year thereafter there has been a constant reduction and in 1939 only 784 were sent to jail. This reduction has been made without significant additions to other institutions of a substitute nature. The commitments to the juvenile detention quarters has shown a decrease from 1,221 total in 1937 to 1,040 in 1939. For purposes of comparison the State of Virginia had over 2,500 children under 16 committed to jail in 1938, with a child population considerably less than North Carolina. Indiana had almost 6 per cent of the jail population composed of persons under 16, while in North Carolina the percentage was less than 3 per cent under the age of 16 years.

In this connection it will be gratifying to know that our correctional institutions are now in position to admit young persons properly committed. The number now in these training schools for delinquents has decreased from 1,061 on July 1, 1933, to 899 on June 1, 1940—a 15 per cent reduction. Increased facilities have been provided at some of the institutions and I am calling this to the attention of the judges and other court officials throughout the State. The following information may be of value as to the situation at each institution on June 1, 1940, and there has been little change since that date.

Jackson Training School, at Concord, had a population of 437, and a capacity of 500. The school takes white boys between the ages of 10 and 16 years.

Eastern Carolina Training School, at Rocky Mount, had a population of 119, with a capacity of 150. The Administration Building was recently completed and the vacated dormitory could be made to increase the capacity to 180 if needed. The School takes white boys between the ages of 12 and 20 years. Those over 16 must be sent under a suspended sentence, so recalcitrant boys can be transferred to prison without further court order.

Samarcand Manor, at Eagle Springs, had a population of 167,

and a capacity of 200. The school takes white girls between the ages of 10 and 16.

Morrison Training School for Negro Boys, at Hoffman, had a population of 176, with a capacity of 200. The population usually runs near capacity. In the instance of Morrison, the turnover is purposely high so as to make early room for others on the waiting list. The vacancies were largely incidental to the turnover and does not represent available vacancies. This institution has available room for 25 additional if the Legislature will increase the maintenance appropriation to take care of them.

I am making this statement by way of information to those who are dealing with delinquent young people in the courts of the State, with the hope that the number of those sent to jail may be still further decreased. We are making progress, but a jail is no place for a child and they should be sent there only as a last resort and then only in compliance with the law.

FARMERS URGED TO VOTE FOR CONTROL

July 18, 1940

In these troubled times I consider it vital that the tobacco farmers of North Carolina stand firm with their program for preserving their business. I hope that every producer will consider fully what it means to our State to keep the bright tobacco market a profitable market, and that every producer will actively support this effort by his vote for the three-year program in the referendum to be held Saturday. I would regard it a calamity for the tobacco growers to fail to vote for control in this referendum. This has been on my mind this week in Chicago during the deliberations of the Convention, and I wish to take this opportunity to emphasize again the importance of a favorable expression by the farmers of our State.

A. J. MAXWELL RECOVERING

July 27, 1940

The rapid recovery of Hon. A. J. Maxwell, commissioner of revenue, is most gratifying to me, as well as his host of friends throughout the State. Mr. Maxwell was granted a leave of

absence without pay on February 19th, 1940, when he began his active campaign for the governorship. Since the primary he has not been able to return to his post, but his physician now thinks that he will be able to resume work on September 1st, 1940. Mr. Maxwell has been granted a temporary sick leave, with pay, pending his resumption of work in September. It so happens that Mr. Maxwell has an accumulation of sick leave, none of which has ever been used, and he is entitled to utilize some of it now.

Mr. Lee Overman Gregory, assistant attorney general assigned to the Revenue Department, has been acting as commissioner of revenue during Mr. Maxwell's absence and has rendered splendid service. He will continue to serve as acting commissioner until Mr. Maxwell returns to active service, but he will receive his salary as assistant attorney general hereafter instead of the salary of the commissioner.

REVENUES AND SURPLUSES

July 29, 1940

An examination of the full year and statements for both the general fund and highway fund reveal the highest receipts ever recorded in any year in the whole history of the State. This is the more gratifying when it is recalled that taxes have not been increased during this administration, and therefore the increase in receipts is due to the growth and expansion of business and the development of the tourist trade. It also reflects the enhanced purchasing power of the people of North Carolina and the efficient collection of the taxes from all sources.

The general fund has a credit balance of \$3,016,088 as of June 30, 1940, which represents the net surplus with which we began the new fiscal year. The collections during the fiscal year reached the total of \$40,698,042, which was larger than the estimates when a provisional transfer of \$2,500,000 from the highway funds was included, whereas it was not necessary to transfer a dollar from this fund, and none has been transferred during the past three years.

The fact that we began the new year with this comfortable balance of \$3,016,088 is due also to the fact that every institution and department of government has coöperated in prac-

ting the strictest economy during recent months and we have been able to hold expenditures somewhat below legislative appropriations. This course was deemed necessary in view of the uncertain economic conditions which may result from the world conflict, and I am urging that this policy be continued.

The revenues of the highway fund reached an all time high of \$37,213,369 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, which is \$3,332,162 greater than last year, and that was the highest year on record to that date. The total credit balance with which we began the new fiscal year on July 1, 1940, was \$5,020,646, as against \$7,721,828 on July 1st last year. This includes State and Federal funds. The reason for the smaller credit balance is due to the heavy allocations made by the Governor to the roads during the year, all of which has been obligated or contracted, but not yet spent. For instance, contracts or obligations are now outstanding for \$12,680,870 of road work and the cash is on hand to pay for this work as rapidly as it proceeds, but this does not appear in the net credit balance because it is already obligated. The people of the State will be getting the benefit of these expenditures, in improved roads, during the months immediately ahead.

During the fiscal year just closed there was allocated by the Governor from the highway surplus in addition to all appropriations made by the Legislature the sum of \$8,000,000 for road improvement, and \$6,500,000 of this amount was for the improvement of secondary or county roads. In connection with this, large sums have been obtained from WPA funds in various sections of the State. A great deal of this work on secondary roads is now under way and will continue throughout the summer and fall months.

STATE FAIR

July 30, 1940

I am delighted with the prospect for a great State Fair in 1940. The fine success attained in previous years under the splendid management of Dr. J. S. Dorton guarantees that the attractions and the exhibits will be well worth attending the fair in Raleigh to see.

The State Fair is now becoming a State institution. It furnishes the occasion for the gathering together of people from

all parts of North Carolina and contributes to the unity of the State; it acquaints all the people of the State with the resources and products of every section.

North Carolina is adopting and seeking to put into effect a plan for ten years of balanced prosperity, and we are expecting to have this plan developed and expanded in this decade, 1940-1950. The State Fair is coöperating fully in this respect, and by the united effort of all of our people we should be able to make exemplified progress toward achieving this goal with each succeeding year in this decade.

I think the State Fair has become an agency of education and progress, and I am proud of its development during my administration. Let's make the fair of 1940 the greatest of all state fairs.

COMMITTEE ON AIRPORT FOR STATE COLLEGE

August 9, 1940

I have appointed the following committee to consider the question of an airport for State College, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University, to-wit:

J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Raleigh,

Chairman,

R. J. Reynolds, Winston-Salem,

I. B. Tucker, Whiteville,

R. L. Harris, Roxboro,

H. P. Grier, Statesville.

DAY OF PRAYER

August 13, 1940

The President has designated the second Sunday in September as a day of prayer and has asked the people to assemble in their places of worship throughout the Nation to unite in special supplication to God for peace with justice for all the people of the earth.

North Carolina observed June 16th as a special day of prayer for this cause, but the people of the State will be glad again to unite with the whole Nation in this day of dedication and prayer on September 8th. I urge that members of all churches and of

every denomination and creed assemble on this day to pray earnestly for all the distressed people of the whole world and for that lasting and enduring peace that will bring release from destruction and devastation in war, and relief from the threatened suffering and starvation of the whole population of lands involved in this death struggle.

NAMING OF COLLEGE BUILDINGS

August 15, 1940

At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina Governor Hoey was requested to appoint a committee to make recommendations to the Board of Trustees on the naming of buildings at the University at Chapel Hill, State College at Raleigh, and the Woman's College at Greensboro.

In compliance with that resolution Governor Hoey has named the following committee:

Haywood Parker, Asheville, <i>Chairman,</i>	Arthur M. Dixon, Gastonia,
Kemp D. Battle, Rocky Mount,	Mrs. E. L. McKee, Sylva,
Walter Murphy, Salisbury,	Mrs. Laura W. Cone,
R. R. Eagle, New Bern,	Greensboro,
Edwin Pate, Laurel Hill,	Mrs. Minnie McIver Brown,
	Chadbourn.

GREETINGS TO LABOR

August 20, 1940

I am very happy to greet the readers of *The Union Herald*,⁴⁹ and organized labor in particular, upon this annual occasion. With each recurring Labor Day celebration there should come the fresh realization of the importance and dignity of labor and of the splendid contribution which labor has made and is making to the advancement and progress of the whole country.

I congratulate labor upon the cultivation of a fine spirit of coöperation and upon the development between employer

⁴⁹Published in the Labor Day edition of *The Union Herald*, and reproduced by special permission.

and employee of a spirit of coöperation and mutual concern for the good of each and the well-being of society generally.

We can build and develop our State and our Nation only as we unite our efforts and coöperate with each other. There should be common understanding and mutual interest on the part of all groups of our citizens, and there is no reason for any real antagonisms between capital and labor. There is a common interest which should tie together labor and capital, agriculture and industry, and in harmony and unity we can build a great state and continue to develop a mighty nation.

ALIEN REGISTRATION

August 21, 1940

The United States government has provided for the registration of all aliens and this registration will begin on August 27th and continue until December 26, 1940. All aliens 14 years of age or over are required to register. Alien children under 14 years of age must be registered by their parents or guardians. All persons who are foreign born who have not become citizens of the United States are classified as aliens and will be required to register.

The registration is free. You apply at the postoffice and assistance will be given you in filling out the blank. It is not necessary to pay anyone to register you or to assist you in registering.

It should be understood that there is nothing adverse about this matter of aliens being registered. It is a protective measure which the government has adopted and it is for the protection of the alien as well as for the protection of the country. No alien need fear to register and meet the full requirements of the law, because every alien will be protected by the government in all of his rights, and only those aliens who are in this country for improper purposes need have any fear about the ultimate results.

It is the duty of all good citizens to assist the honest aliens in our country in this matter of registration and in full compliance with all government regulations.

GREETINGS TO KANNAPOLIS

August 23, 1940

I wish to congratulate warmly *The Daily Independent*⁵⁰ upon the magnificent Eleventh Annual Edition of this splendid newspaper, depicting the "Kannapolis of Tomorrow."

I am familiar with the growth, progress and development of the splendid City of Kannapolis. I can remember the early beginning of this now great industrial center, and those who are familiar with the Kannapolis of that day are prepared to appreciate the phenomenal growth of this great industrial city. In addition to the industrial and business activity of Kannapolis, I am happy to see that it has been growing in educational interest and civic consciousness and a full understanding and appreciation of all those things which contribute to the beauty and attractiveness of the place and its people.

It is my happy privilege to extend this word of greeting to every citizen, man, woman, and child, in this thriving municipality, and wish them a full measure of prosperity and happiness.

ALLOCATION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS

August 23, 1939

I am today allocating an additional \$2,000,000.00 from the highway surplus to be expended by the Highway Commission for betterments on the State and county roads. The commission will use its best judgment in the expenditure of this fund, in order to make the greatest possible improvement in our road system.

The money available for the public road system of the State for the fiscal year which will end June 30th, 1940, as provided by Legislative appropriations, is as follows:

Regular maintenance of state highways	\$ 3,500,000.00
Construction and maintenance of county highways	6,500,000.00
General betterments for state and county roads	1,500,000.00
Retreatments state and county roads	1,000,000.00
Current construction state and county highways, including matching federal funds	3,200,000.00
Maintenance of highways in cities and towns	500,000.00
<hr/> This makes appropriations total	<hr/> \$16,200,000.00

⁵⁰This statement was published in *The Daily Independent*, August 23, 1940.

Added to this will be \$2,600,000.00 of Federal funds for construction and the \$2,000,000.00 which is included in the allocation which I am making today will provide a net total of \$20,800,000.00, for road construction, maintenance, betterment, and retreatments for the present fiscal year.

Road bonds will be retired during this fiscal year in the sum of \$4,575,000.00, with interest payments of \$3,440,614.00. Besides this there will be repayments on the county loan funds of \$344,000.00, and a transfer of \$500,000.00 to the sinking fund, which makes a total of debt obligations of \$8,859,614.00.

The Highway Commission is making every effort to improve our primary road system, to do as much new construction work as possible and at the same time to provide adequate maintenance for both the primary road system and the secondary, or county roads throughout the State. I believe that definite progress is being made in all of these respects and the good results of the concentration of this road money on the public road system are visible in every section. The only difficulty is that the need is very great and the funds are necessarily limited, but I think it will be generally agreed that the application of \$20,800,000.00 to road improvement for this fiscal year, which will end June 30th, 1940, evidences the fact that we are making definite progress in the rehabilitation of our road system and in the extension of its service.

SPECIAL HIGHWAY CONTRACTS

September 9, 1940

I am pleased to announce that the State Highway Commission is prepared to advertise for bids for two important state road projects: one in the West, the Soco Gap Road to the Cherokee section at the entrance of the Smoky Mountains National Park; the other in the East in Hyde County, across Mattamuskeet Lake, as a part of the highway from Swan Quarter to Fairfield and thence to Columbia. Both of these roads will have to be constructed by special allotments from the highway fund and will not be charged against the districts in which they are located.

The agreement to construct the Soco Gap-Cherokee section was part of the consideration to acquire right-of-way through Indian lands as contained in an act of Congress approved

June 11, 1940. This road is approximately 12 miles in length and will shorten the distance between Graham, Swain, and Cherokee counties and the city of Asheville, and will make a much shorter route from the city of Asheville directly into the parkway and provide a beautiful scenic drive out of Waynesville, which will also use a part of the state routes and parkway already constructed.

In this connection I am pleased to announce that the Interior Department has approved a program of construction on the Blue Ridge Parkway which will close the gaps between the Virginia line and the city of Asheville, at a cost to the government of \$2,890,000: The grading on Thunder Hill Gap to U. S. No. 221, 1.9 miles and the grading on Bridges Camp Gap to Station 139, 3.8 miles, will begin on October 1st; the grading on the Soco Gap to Big Witch Gap, including extension to Black Camp Gap, 9.0 miles, will begin on November 1st; and the grading on Big Witch Gap to Ravensford, 7.7 miles, will begin on May 1st. The other work which will begin at an early date will be bituminous surfacing on 26.5 miles, being Sections 2 A, 2 B, and 2 C; bituminous surfacing 11.9 miles on sections 2 D and 2 E; bituminous surfacing on 49.7 miles on Sections 2 J through 2 N. The other work on the parkway included in this appropriation by the government will be Section 2 M, Buck Creek Gap overpass; Section 2 F, viaduct; Station 520, Sections 2 J through 2 M, guard rail; Sections 2 A through 2 E and 2 J through 2 N, landscaping; Sections 2 A through 2 E and 2 J through 2 N, maintenance.

The foregoing is a very important part of the whole park road and this, together with the building by the State of the Soco Gap to Cherokee road, will make a fine contribution toward the completion of the whole scenic highway. When this road is finally completed the full way there will be 250 miles of it in North Carolina.

With respect to the Mattamuskeet project in Hyde County, the construction of this road will materially assist in the connection of county seats in Tyrrell and Hyde counties and will also provide a tourist attraction over Lake Mattamuskeet which will be most valuable to that section of the State, as well as being a road of practical benefit to the whole citizenship of Hyde County. The Highway Commission has succeeded in obtaining from the Department of the Interior a permit covering the right-of-way across Lake Mattamuskeet, which is under

the control of the Federal Government. The contract is ready to let on this, but the Highway Commission does not wish to let the contract unless it will meet the full approval of the board of commissioners and the citizenship of Hyde County. In the event this contract is let, a special allocation will also be made for it out of the State Highway funds and will not be chargeable to the ordinary allocation to Hyde County. This road would extend about six miles across Mattamuskeet Lake and would be one of rare beauty, and would make a general appeal to the public everywhere, because there is no other road of this particular character anywhere in the United States.

The Soco Gap road will be included in the October letting and the Mattamuskeet Lake road is also ready to be included in that letting in the event it meets the approval of the people of Hyde County.

HIGHWAY PATROLMEN INCREASED

September 9, 1940

In conference with Commissioner of Revenue A. J. Maxwell the decision had been reached to increase the State Highway Patrol by the addition of fifteen (15) more patrolmen, to become effective on September 15th. Major John T. Armstrong of the State Highway Patrol, in consultation with the employment committee in the Department of Revenue, will call these men from the eligible list of those who took the training last summer and have qualified for service.

This action is necessary because of the increased need for highway patrol service on the highways and due to the further fact that the National Guard will be called into service on September 16th; and hence the necessity of increasing and strengthening our highway patrol.

Since the National Guard will be out of the State it became necessary to get additional equipment for the State Highway Patrol, both for its ordinary service and for emergencies which might arise; and with this in view the following added equipment has been purchased:

- 6 machine guns
- 4 tear gas guns
- 24—20 inch—12 gauge repeating shot guns
- 6—351 calibre repeating rifles
- 8 gas masks

In addition radio equipment will be installed for two-way service for six cars on an experimental basis. The radio is now limited to sending out messages. This equipment will make it possible for replies to be received.

The addition of the equipment above described will enable the State Highway Patrol to deal with any situation which might arise and will enable the State to give substantial assistance to the Federal Government in any emergency which might arise within the State in connection with our national defense program.

CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

September 11, 1940

The record of achievement of the North Carolina Congress of Parents and Teachers compels the admiration of all the people of North Carolina. I congratulate the president and her coworkers upon the tremendous increase in membership.

It is gratifying to know that you have 73,713 members in this State and I am looking forward confidently to the time when your membership shall reach the 100,000 mark.

The education of our children is the supreme test of the State and our education system has been much improved and will be still further strengthened by the activity and coöperation of your splendid organization.

I extend hearty greetings and congratulations and wish for you continued growth and increasing influence.

SURPLUS FOODS WEEK

September 12, 1940

The week of September 16-21, 1940, has been designated Surplus Foods Week in North Carolina, in harmony with the program adopted throughout the United States. Mr. James A. Hutchins, Jr., North Carolina Area Supervisor for the Food Stamp Plan, is in charge of the program promulgated by the Surplus Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, and is doing a splendid job in this State.

The primary object for the Food Stamp Plan is to help the farmers of America to sell their surplus agricultural com-

modities. The Surplus Marketing Administration is not a relief administration and the Food Stamp Plan is not a relief plan, but their full sympathies and activities are with the farmer in his effort to develop a market for his produce. One of our strongest national defenses is to have a strong food-producing population and a large food-consuming city population composed of people who are able to buy. The paradox of want in the midst of plenty has been with us for years. The efforts of the Food Stamp Plan are directed toward relieving over-production by stimulating consumption of surplus food items among the underfed.

The Surplus Marketing Administration in their efforts to help local farmers has spent \$146,414 in North Carolina and the relief clients in North Carolina have assisted by buying \$182,876. It is anticipated that this amount will be increased considerably as soon as 100 per cent participation by relief clients is assured, and this assurance can come only through full coöperation by every citizen in the State.

The surplus foods designated by the Secretary of Agriculture include: butter, raisins, rice, pork lard, pork (but not cooked or packed in metal or glass containers), corn meal, shell eggs, dried prunes, hominy grits, wheat flour, and whole wheat (graham) flour, fresh oranges, apples, and pears, dry edible beans, and the following fresh vegetables: cabbage, tomatoes, snap beans, lima beans, and corn.

SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS' CELEBRATION

September 16, 1940

I wish to join the people of Fayetteville⁵¹ in extending a very cordial welcome to all who visit this delightful city between the dates of October 14th and November 2nd, during the annual Scottish Highland Celebration. I would also like to urge all of those who wish to witness a soul-stirring drama to take occasion to attend the presentation of "The Highland Call," an epic of the life and courage of Flora MacDonald and other Scottish Highlanders of the Cape Fear Valley.

The courage, character, and faith of these Scottish residents of the early period have added vitally to the life and history

⁵¹This statement was issued for the souvenir program booklet of the second annual Scottish Highlander Celebration in Fayetteville.



PRESENTATION OF SILVER PAUL REVERE BOWL BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OF NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 8, 1941.

Left to right: Walter Anderson, chief of police, Winston-Salem; Stanhope Lincherry, chief of rural police, Mecklenburg County; (just back of Lincherry) B. M. Haynes, chief of police, Cramerton, and president of Association of Law Enforcement Officers of the Carolinas; Bruce Poole, Raleigh police detective force; John White Moore, sheriff, Iredell County; Lieut. A. T. Moore, State Highway Patrol; John R. Morris, secretary, State Sheriffs Association; (directly back of Mr. Morris) Clyde R. Hocoy, Jr.; George Andrews, sheriff, Chatham County; George Ross Pot, state auditor and chairman ex-officio Law Enforcement Officers Benefit and Retirement Fund; Carl W. Jeter, mayor of Cramerton; New-
man F. Turner, sheriff, Wake County and president of State Sheriffs Association. Seated left to right: Governor Hocoy, Mrs. Hocoy, and Miss Isabel Hocoy.

of North Carolina in those critical days of impending sacrifice. It is well to have our attention directed to earlier periods when our citizenship understood and endured privations and hardships uncomplainingly.

Paul Green is rendering a distinct service in the presentation of this symphonic drama and it makes a fine contribution in the way of hope and inspiration to our citizens of this modern day when we especially need emphasis placed upon courage and Americanism.

North Carolinians have a right to feel a pardonable pride in their past history, and it is incumbent upon us of this day to maintain our high traditions. The presentation of dramas of early American life, such as "The Highland Call," will tend to instil in our minds the fire and fibre of patriotism and duty; and with these twin virtues emphasized in our living we shall be prepared to do our part nobly in the defense of our beloved Nation and our American civilization.

NATIONAL BUSINESS WOMEN'S WEEK

September 25, 1940

National Business Women's Week will be generally observed throughout the United States from October 6th to 12th, 1940, and I especially call the attention of the people of North Carolina to this observance and ask for a full participation on their part.

The prominent part which women now occupy in business, industry, and the professions justifies the setting apart of a special week in honor of their service in order to dramatize the importance of women in business and the professions.

It is remarkable to see in the hospitals, professional offices, and in all lines of business activity how the women are not only doing clerical work and filling a very important place as stenographers and bookkeepers, but see just how many have qualified and are serving in positions requiring special preparation in the various clinics and laboratories as well as other places requiring a high degree of technical training.

North Carolina is very proud of her business and professional women and of the rank which they have taken and the success which they have achieved. So many of them are

business women in their own right, and we very happily join with the Nation in placing emphasis upon their accomplishments.

BOB HANES A GREAT BANKER

September 27, 1940

I have just returned from the Convention of the American Bankers Association in Atlantic City which was attended by nearly four thousand bankers from every section of the United States. It was a source of gratification to me personally, and I feel sure it will be a matter of pride for the people of the whole State, to know of the great record made by our own Bob Hanes who has served for the past year as president of this Association.

Mr. Hanes, during his term as president, has attended bankers' conventions throughout the Nation and has won fame for himself and reflected great credit upon the State by the many splendid addresses he has delivered and by his brilliant record of accomplishments as president.

His administration has been marked by constructive achievements and his dynamic personality and broad vision have enabled him to lead the bankers to new heights of service, and it was generally agreed that this convention under his leadership was the greatest in the history of the national association.

I was so impressed with the unanimity of praise for him by bankers throughout the Nation and so pleased to have him termed by all as one of the really great American bankers. This is the first time a North Carolinian has ever been elected president of the American Bankers and it was specially fortunate for the State that the choice should have fallen upon one so well equipped to render such outstanding service and with such high praise from all sources. North Carolina should feel very proud of her bankers generally, many of whom attended this convention, and particularly proud of Bob Hanes as a man and as a banker.

About sixty-five people from North Carolina attended the convention, which is a very fine tribute which the home people paid President Hanes.

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER WEEK

September 30, 1940

The newspapers of the United States will observe the week from October 1st to 8th as National Newspaper Week. Over 1,000 dailies and 4,000 weeklies will participate in this observance and there is general interest on the part of the whole public.

Newspapers are constantly presenting the cause of various organizations and institutions in furthering some special program of public interest, and so seldom advance or promote any movement emphasizing the contribution which they make or calling attention to the service they render.

It is fitting and proper that due consideration be given to the influence and accomplishments of the newspapers of this Nation. I rejoice in the freedom of the press, in the courageous advocacy of public measures of importance and its fearless criticism of men and measures when the occasion requires. My own thought is that it is just as essential to commend when commendation is deserved as it is to criticize when criticism is deemed necessary. Both are effective and wholesome when administered in season. Approval of everything or condemnation of everything is seldom justified. However, the newspapers render a public service of incalculable value and benefit to society, and I ask the people of North Carolina to join heartily in this observance.

REGISTRATION OF MEN FOR MILITARY SERVICE

September 30, 1940

Today the call is going out to a large number of people in North Carolina asking them to give patriotic service to their country in the days immediately ahead.

The National Guard has already been mustered into Federal service and most of the units from North Carolina are now in training at Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina.

More young men have volunteered through enlistments in the Army and Navy from North Carolina since January first than any state in the Union in proportion to population, and more than any of the states save two, without regard to population.

Now on October 16th, 1940, all males between the ages of 21 and 36 are required to register for the Selective Service Draft. The registration will be in the precinct of residence, except that where those required to register are away from home they may register at the postoffice where they are residing and the card will be forwarded to the proper precinct. A severe penalty is provided for those who fail or refuse to register. Exemptions are duly provided for various causes and those who have religious connections forbidding them to engage in active combat can be placed in the non-combatant service.

I have had a conference today with Hon. W. A. Lucas, of Wilson, chairman of the State Board of Elections, and he is issuing official notice of all chairmen of County Boards of Elections with reference to conducting selective service registration. General J. Van B. Metts, the State Executive of Selective Service, will furnish all necessary blanks, cards and other forms to the chairman of the Board of Elections for each county, together with full instructions in accord with the regulations promulgated by the President through the War Department.

There will be 61 counties with one board each, 30 counties with two boards each, four (4) counties with three boards each, 3 counties with 4 boards each, and 2 counties with 5 boards each, making a total of 155 boards. In counties where prison camps are located the chairman of the county board of elections will make arrangements for someone to visit the camps and register the prisoners who are within the age.

It is important to have the registration intelligently and faithfully carried out on October 16th. No compensation is provided for election officials. They will not be able to do all the work of registering in the populous precincts and the work must be concluded in one day. Intelligent citizens, who write a legible hand, are called upon to volunteer to the local registrar in your precinct to help fill out the cards for the registrants on that day. It is to be hoped that a sufficient number may volunteer so that the work can be carried on expeditiously. Every employer should arrange to release every young man in his employ for sufficient time to register on October 16th, and it is important for them to go in the morning and not wait until too late in the day, because there may be heavy congestion late in the afternoon, and a long wait would be required.

Every good citizen ought to exercise himself to acquaint all those within the age limit, of all races, of the requirement to register and help them to do their duty on this important day, and at the same time avoid any trouble from neglect to comply with the law.

I am making requests today to responsible local officials in the several counties of the State to recommend to me men of high character, good intelligence and unquestioned integrity to serve on the local draft boards. There will be three men on each board and they will serve without pay. It will be an honor to be selected to serve on this board. Only fair-minded, patriotic and intelligent citizens will be asked to serve. Every county will have one board and counties with considerably over 30,000 population will have two or more boards, dependent upon the population. The highest number of boards for any county will be five.

No member of any board should be selected on account of his political or religious affiliation, although whenever feasible it would probably make for more satisfactory administration of the selective draft act if the two major political parties should be represented in the board membership. Consideration should also be given to the wisdom of providing representation on the draft board of the Negro race in counties where there is a large Negro population and where worthy representatives of that race can be procured to serve. About 29 per cent of the population of this State is composed of Negroes and the selective service act applies to them equally with the white race and they have always shown a patriotic spirit in all war service. This should be wisely and fairly determined by the local committee in each county.

For every local board there will also be one physician to examine registrants and one government appeal agent, preferably a lawyer. These will likewise serve without pay. All of this is important work. It calls for the exercise of good judgment, wise discretion and absolutely fair determination of the rights of all those who are involved and the interest of the whole public. A position on the local board is not an office and neither is the physician or agent; hence a person who holds some position is not thereby disqualified to serve. All board members, physicians and appeal agents must be above 36 years of age. The local boards will be allowed to

employ clerical assistance in the performance of their duties and the clerical employees will be paid.

I confidently expect North Carolinians to respond with characteristic patriotism to this call. The young men who are called for training will give a whole year of their time for very small compensation. We should be glad to match our service with theirs, and together make a vital contribution to our country's preparedness program.

CHRISTIAN SERVICE IN STATESMANSHIP

October 8, 1940

The opportunity for Christian service abounds everywhere. That is one of the striking things about our Christian religion—it is not limited to any group or class nor to any race or nationality. Therefore the opportunity for Christian service in statesmanship is manifest. It should be a very large service.

Any position of leadership increases the sphere of influence and usefulness and therefore offers the greater opportunity for helpful service of any kind. Naturally those who are serving the country in the field of statesmanship have an annual responsibility and are charged with the high duty of offering the best possible leadership for the people.

In normal times the benefit of Christian service to any people is of incalculable value. In periods of stress and crisis it is indispensable. The whole world needs the challenging message of Christianity and the statesmen can supplement tremendously the efforts of the ministry in utilizing the gospel message and giving it concrete expression in practical service.⁵²

GREETINGS TO THE PERSONNEL IN OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

October 15, 1940

I am writing just this line to express my appreciation to the entire personnel of the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance now engaged in the administration of this law in North Carolina. I have been much pleased with the work

⁵²Published in *Edmilise*, publication by the Lutheran League of North Carolina. Miss Rosa Sox, Hickory, N. C., was associate editor.

accomplished in the fourteen field offices in this State and I congratulate all those engaged in the performance of this work.

Social Security has meant much to North Carolina in the field in which you serve and the other activities of the whole security program have touched every part of the life of the State. In old age assistance, help for dependent children, assistance to the blind, and unemployment compensation, all of these agencies have ministered to the whole people and made a fine contribution to our entire citizenship.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION TO BUILD ROAD IN HYDE COUNTY

October 15, 1940

The Highway Commission, after careful investigation and full consideration, has decided to award the contract to build the road across Mattamuskeet Lake in Hyde County. This will be a link in the county seat to county seat State Highway system as provided in the act of the General Assembly of 1921. This road will be both utilitarian as well as scenic. It will be the shortest and most direct route from Swan Quarter, the county seat of Hyde, to Fairfield and thence to Columbia, the county seat of Tyrrell. Contrary to general opinion, it will also be the cheapest route. The construction of this road across the lake will cost less than it would to build around either end of the lake. When this road is completed it will bring more visitors to Hyde County than any other possible route and it will lead to much more favorable road situation for the people of that whole section. The bid received was satisfactory and the contract will be let and work will begin soon.

RESIGNATION OF DUDLEY W. BAGLEY

October 15, 1940

Hon. Dudley W. Bagley has resigned as director of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, to become effective November 1st, 1940. Mr. Bagley will accept the responsible position of second assistant to Hon. Lindsay C. Warren who becomes comptroller of the United States on that

date. The resignation of Mr. Bagley is accepted with sincere regret, coupled with high appreciation of the invaluable service he has rendered the State. It is fortunate that Mr. David S. Weaver, of State College, who has been an assistant to Mr. Bagley for several years, doing part time work, has agreed to accept appointment as acting director, on a part time basis, to succeed Mr. Bagley and serve until the expiration of the term, June 5, 1941, or until other arrangements are made. Mr. Weaver is thoroughly familiar with the work and will carry out the present policies.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without paying just tribute to the accomplishments of Director Bagley and his capable board. The record of his department is outstanding and he has conducted it with such wisdom and justice that all the agencies, public utility and governmental, have worked along harmoniously in building a great rural electrification system in North Carolina.

The achievements in this State read like a romance. The census of 1935 shows that we had only 10,000 farm homes electrified in North Carolina, whereas on July 1, 1940, we had nearly 90,000. This is an unparalleled record. Today there are 115,000 rural customers receiving electric service, but some are filling stations, small industries and other customers, but actual farm homes number around 90,000. This represents an investment of \$21,000,000.

I am glad for the work of the Federal Rural Electrification Authority and the assistance given to coöperative companies, likewise for extensions made by municipal light plants into the rural sections and for the fine service of the public utility companies in the State. There is plenty of work for all to do in developing rural North Carolina and the State Authority, under Director Bagley, has encouraged all of these agencies and worked in harmony with each of them. There is no reason for conflict or antagonism. North Carolina believes in giving public utilities and government sponsored companies the same fair treatment and this has been done. As a result of this policy in the last five years there has been constructed in the State 21,066 miles of lines, of which municipalities have built 1,184 miles, Federal financed companies 6,307 miles and the public utility companies 13,574 miles, and they have 218 additional miles in course of construction. The municipalities are now serving 6,234 rural customers, the Federal sponsored

companies 19,538, the public utility companies 89,365 rural customers, and when the additional lines are completed they will serve 1,122 more rural homes.

This speaks eloquently of the wisdom and judgment of Director Bagley and demonstrates the fact that a spirit of coöperation and fairness to all agencies and interests is the best policy for a state as it is for an individual. All North Carolina will wish Mr. Bagley well in his new and responsible position for which he is so eminently qualified.

This statement was issued with Governor Hoey's above statement:

Washington, N. C.

Representative Lindsay Warren who will take the oath of office as Comptroller General on November 1 announced today that he has selected Dudley W. Bagley of Currituck County as second assistant to the Comptroller General. Mr. Bagley, long prominent in state affairs, is a former state senator and has been chairman of the Rural Electrification Authority in North Carolina since its establishment. He is an alumnus of Trinity College and the University of Virginia and his ability as a farmer and business man is outstanding. He is a close personal friend of the new Comptroller General and will be assigned to him in the performance of the administrative functions of the General Accounting Office. Mr. Bagley will take the oath of office on November 1, and today tendered his resignation to Governor Hoey as chairman of the Rural Electrification Authority as of that date.

Representative Warren expressed himself being highly pleased that he could secure Mr. Bagley for this position. He stated that it would be the only appointment he would have in the General Accounting Office other than his secretary and stenographer. Mrs. Leonora B. Kelley, who has been clerk of the committee on accounts for the last ten years, will be his secretary and Miss Rena Harding will be the stenographer.

DEATH OF W. P. FEW

October 16, 1940

The death of Dr. W. P. Few, president of Duke University, removes one of the outstanding figures in the educational work of the Nation. His leadership in education in North Carolina and throughout the South has been recognized for many years. His long association with Duke University and his wonderful executive ability was demonstrated when Trinity College merged into a great American university.

The problems connected with the integrating of a normal

size denominational college into a great university required ability, leadership, and diplomacy, and Dr. Few measured up fully to all the requirements of his exacting position.

In all the public service of his great career, the elements, attributes, and virtues of the ideal citizen flowered in Dr. Few. He was a great educational statesman, a wonderful Christian leader, and a patriotic and devoted citizen. The whole State stands to pay tribute to him today as it loses a great leader.

THE MARINE BAND TO GIVE CONCERTS

October 19, 1940

It is a matter of congratulation to the people of the State that the great Marine Band of Washington City is to visit North Carolina and give four performances in the State. The Marine Band is not only an outstanding musical organization but it is one of the world's famed bands and through the years has maintained its high prestige.

I feel sure that the people of North Carolina will be very glad to patronize these concerts at the four cities to be visited by the Marine Band and I know that in this hour when we are all thinking in terms of our country and its proper defense that these splendid concerts will heighten our patriotic interest as well as give us delightful entertainment.

NAVY DAY

October 19, 1940

The Navy League of the United States will sponsor the observance of Navy Day this year on October 27th. This date was selected because it is the anniversary of the birth of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, in recognition of his great contribution to the Navy, first in the writing of the naval history of the War of 1812 and later in his leadership in building for the American Nation an adequate navy for that period.

October, as we recall, is the month in which the American Navy was founded in 1775 by the Continental Congress, and this day should be generally observed at this time by reason of the expanding importance of the American Navy.

The proper observance of this day should take form by acquainting our people with the importance of the Navy, with the great service which it has rendered in all the past, and in fostering a better understanding of its work, and also of the possibilities which may lie ahead for this important branch of our national defense and formation of a correct judgment on the part of the American people in connection with our naval policy is of prime importance. The slogan of Navy Day is "Keep the Navy Strong."

The Army of the Nation is now in full swing and this preparation for national defense provides for a new navy policy based on the maintenance of a two-ocean navy and the development of naval aviation as an integral part of the naval forces of the Nation.

The fact that the observance of Navy Day this year falls on Sunday need not in any way detract from the proper observance of this important event, for it is always of prime importance that the personnel of the Nation be strong mentally, physically, morally, and spiritually, to the end that it shall be prepared at all times and ready to meet any foe in defense of our country.

ESTABLISHING OFFICE IN WASHINGTON TO PROCURE DEFENSE CONTRACTS

October 21, 1940

The desirability of having a Washington office established to look after the interest of North Carolina with reference to government contracts and the location of national defense industries in this State has been discussed by the Council of State on numerous occasions. I was authorized to investigate the matter and see what arrangements could be made.

The need has become more imperative recently and after full investigation it seems wise and expedient to open a Washington office under the direction of the Commerce and Industry Division of our Board of Conservation and Development. The proper personnel has already been selected and the arrangements about completed, subject to the approval of the Council of State. The whole matter will be presented to the Council for consideration as soon as the remaining details are worked out, which will be some time this week.

It is not our purpose to establish a lobby agency, but rather to open an office to get and give information and furnish all essential facts required to aid in the proper location of contracts. The whole effort will be in harmony with the furtherance of our national defense plans and to give the fullest assistance and coöperation. The office in Washington will be under the direction and will work in full coöperation with the Raleigh office.

OPENING WASHINGTON OFFICE FOR DEFENSE ORDERS

October 23, 1940

The arrangements have been perfected for the opening of an office in Washington City under the direction of the Division of Commerce and Industry of the Board of Conservation and Development of North Carolina, for the purpose of adequately representing the interests of North Carolina in procuring war contracts and industries which may be established as an outgrowth of the development of the National Defense program.

This Washington office will be a part of the State setup in our industrial work and Mr. J. T. Anderson, the very capable Industrial Engineer of the Board of Conservation and Development, will give a portion of his time to the work in the Washington office and Dean Blake Van Leer, Dean of Engineering, State College, will devote something like half of his time to the service of the State in the Washington office.

It is the purpose so to arrange the matter that either Mr. Anderson or Dean Van Leer, one or the other, or both if necessary, will be in Washington for a good part of the time to look after the State's interest.

State College has very generously offered to lend Dean Van Leer to the State for about half of his time in order to carry forward this important work, and it so happens that Dean Van Leer has many important connections in Washington which will enable him to render very superior service to the State. I wish to express my hearty appreciation to Dr. Graham, president of the State University, and Colonel J. W. Harrelson, dean of State College, for very generously lending Dean Van Leer to perform this important service, and I am likewise deeply grateful to Dean Van Leer for being willing to undertake the task.

In this connection I wish to express my appreciation of the outstanding service which Mr. Anderson has rendered as consulting engineer, and the number of new industries which have come to North Carolina since his connection with the Board of Conservation and Development which is about the highest tribute that could be paid to his ability, energy, and capacity.

It will be manifest to the people of the State that with this sort of a setup in Washington that North Carolina will be making a bid for business on a business basis, resting our claims upon the merits of the propositions which we shall submit. It is not a lobbying scheme and will not be pursued in high pressure method, but rather an effort to acquaint those in charge of war industries and activities of the resources and possibilities of North Carolina and to do our utmost to see that the State gets comparable benefits from expenditures which are made and in which we will be prepared to render one hundred per cent value for every dollar received.

Special effort will be put forward to procure industries which will survive after the feverish activities of wartime preparation is over, and our view is that North Carolina has so many advantages to offer for the long range of industry that we ought to be able by virtue of these connections to attract many of such industries to this State.

I wish to express the appreciation of the whole State government to our Senators and Representatives in Congress for the wholehearted coöperation given to every interest in North Carolina, and the establishment of this office in Washington will furnish the opportunity for them to render to us even greater service, and I have already been assured of the valuable assistance of the entire delegation.

Mr. Anderson and Dean Van Leer will visit Washington in the next few days and complete the arrangements for opening the office and will begin work without delay. They hope to have everything organized and ready to proceed by the first of November.

SELECTIVE SERVICE APPEAL BOARDS

October 29, 1940

The state of North Carolina will be divided into seven Appeal Districts under the selective service act. A board of five mem-

bers will serve in each district. Under the regulations of the War Department it was suggested that the State be so divided into districts that there would be approximately 500,000 population to the district. North Carolina has over 3,562,000 population.

The duties of this board of appeals will be to hear any appeal from the local board in any county, but the appeal will be heard upon the written record and it will not be necessary for personal appearance to be made before the board; and the board will meet at such times as may be necessary to dispose of the appeals. A central point in the district will be selected as headquarters for the board. Each board contains one lawyer, one physician, and representatives of business, industry, labor, agriculture, etc., with a total membership of five. This board makes no personal examinations of registrants but merely passes on the written record in the cases appealed. Where appeals are made upon the grounds of physical disability, these will be heard by a separate board known as the Advisory Medical Board, and this board will make a thorough physical examination of any registrants for whom appeal is made on physical grounds. This medical advisory board will be appointed later and will consist of all lines of medicine and surgery and representing all branches of medical science and skill.

The members of the board will meet after their appointment, organize and select a chairman and secretary, and will decide upon their headquarters at some point in their district. No member of the board will receive any compensation, but they will be allowed to employ clerical assistance, to be paid by the government.

District No. 1 will be comprised of the following counties:

Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Edgecombe, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Northampton, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, Washington, and Wilson.

The Appeal Board for this district, recommended by the Governor, is as follows:

John H. Hall, Elizabeth City

C. Wayland Spruill, Windsor

Dr. Joseph F. Patterson, New Bern

John N. Hackney, Wilson

E. A. Rasberry, Snow Hill

District No. 2 will be comprised of the following counties:

Durham, Franklin, Granville, Harnett, Johnston, Nash, Vance, Wake, Warren, and Wayne.

The Appeal Board for this district, recommended by the Governor, is as follows:

Ben W. Parham, Oxford	Calvin Zimmerman, Raleigh
Thomas O'Berry, Goldsboro	Dr. Clabourn T. Smith, Rocky Mount
Dr. James E. Shepard, Durham	

District No. 3 will be comprised of the following counties:

Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Hoke, Jones, Lenoir, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Robeson, Sampson, and Scotland.

The Appeal Board for this district, recommended by the Governor, is as follows:

George Rountree, Wilmington	Irvin B. Tucker, Whiteville
Dr. Russell S. Beam, Lumberton	Dr. J. Y. Joyner, La Grange
E. Hervey Evans, Laurinburg	

District No. 4 will be comprised of the following counties:

Alamance, Caswell, Chatham, Guilford, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Rockingham, and Stokes.

The Appeal Board for this district, recommended by the Governor, is as follows:

Ben C. Trotter, Spray	Henry L. Ingram, Asheboro
W. L. Causey, Greensboro	Dr. J. B. Carlisle, Burlington
J. W. Mitchell, Greensboro	

District No. 5 will be comprised of the following counties:

Anson, Cabarrus, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Richmond, Stanly, and Union.

The Appeal Board for this district, recommended by the Governor, is as follows:

D. E. Henderson, Charlotte	Dr. L. N. Glenn, Gastonia
R. T. LeGrand, Shelby	Claude L. Alba, Charlotte
James A. Hardison, Wadesboro	

District No. 6, will be comprised of the following counties:

Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Catawba, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Iredell, Rowan, Surry, Wilkes, and Yadkin.

The Appeal Board for this district, recommended by the Governor, is as follows:

L. A. Martin, Lexington	J. A. Bolich, Jr., Winston-Salem
Dr. T. V. Goode, Statesville	H. L. Arndt, Conover, RFD No. 1
J. T. Prevette, North Wilkesboro	

District No. 7 will be comprised of the following counties:

Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, and Yancey.

The Appeal Board for this district, recommended by the Governor, is as follows:

James E. Shipman, Hendersonville	Dr. T. R. Huffines, Asheville
V. D. Guire, Lenoir	W. J. Damtoft, Canton
Rex. W. Ingle, Asheville	

DEATH OF W. E. FENNER

November 6, 1940

The death of Honorable W. E. Fenner of Rocky Mount removes one of the most prominent and effective members of the General Assembly and one of the most useful citizens of the State. Mr. Fenner was a leading tobacco warehouseman, a successful farmer, an experienced legislator, and a loyal and patriotic North Carolinian. His untimely death will cause genuine sorrow among his large circle of friends throughout the State. I feel a personal loss in his passing, for he had been my loyal friend through the years.

THE GENERAL ELECTION

November 6, 1940

Yesterday this Nation was sharply divided into warring political camps, but today we are all united behind the choice of the majority for president. The fine thing about our American system of government is that we peacefully settle our controversies at the ballot box and then as good Americans we all accept the result in good faith and we adopt the winner as our own president and give him our whole-hearted support in the administration of our government.

President Roosevelt has received the greatest honor that ever came to any American citizen in his election for the third time to the presidency. He now has the largest opportunity and the gravest responsibility ever conferred upon mortal man in the history of this Republic. The whole Nation will wish for him



The last morning at the Mansion, January 9, 1941, just before Governors Hoey and Broughton left for the inauguration ceremonies at the Memorial Auditorium. *Sitting left to right: Governor Hoey, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Broughton, and Governor Broughton. Standing left to right: Miss Isabel Hoey and Miss Alice Broughton.*

the wisdom and courage necessary to guide safely the destiny of this people in these troublous days.

If the President shall approach his task in the spirit of his address at Cleveland Saturday night, there is every promise that this last term may become the occasion for his outstanding service to his country and the time when he shall make his greatest contribution to history. The President wisely announced that this would be his last term. With this in mind and all further ambition for office aside, the President can dedicate himself to the consummate task of stabilizing the gains which have been made in his eight years of public service, complete the plans for the national defense, safeguard the Nation at home and abroad, and provide for balancing the budget and making secure the financial structure of our government.

The overwhelming majority given Hon. J. M. Broughton and the entire Democratic state ticket is most gratifying. We can expect a great administration and Governor Broughton will fully justify the highest expectations of the party and the whole people of the State. The General Assembly is of fine calibre and all the State will be assured of another sane and forward looking body. The whole State rejoices in the election of our able Congressional delegation. All in all, the election Tuesday was thoroughly satisfying.

SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARDS AND QUOTAS

November 8, 1940

The full quota that North Carolina will be called upon to supply under the selective service act to make up the 800,000 mustered into the armed forces for training by June 30, 1941, is 49,424. By reason of the heavy enlistments from this State since January first in both the Army and Navy, and the calling out of the National Guard, we have been credited with 29,032 members of the armed forces, leaving only 15,613 to be selected from those registered on October 16th, 1940.

In arriving at the net quota of each local board in the several counties, the total State credit of 29,032 members of the armed services of the United States were prorated to the various local boards on the percentage basis of the local boards' number of registrants to the total number of registrants within the State.

It has been a difficult task for our Selective Service Office to apportion accurately and correctly these credit enlistments for the various counties, for the reason that the War Department could not give us at this time the accurate figures of the number of individuals in the armed services from each of the counties. Necessarily, therefore, the apportionment had to be made upon estimates. However, proper adjustments can be made hereafter between the counties when new quotas are assigned after July 1, 1941.

In the case of credits for National Guardsmen we have been able to distribute accurately such credits, as the National Guard strength is known in our Selective Service Office. It will be noted that some counties have very low quotas, which is occasioned by the fact that they supplied a large number of young men, members of National Guard units stationed within those counties. It will be noted that three counties, Haywood, Hoke, and New Hanover, will not be called upon to furnish any young men, because they have already supplied their full quota. Franklin County will have to furnish only one.

All those who have registered and volunteer from the several counties hereafter will be credited against the quota from that county.

The following gives the counties and the number of local boards in each county and the quota for each to be called prior to June 30, 1941:

Local Board	Net Quota	Local Board	Net Quota
Alamance No. 1	145	Cabarrus No. 1	133
No. 2	139	No. 2	163
Alexander	65	Caldwell	123
Alleghany	39	Camden	26
Anson	140	Carteret	99
Ashe	98	Caswell	108
Avery	66	Catawba No. 1	142
Beaufort No. 1	67	No. 2	178
No. 2	50	Chatham	126
Bertie	137	Cherokee	94
Bladen	141	Chowan	25
Brunswick	84	Clay	29
Buncombe No. 1	122	Cleveland No. 1	161
No. 2	158	No. 2	85
No. 3	122	Columbus No. 1	65
No. 4	121	No. 2	120
Burke No. 1	30	Craven	82
No. 2	82		

Local Board	Net Quota
Cumberland No. 1	105
No. 2	216
Currituck	30
Dare	26
Davidson No. 1	159
No. 2	159
Davie	76
Duplin No. 1	104
No. 2	115
Durham No. 1	140
No. 2	140
No. 3	141
Edgecombe No. 1	131
No. 2	134
Forsyth No. 1	130
No. 2	159
No. 3	175
No. 4	165
Franklin	1
Gaston No. 1	184
No. 2	174
No. 3	109
Gates	50
Graham	35
Greene	105
Granville	132
Guilford No. 1	48
No. 2	114
No. 3	141
No. 4	99
No. 5	61
Halifax No. 1	74
No. 2	147
Harnett No. 1	50
No. 2	125
Haywood No. 1	0
No. 2	0
Henderson	144
Hertford	135
Hoke	0
Hyde	35
Iredell No. 1	88
No. 2	104
Jackson	112
Johnston No. 1	94
No. 2	165
Jones	53
Lee	10

Local Board	Net Quota
Lenoir No. 1	59
No. 2	121
Lincoln	47
Macon	86
Madison	117
Martin	147
McDowell	122
Mecklenburg No. 1	102
No. 2	142
No. 3	169
No. 4	169
No. 5	135
Mitchell	84
Montgomery	87
Moore	156
Nash No. 1	142
No. 2	151
New Hanover No. 1	0
No. 2	0
Northampton	139
Onslow	95
Orange	136
Pamlico	43
Pasquotank	117
Pender	91
Perquimans	50
Person	139
Pitt No. 1	110
No. 2	123
Polk	59
Randolph No. 1	125
No. 2	116
Richmond No. 1	102
No. 2	99
Robeson No. 1	78
No. 2	72
No. 3	0
Rockingham No. 1	108
No. 2	49
Rowan No. 1	79
No. 2	99
No. 3	151
Rutherford No. 1	114
No. 2	123
Sampson No. 1	125
No. 2	125
Scotland	124
Stanly	170

Local Board	Net Quota	Local Board	Net Quota
Stokes	115	Warren	29
Surry No. 1	130	Washington	70
No. 2	112	Watauga	88
Swain	61	Wayne No. 1	186
Transylvania	78	No. 2	130
Tyrrell	28	Wilkes No. 1	56
Union No. 1	43	No. 2	85
No. 2	43	Wilson No. 1	91
Vance	12	No. 2	85
Wake No. 1	130	Yadkin	109
No. 2	142	Yancey	80
No. 3	107		
No. 4	147		
			15,613

AMERICAN LEGION MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

November 9, 1940

The American Legion is bringing to a close its remarkable membership campaign in the State and already the membership is four thousand ahead of the same date last year. This demonstrates a lively interest on the part of all ex-service men in the American Legion and the things for which it stands.

The Legion will conduct celebrations Monday, Armistice Day, throughout the State, and in almost every Legion Post there will be a Victory Dutch Banquet as a fitting climax to the victorious Legion Membership Campaign. I wish to express my personal appreciation of the service the Legion has been rendering North Carolina and the Nation and to suggest that I think the sensible and constructive program which the Legion has been putting forward merits the support of all the eligible veterans. It is a source of gratification to see this membership so greatly enlarged during this special period of effort and activity on the part of the Legion.

RESULTS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION

November 12, 1940

It is generally known that the Unemployment Compensation Commission was established by a special session of the General Assembly which convened in December 1936, and the mem-

bers of the commission appointed by Governor Ehringhaus just before my term as governor began. This was necessary in order to comply with the Federal statute. However, the work of the Commission has been established and developed during the past four years. No claims were paid prior to January 1, 1938, but the collection of funds began immediately after its establishment.

The amount of work accomplished has been tremendous. A grand total of \$39,486,467.50 has been collected and claims have been paid out aggregating \$16,373,964.15, leaving a net balance of \$23,112,503.35.

Notwithstanding the many and difficult problems with which the Commission has had to deal, it has made a very enviable record, and it is pleasing to note that Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer, of the Social Security Board of Washington, D. C., visited Raleigh recently; and after fully investigating the work of the UCC and its fine service over the years, said:

The North Carolina Unemployment Compensation Commission can take credit for a difficult job well done. The establishment of unemployment compensation was one of the most complex administrative problems ever faced by the government of this state and the problem is being successfully handled.

In the beginning of benefit payments, as was the case in most other states, the North Carolina Commission ran behind for a few months in the distribution of payments. This was unavoidable, because of the unexpectedly large amount of unemployment existing during the early months of 1938 and the necessity of developing a trained and experienced administrative staff. However, the North Carolina Commission soon caught up and has kept up with its payments since.

The relationships of the Social Security Board and the North Carolina Commission has been mutually profitable during nearly four years of almost daily contact, and the North Carolina agency has always been diligent in looking after the interests of its organization, the employees and the employers of the State.

DISTRICT MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARDS

November 15, 1940

The selective service act requires that the governor recommend to the President district medical advisory boards, whose duty shall be to examine registrants for whom appeal is made on physical ground. The State has been divided into six districts and the headquarters for these six boards will be at

Greenville, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Winston-Salem, Charlotte, and Asheville.

The regulations require that these boards be composed of eight members, one each of the following: internist, surgeon, radiographer, psychiatrist, pathologist, orthopedist, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, and dentist.

It has been thought best to select these as nearly as possible in the cities where the boards will meet, for the reason that they will have hospital facilities, and it will be more convenient for the members to meet when necessary without the inconvenience of travel and loss of time from home by the physicians and others who constitute the boards. With this in view, most of the members have been recommended from the same cities, since the members of the boards do not receive any compensation.

The State has been divided into districts and the recommendations forwarded to the President as follows:

District No. 1 composed of the counties of Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington.

The members of the advisory board for this district are as follows:

Dr. B. D. Armistead, Internist	Greenville
Dr. R. H. Hackler, Radiographer	Washington
Dr. W. M. B. Brown, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat	Greenville
Dr. J. L. Winstead, Orthopedist	Greenville
Dr. F. W. Carroll, Psychiatrist	Hookerton
Dr. Floyd Wooten, Surgeon	Kinston
Dr. C. H. Ashford, Pathologist	New Bern
Dr. A. M. Schultz, Dentist	Greenville

District No. 2, composed of the counties of Alamance, Caswell, Chatham, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Johnston, Nash, Orange, Person, Vance, Wake, Warren, and Wilson.

The members of the advisory board for this district are as follows:

Dr. James J. Combs, Internist	Raleigh
Dr. R. P. Noble, Radiographer	Raleigh
Dr. L. N. West, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat	Raleigh
Dr. Hugh A. Thompson, Orthopedist	Raleigh

Dr. Julian W. Ashby, Psychiatrist	Raleigh
Dr. H. G. Turner, Surgeon	Raleigh
Dr. John H. Hamilton, Pathologist	Raleigh
Dr. K. L. Johnson, Dentist	Raleigh

District No. 3, composed of the counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Hoke, Lee, Moore, New Hanover, Pender, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, and Wayne.

The members of the advisory board for this district are as follows:

Dr. W. T. Rainey, Internist	Fayetteville
Dr. Alfred Ebel, Radiographer	Fayetteville
Dr. W. P. McKay, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat	Fayetteville
Dr. J. F. Highsmith, Jr., Orthopedist	Fayetteville
Dr. Clarence M. Creech, Psychiatrist	Fayetteville
Dr. R. L. Pittman, Surgeon	Fayetteville
Dr. Cyril F. Sherman, Pathologist	Fayetteville
Dr. A. S. Cromartie, Dentist	Fayetteville

District No. 4, composed of the counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Caldwell, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Iredell, Randolph, Rockingham, Rowan, Stokes, Surry, Watauga, Wilkes, and Yadkin.

The members of the advisory board for this district are as follows:

Dr. S. D. Craig, Internist	Winston-Salem
Dr. J. P. Rousseau, Radiographer	Winston-Salem
Dr. B. N. Jones, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat	Winston-Salem
Dr. R. A. Moore, Orthopedist	Winston-Salem
Dr. Elbert A. MacMillan, Psychiatrist	Winston-Salem
Dr. W. L. Grimes, Surgeon	Winston-Salem
Dr. T. T. Frost, Pathologist	Winston-Salem
Dr. Harry Keel, Dentist	Winston-Salem

District No. 5, composed of the counties of Anson, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Richmond, Stanly, and Union.

The members of the advisory board for this district are as follows:

Dr. E. J. Wannamaker, Internist	Charlotte
Dr. Robt. H. Lafferty, Radiographer	Charlotte
Dr. Fred E. Motley, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat	Charlotte
Dr. O. L. Miller, Orthopedist	Charlotte
Dr. A. A. Barron, Psychiatrist	Charlotte
Dr. Thos. D. Sparrow, Surgeon	Charlotte

Dr. L. C. Todd, Pathologist Charlotte
 Dr. Bernard N. Walker, Dentist Charlotte

District No. 6, composed of the counties of Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey.

The members of the advisory board for this district are as follows:

Dr. A. B. Craddock, Internist Asheville
 Dr. G. W. Murphy, Radiographer Asheville
 Dr. W. M. Hollyday, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Asheville
 Dr. John T. Saunders, Orthopedist Asheville
 Dr. Louis G. Beall, Psychiatrist Black Mountain
 Dr. R. R. Ivey, Surgeon Asheville
 Dr. Alfred Bloomburg, Pathologist Asheville
 Dr. Marion Hoffman, Dentist Asheville

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS

November 20, 1940

Attention is again directed to all aliens residing in this State that they must register at all first and second class post offices some time prior to December 26th, 1940, or they will be subject to fine or imprisonment. I feel sure that practically all the aliens residing in North Carolina have registered, but I am calling attention to this matter again at the suggestion of the United States Department of Justice, for it is absolutely essential that all should register and thus avoid the penalties of the law for failure to do so.

It does not cost anything to register, and the postmasters will assist all registrants. All aliens over 14 years of age must register in person and be fingerprinted, and all alien children under 14 years of age must be registered by their parents or guardians but need not be fingerprinted.

COTTON CHRISTMAS

November 20, 1940

The National Cotton Council of America has designated Christmas of 1940 as Cotton Christmas with a view of induc-

ing citizens throughout the Nation to give cotton gifts for Christmas in so far as possible.

The present raw cotton surplus creates a great opportunity for American consumers to give useful and beautiful gifts made from a 100 per cent American product and such increased purchases of cotton gifts resulting from the widespread observance of a Cotton Christmas will have their effect in a more prosperous Christmas season for each and every citizen of the cotton producing states.

The people of North Carolina should welcome the opportunity of joining in this movement, since we are both a cotton producing and cotton manufacturing State, and hence vitally interested in increasing the consumption of cotton goods. The cotton products are both attractive and useful and will make most satisfactory Christmas gifts.

BEAL'S TERM COMMUTED

November 21, 1940

I have given full consideration to the Beal case. I cannot pardon him because I think he was guilty of the crime of which he was convicted. Under all the circumstances and in harmony with the adopted practice, it is too early to grant a parole.

For the benefit of all who may be interested in this case, I may say that while this crime grew out of a labor strike and a Communist uprising, Beal was not convicted because he was a Communist. Beal was present in the Union Building with his associates, all of whom were armed with guns which Beal had provided, when officer Aderholdt was shot down by some of these men. It was not known whether Beal actually fired a shot or not, but he was present and cognizant of what was taking place. He was the commander-in-chief and he had repeatedly counselled violence as the only way to win the strike.

When officer Aderholt was killed and other officers injured they had just arrested one of the strikers and started toward the police car to carry him to prison. There was no fight or scuffle at this time and the officers were a considerable distance from the Union Building when the shots were fired from

that building, and there was no immediate provocation for the shooting.

The seven men who were present in the building when the shooting occurred were tried and convicted of murder in the second degree, Beal among the number. The sentences ranged from three to seventeen years. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and all defendants released on bond. The judgment of the Superior Court was affirmed by the Supreme Court, and it then developed that all the defendants had fled, Beal having gone to Russia.

After some time spent in Russia Beal became disillusioned about Communism and made his escape from that country and returned to the United States, with the chance of being arrested and required to serve his prison sentence, which he expressed a willingness to do rather than live under the Communistic government of Russia. After his return Beal also published a book exposing Communism and repudiating his former advocacy of its nefarious doctrines.

Officers finally succeeded in locating and arresting Beal in Massachusetts. He refused to return to North Carolina for the service of his sentence and papers were issued from the governor's office in this State upon the governor of Massachusetts, demanding the extradition of Beal. A hearing was demanded by Beal and he was released on bail pending the date set for the hearing. In the meantime, his attorney advised that he would come here and begin his sentence without further resistance, which he did on February 17, 1938, and his prison record has been satisfactory.

Clemency is properly based upon conduct and attitude in prison. The fact that Beal left Russia and repudiated Communism before his arrest was made is evidence of his sincerity in that respect. Further evidence is afforded by the fact that the Communists in the United States have not asked for any clemency for Beal, since he wrote his book, whereas they fought furiously for him in his trial and aided in raising the money for his defense. However, since Beal was not convicted in the first instance because he was a Communist, he cannot be shown clemency merely because he has repudiated Communism, however commendable that course might be regarded.

The charge against Beal was murder in the second degree, the evidence sustained the charge, the jury convicted, the court imposed the sentence, and the Supreme Court affirmed

it. Upon a careful review of the whole case, I find no miscarriage of justice. This case must be treated as any other of the large number coming before me for consideration.

I feel that the conduct and attitude of the prisoner deserve consideration and that the ends of justice will be served by shortening the term of service, and I have decided to commute the sentence of from 17 to 20 years, to 10 to 13 years, thus making a net reduction of 7 years in the sentence.

In line with the established policy, Beal will receive an annual review of his case by the parole office, with a view of determining the advisability of parole at some future date.

SAFETY ON THE HIGHWAYS

November 25, 1940

I am making a special appeal to all the people of North Carolina and to all those who use our public highways to exercise more care and caution for their own safety and for the safety of their fellow-travelers. Within the next thirty days we will have two holiday seasons: Thanksgiving and Christmas, and I shudder to think of the loss of life and the injuries which may result from accidents on the highways during these holiday periods, unless greater care shall be exercised and more rigid enforcement of safety laws and rules observed on the part of all the users of our highways. This applies to those who walk as well as those who ride.

I have been greatly shocked at the terrible slaughter on the highways for the month of October, and so far the month of November has been almost as bad. There were some twelve deaths on the highways of North Carolina on the recent weekend. There is no excuse for this wholesale killing.

For the first ten months of 1940, 734 persons have been killed in motor vehicle traffic accidents in North Carolina, which means that one person has been killed about every ten hours. Of the number killed, 229 were killed while walking on the highways. Only five counties have passed through the first ten months without a traffic fatality, while ten counties have had 228 traffic deaths, or 31 per cent of the total for the whole 100 counties.

During the month of October 118 were killed in traffic accidents, which was the largest number of any month since

December 1935. The heavy traffic accidents for the last two months have cancelled out all of the gains which we made in the first part of the year; and unless more improvement shall be shown during the next thirty days, there is danger of 1940 being the bloodiest year since 1937.

I call upon all law enforcement agencies to exert themselves to see that the laws of safety on the highway are enforced, and that the public give proper consideration to these laws under penalty of punishment for their violations. I further call upon all the drivers of motor vehicles, and those who travel upon the highways in any capacity, to observe these laws. We know what causes accidents. The four prime causes are excessive speed, passing cars on curves or grades, when the view is obstructed, entering the highway without looking both ways for traffic, and failing to dim glaring headlights. These are the causes of nine-tenths of the wrecks on the highways. Surely we value human life enough in this State to take time to be careful.

SLOT MACHINE INVESTIGATION

December 13, 1940

My only knowledge or information in regard to this matter was a conference with Attorney General McMullan and Director Handy of the S. B. I. following the investigation made at the request of Judge Henry L. Stevens. I was advised that in order to carry out the raid and seize the slot machines being operated in various places of business in Fayetteville that it would be necessary to have fifty highway patrolmen. I told them that it was not the policy of the State to take highway patrolmen off of the roads for the purpose of doing purely police duty and that I would not direct the highway patrol to perform services of this character.

I advised that every assistance be given the courts and officers of the law short of furnishing patrolmen and told Director Handy that he could use the men in his department to make the raid. He stated that his force was wholly insufficient for a raid of this character. I was also informed that no evidence had been secured against Calcutt. Everybody knew that these machines were being operated in Fayetteville and many places throughout the State.

In this connection I wish to say that soon after becoming governor I adopted a definite policy with reference to the activities of the highway patrol. I have had at least two dozen requests for the use of patrolmen to assist or to conduct raids in as many different counties in the State in connection with all sort of law violations, such as illicit liquor establishments, gambling places, houses of ill-fame and other similar places of vice. These are all the proper objects of attention on the part of the local officers of the law, but the highway patrol is not a state police force, and cannot be used merely to do police duty.

I have insisted that the highway patrol should restrict its activities to the roads with the sole exception of assisting to preserve order in an emergency when there was threatened violence and the local officers were unable to furnish adequate protection. To prevent riots and to maintain order and avoid bloodshed I have responded to the call of sheriffs and law-enforcement officers and ordered the patrolmen to assist in emergencies.

This is my sole knowledge or connection with the whole matter.

PAN-AMERICAN AVIATION DAY

December 16, 1940

By virtue of an act of Congress and a proclamation of the President of the United States, I am joining in designating Tuesday, December 17th, as Pan American Aviation Day, and I wish to call attention to the increasing importance of aviation, and especially as directed between North and South America.

The Americas have so many things in common and in this hour it is extremely important that we maintain close contact with all the countries of our Western Hemisphere. And for that reason I call upon the people of North Carolina to observe duly this day and to continue to maintain a lively interest in Pan American Aviation.

In connection with this observance on Tuesday, December 17th, I think it would be well for a brief period to be set apart in all of our high schools in the State to bring to the attention of the students the important part that aviation is

now playing in cementing the nations of North and South America through this means of very rapid communication and a greater development of cultural relationships. Since North Carolina is the home of aviation and in this State the heavier-than-air machine made its first successful flight, we should continue to maintain a great interest in the progress of aviation.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO SOLDIERS

December 21, 1940

I wish to extend cordial Christmas greetings⁵³ to all the soldiers in the Army, but especially to the men from North Carolina. The State is proud of you. It is a source of gratification to know that North Carolina had more voluntary enlistments in the Army and Navy between January 1st and October 1st than any state in the Union in proportion to population, and more than any state, regardless of population, except two.

The North Carolina soldiers have always sustained the high traditions of the State, and I salute the gallant representatives of our State who are now serving in the Army and bring you the assurance of wholehearted appreciation of the three and a half million people of North Carolina.

I wish for you a very happy Christmas Season and health and security in the days ahead.

AMERICAN LEGION MEMBERSHIP

December 21, 1940

I wish to congratulate warmly the American Legion of North Carolina upon the remarkable achievement of leading the whole Nation in increasing its membership beyond that of last year. All of the officials and every member connected with this canvass should feel much gratified at the primacy of North Carolina in this great organization and its advance in membership. I have been so pleased to note the increased number of those engaged in the State's service that have joined the Legion, and I shall be very happy to know that they continue in its membership and thus enable the Legion to give

⁵³This statement was published in the *Army Times*, December 21, 1940, and is reproduced by special permission.

to the State and Nation the benefit of its strength, courage, and sustained patriotism in this hour of crisis.

Honorable Henry L. Ingram of Asheboro, who is Department Membership Chairman, has given intelligent and energetic thought to this campaign and has had the loyal assistance of the whole Legion organization.

CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

December 23, 1940

I covet for all the men, women, and children of North Carolina a Happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

You live in a favored land. America is the greatest nation on earth and North Carolina the choicest section of this Republic. Let us rejoice and be glad.

Christmas belongs in a very special way to children. Since the Angelic choir announced the birth of the Babe of Bethlehem a new significance has attached to childhood. The whole world worships at the shrine of a little child and the hearts of men glow with a new passion in the presence of innocence and love.

The centuries have come and gone, but the hope of the world still centers in Jesus. From the Manger to the Cross marks the pathway of suffering and sacrifice—an empty tomb and a Risen Lord gives assurance of Triumph and Victory! The gentleness of Jesus is all pervasive. The spirit of Christmas is the spirit of love and love is greater than hate. May the conquering power of love be manifest in all the world this Christmas Season!

REVIEW OF FOUR YEARS

December 29, 1940

On May 15, 1935, when my candidacy for governor was announced, I said:

“Should I be chosen governor it will bring no satisfaction to me unless the opportunity is afforded to render some real service to the people of the State. For thirty-five years I have practiced law and represented many clients—some big and many little ones—and have endeavored to serve all faithfully and to

the best of my ability. If elected governor I shall have but one client—the whole people of North Carolina, and I make to them but one promise—to dedicate myself wholly and unreservedly to their service.”

My nomination and election followed and now the four years of service as governor are drawing rapidly to a close. I plead only that I have sought to carry out the one promise and pledge made to the people.

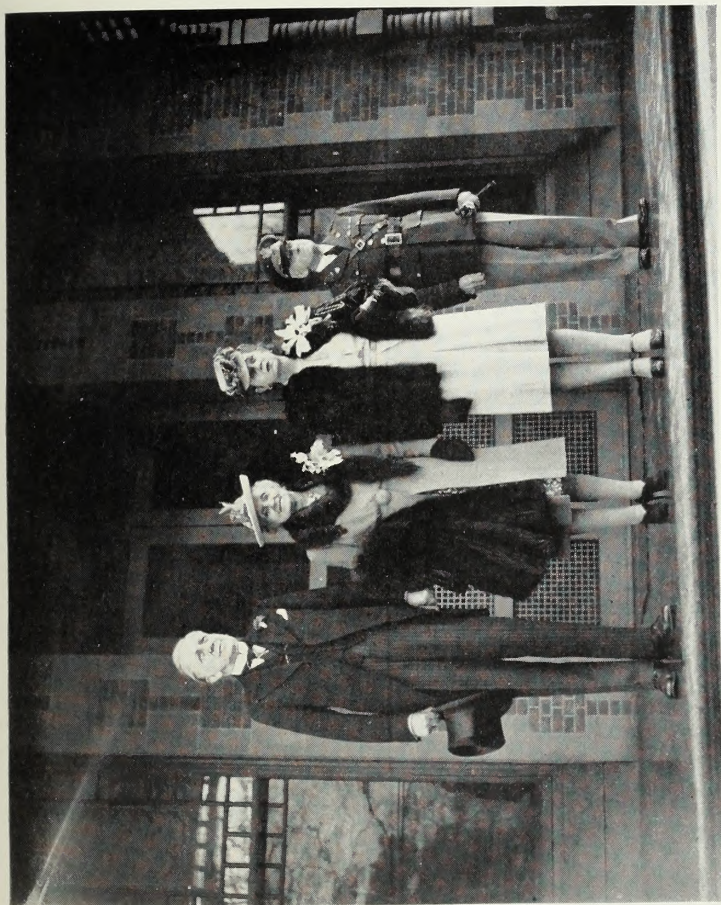
I shall be quick to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Council of State, always intelligent, patriotic and loyal, and to all other state officials and departmental and institutional heads, and their associates and coworkers who have given unusual service to the State during this period.

We have had two regular sessions and one special session of the General Assembly. The legislative membership in 1939 ranked high in the annals of North Carolina general assemblies. The first session, 1937, contrary to many predictions, concluded its labors in just 77 days and the second assembly, 1939, completed its task in 90 days. The special session in August, 1938, passed the permanent improvement bond issue in just exactly six days—the shortest time possible. The work of all of these sessions was constructive, progressive, and far-reaching and has received the approval of the whole State.

The permanent or continuing revenue measure adopted by the 1939 Legislature should greatly reduce the work of succeeding legislatures to make possible short sessions. Heretofore it was necessary to prepare and enact a new revenue measure every two years, with public hearings before the Finance Committee for weeks, and consequent expense and disturbance to all kinds of business subject to tax. Now all of this is saved. A splendid revenue measure was adopted as a permanent tax policy and in the future it will only require such amendments and modifications as the Legislature may deem wise.

It is difficult to give a summary of the accomplishments of the last four years in our state government without making the article too long, hence I shall content myself with merely listing some of these achievements:

1. The enactment of the permanent revenue measure.
2. The adoption of a state advertising program, the purpose of which was to acquaint the world with the resources, attractions, and possibilities of North Carolina. Also the establish-



Just before the procession left the Mansion, January 9, 1941, for the inauguration of Governor J. Melville Broughton, Governor and Mrs. Hoey, and Miss Isabel Hoey stepped to the front porch to receive honors from the Ninth Division band. Standing with them is Adjutant General J. Van B. Metts.

ment of an industrial division to locate new industries. In four years our tourist trade has increased from \$36,000,000 to \$102,000,000 annually. The sales of gasoline in the State have increased over 15 per cent and around 400 new industries have come to the State and are now in operation. The industries are well diversified and while most of them are small, several represent investments of many millions. These results are not claimed for the advertising program or for our industrial division, because many other things contributed, but both have aided materially. Over 450 of our own industries have made additions during this period, with a combined expenditure for new and old of around \$125,000,000. There have been no major labor disturbances and wages have been satisfactory.

3. Definite progress in popular education—a more efficient and better organized public school system, with increased pay for teachers and better financial support. The appropriation for the public school system this year is \$27,000,000, an increase of over \$6,000,000 over four years ago. In addition to this was added \$350,000 for vocational education and \$200,000 annually for free textbooks, making the increase over six and a half million dollars. Free basic textbooks are provided in all elementary grades, with a rental system in the high schools. Greatly augmented school bus service for transportation of more children than any state in the Union.

4. An enlarged and expanded highway system, which now embraces 11,000 miles of hard-surfaced and 47,000 miles of secondary roads. Over 2,500 miles of hard-surfaced roads have been completed in these four years. The largest expenditures have been made both for new construction and widening, straightening and otherwise improving the primary roads, while the secondary roads have been greatly improved and made usable all the year round. There has been no diversion of highway funds and over and above all legislative appropriations the governor has been able to allocate over \$24,000,000 during the four years for road construction and improvement and for re-building roads and bridges damaged by the floods.

5. Taxes have not been increased. There have been more reductions than increases in taxes, notably the removal of the sales tax from eleven basic food articles, such as flour, meat, sugar, coffee, meal, molasses, etc.

6. The establishment of a modern probation system under

which more than 3,200 offenders were spared going to prison and are now at work, most of whom would be serving sentences except for this law.

7. In the development of the parole system, North Carolina now ranks with the first ten states in the Nation in its parole work and is recognized as setting a high standard.

8. The provision of an officers benefit fund from which all law enforcement officers in the State who are injured or killed in the discharge of duty receive compensation.

9. An enlargement of the Department of Justice and the organization of a State Bureau of Investigation to assist in the apprehension of criminals and enforcement of the law, and much valuable service has already been rendered in assisting local officers throughout the State.

10. An increase in the highway patrol from 121 to 188 members and greatly improved personnel by training and equipment. It is now a magnificent organization and is rendering splendid service.

11. The enactment of Social Security legislation in full compliance with all Federal statutes relating to old age assistance, help to dependent children and the blind, and the whole program for unemployment compensation in industry, insurance and retirement pensions. Over 36,000 old people receive checks each month for an average of over \$10.00 each, while around 24,000 checks for an average of over \$6.00 each go for the support of dependent children, and over 1,800 blind people receive over \$14.00 monthly. There are around 600,000 workers covered in the industrial plants and they have received over \$14,000,000 for time lost on account of unemployment. This program is participated in by the National, State, and county governments, and those engaged in industry receive compensation from the special fund provided through payments by employers. Total payments for all purposes exceed \$38,000,000.

12. The largest building program for any four years in the State's history. This includes the new State Office Building, the Justice Building and the Unemployment Compensation Building. The rent for quarters for state agencies was around \$44,000 per annum and that is now saved with these buildings. In addition, every educational institution and all charitable, benevolent,

and correctional institutions for all races have had new buildings erected and the hospitals have had their buildings fire-proofed. A total expenditure of \$17,667,524 has been made for permanent improvements during these four years, of which the State supplied \$7,639,500, the Federal Government \$6,762,852, sale of self-liquidating bonds of \$1,930,000 and \$1,335,172 from gifts and other sources.

13. The State has had a balanced budget for every day of the four years. Not a dollar has been borrowed for any temporary purpose. There is a comfortable surplus in both the general fund and the highway fund. Not a single bank has failed in North Carolina, although 33 states have had bank failures.

14. During the four years there has been a net reduction of \$26,000,000 in the public debt of the State, over and above the bonds issued by the State for the building program. North Carolina is one of seven states to reduce its public debt during the past seven years. The last bond issue sold was for \$2,250,000 and for an average of ten years and at the lowest rate of interest in the State's history—1.26 per cent per annum.

15. The donation by the State of 1,300 acres of land near Camp Polk Prison to State College for its dairy farm and the promised development of this property will mean much to dairying interests.

16. The development of an advanced and enlightened prison policy in dealing with prison population of over 10,000. All male persons who are sent to prison for as long as 30 days become State prisoners and all females convicted of felonies. New sanitary prison camps have been built in most of the counties and a new building for women prisoners erected, with added facilities being provided. Religious and educational direction is being given to prisoners and definite progress is being made in the work of reclamation.

17. A movement of far-reaching consequence has been begun to aid prisoners who serve their terms and are discharged from prison. The first need is to secure a job, which is often very difficult, and then some supervisory assistance. The organization of county committees composed of representatives from churches, civic, and business organizations has been completed in 68 of the 100 counties to help with this work. Now 57 per cent of all the persons in our prisons has served time before.

If we can stop this repeating we can go a long way in solving the crime problem.

18. The enactment of many valuable public health laws including birth control, prevention of persons marrying without physical examination, the control of epidemics, and the campaign to stamp out venereal diseases.

19. The passage of one of the best child labor laws in the Nation, which has received universal commendation throughout the country.

20. The adoption of amendments to our election laws which have prevented irregularities and unwise use of election machinery, resulting in making our election laws fair and satisfactory.

21. The development of highway safety and the carrying out of a fine program throughout the State, embracing industry, business organizations, civic clubs, colleges, and public schools.

22. The establishment of graduate courses in our Negro colleges in this State to meet the requirements of the law to provide equal educational opportunities for the Negro race and to do justice to all who seek education. Also the closing of the gap between salaries of white and Negro teachers and the adoption of a policy which will finally solve this problem.

23. The creation of a State Alcoholic Commission to control the operation of ABC stores in counties where these stores have been voted by the people, and to prevent abuses arising in connection with their operation.

24. The development of our forestry service for the protection of the forests and the establishment of a mineral assay office under the mineralogist in the Board of Conservation and Development. The opening of a Washington office to aid in getting defense industries located in North Carolina and a fair share of defense contracts for North Carolina manufacturers.

25. A definite agricultural program and a distinct advance in the whole field of agriculture. Appropriations were made for research work, for the destruction of the Japanese beetle, for eradication of hog cholera, the Bang's disease and ticks among cattle, and a movement launched for the creation of a marketing system for all farm products.

The list might be still further expanded, but this will suffice to give a glimpse of the activity and achievements during this period. With the birth of this century North Carolina began a definite advance movement and there has been consistent progress in education, agriculture, industry, public health and general public welfare. The progress has not been spasmodic or fantastic, but steady, sane, determined, and sustained. This administration has merely carried forward this policy and sought to interpret the State to its own people and stir the imagination of patriotic North Carolinians to engage with enthusiasm in the consummate task of building a finer Commonwealth.

SELECTEES CONGRATULATED

December 30, 1940

I am happy to extend greetings⁵⁴ to all of the men selected for service throughout North Carolina who will assemble at Fort Bragg. You are the honored men from your communities. The authorities charged with the responsibility have determined that you are physically fit, mentally alert, and patriotically worthy, and hence you are called into the service of your country for a period of one year's training.

I congratulate you upon the privilege that will be yours of receiving this valuable instruction and training during the year and of the preparation which it will give you for performing the duties of life, regardless of the type and character of work in which you may be engaged in the years ahead.

It should be a source of gratification to you that you are selected to render your country some service and that you are found to be fit for this service. I count it a high day of dedication when you enter the Army, and I trust that you will get the largest possible benefit from this year of training.

I assure you of the sincere interest of all the people of North Carolina in your welfare and of our common pride in the contribution which you are making for the defense of our country.

⁵⁴This was written and sent to Mr. C. A. Payne, Postal Telegraph Cable Company, Fayetteville, to be included in a souvenir magazine to be distributed to selectees at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS

[TELEGRAM]

January 21, 1937.

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir :

The people of North Carolina, who last November gave you the greatest vote in their history, today extend to you their best wishes as you begin a second four-year term as the great leader of our Nation.

CLYDE R. HOEY,
Governor of North Carolina.

February 4, 1937.

DR. LUTHER L. GOBBEL,
Greensboro College,
Greensboro, N. C.

My dear Dr. Gobbel:

I have read with interest your prospectus for the Centennial Celebration of Greensboro College in 1938. I am in hearty sympathy with the movement which you are inaugurating to increase your endowment and equip this fine old institution to render outstanding service to the young women of today. There never was a time when the need was greater for the character of teaching and training which you are prepared to give and I am tremendously interested in seeing the facilities increased and extended in accordance with your plans. The Centennial objectives should make a very strong appeal to the friends and supporters of Greensboro College.

Yours truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

April 15th, 1937.

MR. LEGETTE BLYTHE,
Charlotte Observer,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear LeGette:

If I may be excused for assuming the roles of historian and literary critic—to neither of which I lay any claim—I would like publicly to commend your splendid book, *Marshal Ney: A Dual Life*. It is not only a most interesting story but also a convincing argument that Peter Stuart Ney, the school teacher whose body lies in an inconspicuous grave in Salisbury, was Marshal Ney of France.

I confess that I had always considered the Ney story more interesting than accurate, but after reading your book, in which you have assembled facts from documents on two continents, I have been convinced that the mysterious, battle-scarred old martinet of Rowan County schoolrooms, was undoubtedly the man whom Napoleon previously had described as “the bravest of the brave.” You are especially to be congratulated in that you made the story even more interesting to the layman while at the same time you presented a case that cannot but impress the historian. Your treatment of Ney’s life in France, of his military career with Napoleon, of his secret escape from death, of his life in exile in America, made your book one which is difficult to lay down.

Whether or not the majority of the scholars who read your book will agree that Peter Stuart Ney was Marshal Ney I cannot say, but as a jury lawyer I can say that you have presented a case that will leave but little doubt in the layman’s mind.

To me one of the most interesting things about your book is the opinion of handwriting experts who, having examined specimens of the writing of Peter Stuart Ney and of Marshal Ney, were unanimous in the opinion that the two were written by the same man. It so happens that I knew one of these men, the late Henry E. Thomas of the United States Secret Service. To what extent his statement will impress historians I cannot say, but I do know that for many years they did impress very greatly the judges and juries of Federal courts.

The marginal notes on Peter Stuart Ney’s school books—by which this North Carolina schoolmaster showed he knew more

about the Napoleonic wars than the historians of his day—the evidence of the Duke of Wellington's desire to save a fellow-Mason, and the many other carefully-checked, convincing facts you brought out, are to my mind both convincing and also intensely interesting.

I congratulate you not only for having written a good book—which I believe will be widely read by historians and laymen alike—but also for having done a careful and accurate job of reporting at the same time.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY.

[TELEGRAM]

May 27, 1937.

WALTER S. ADAMS, *Managing Editor*,
Asheville Citizen-Times,
Asheville, N. C.

The Western North Carolina tourist season this year should be the greatest in our history for it will inaugurate a new era in our efforts to attract visitors from all sections of the country and to entertain them so well that they will ever remain friends of our State. It is the ambition of this administration that all America should know the recreational, industrial, and agricultural advantages of all North Carolina. In no way can information of these advantages be better disseminated than through the visitors to our great summer playgrounds and resorts. Every innkeeper who provides a delightful vacation for his guests, every filling station attendant who greets his customers with a smile, every citizen who treats our visitors as welcomed guests will do a great service not only to his own particular business and section but to North Carolina as a whole. I know that Western North Carolinians will do their utmost to make this a successful season, the benefits of which will be felt for many years to come.

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor*.

September 27, 1937.

MR. CLARENCE W. ANDREWS,
Editor-Manager,
Funeral Association Journal,
Burlington, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Andrews:

I am writing just this line to express my appreciation of the fine service which the North Carolina State Burial Associations are rendering their members throughout the State in affording them protection in providing the funds to cover expense of burial.

I am informed that these various associations have good memberships and that they are performing a very useful service to the people of the State who would not be able to provide these facilities for themselves.

Wishing your associations continued success, I am

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

[TELEGRAM]

October 20, 1937.

DR. WILLIAM L. POTEAT,
Wake Forest, N. C.

Dear Dr. Poteat:

I wish to offer my felicitations upon this anniversary of your 81st birthday. You should be very happy today in the consciousness of the wonderful contribution which you have made to the educational, moral, and spiritual life of North Carolina and of America during your long, eventful, and distinguished career. I warmly congratulate you and wish you continued happiness and usefulness.

Sincerely,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

[TELEGRAM]

January 25, 1938.

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER,
Charlotte, N. C.

The business outlook is encouraging. There is nothing basically wrong with this country. We have been passing through a readjustment period and several untoward incidents have entered into the consideration of business people and affected adversely public opinion. These things are being cleared up and there is a general feeling that government and business will be able to go along harmoniously and this will result in restored confidence and expanding business activity.

The earning power of the Nation continues to increase. The resources are unlimited. The will to develop is manifest in all lines of business. Agricultural conditions are reasonably good and the farmers are devoting intelligent consideration to the plans for increasing their home supplies and becoming more independent, instead of adhering to the one cash crop plan.

North Carolina shows a good record for the past year in agriculture, industry, business, and employment. The end of the year census reveals that only Iowa and Vermont have so small a percentage of unemployment as North Carolina. The basis of enduring progress is regular employment for all of our people with a living wage scale and friendly and amicable relations between all classes of people and between government, business, and labor. North Carolina is definitely going forward.

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

[TELEGRAM]

January 29, 1938.

MR. LEE B. WEATHERS,
The Daily Star,
Shelby, N. C.

I warmly congratulate Mr. Charles C. Blanton upon the anniversary of his eightieth birthday. He has been connected with every forward movement of Shelby and Cleveland County throughout the period of his banking career and the growth and development of both have been due in a large measure to his liberal policy, his great ability, and foresightedness, and his

willingness to aid in every laudable undertaking. Mr. Blanton is due the felicitation of the whole citizenship for his outstanding service to the individuals and the enterprises of Cleveland County.

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

February 21, 1938.

NEWS REPORTER,
Whiteville, N. C.

Gentlemen :

I have your letter of January 13, 1938, advising that you will issue a special edition of your splendid paper¹ dealing with the whole of Columbus County.

I am very happy to extend greetings to the fine citizenship of your great county and to congratulate you upon this splendid undertaking. I am sure that the special edition that you will issue will go a long way toward presenting the history, resources, and future prospects of Columbus County, and should result in great good in acquainting the people of the State and the country with the possibilities of your section.

My own acquaintance with Columbus County leads me to believe that, in addition to the progress which you have already made, there is a great future ahead for your people, and I am happy to note the evidence of progress and prosperity in your section.

The State advertising program will bring many people to North Carolina, both as tourists and investors and prospective home seekers, and it seems to me that the great county of Columbus should profit much from this influx of visitors and home seekers.

With best wishes always and sentiments of high regard,
I am

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

¹Governor Hoey endorsed the publication by the *News Reporter* of the special Historical and Progress edition issued on the growth and development of Columbus County.

March 31, 1938.

CAPT. W. B. PARDUE,
Salvation Army,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to extend greetings to the representatives of the Salvation Army assembled in Raleigh for this meeting. I am tremendously interested in the work being done by this great organization throughout the country, and especially in the young people who are devoting themselves with such fine consecration to the work of reclamation and redemption among all classes of our people.

I am happy to send you greetings and to bid you Godspeed in your great work, and pray the blessings of a gracious Father upon all your efforts in behalf of humanity at large and the advancement of the Kingdom of God in the world.

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

May 24, 1938.

THE NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

Gentlemen:

I want to take advantage of the opportunity your Ninth Annual State-wide Safety Conference offers me to congratulate you and industry of our great State for the wonderful progress you are making in the field of accident prevention; particularly in the field of industrial accident prevention.

It has come to my attention that in some sections of our State, where your safety councils are most active, the accident frequency rate is considerably lower than the national average. The people of North Carolina as a whole can well be proud of this—the most desirable of many records to which we point with pride.

Last year I had the privilege of addressing your Conference in Winston-Salem, and it is with profound regret that I find it impossible for me to attend your meeting in Asheville on June 10 and 11 this year. I know enough of your efforts and accomp-

lishments, however, to convince me that the proud distinction your conference now holds of being the oldest in the South will become even more distinguished because of this year's meeting.

Sincerely yours,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

[TELEGRAM]

August 17, 1938.

DOUGLAS CORRIGAN,
Buffalo, New York.

As governor of North Carolina I extend to you² a most cordial invitation to visit this State, especially Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hill, the birthplace of aviation in America where the Wright brothers made their first "right-way" flight, also Roanoke Island where Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists from England established the first settlement in North Carolina 351 years ago. This colony later disappeared and has gone down in history as "The Lost Colony." Perhaps its leaders had compass trouble similar to yours and you can help us find out where they went on their "wrong way" trip.

You can be assured that a genuine, hospitable welcome awaits you in North Carolina and that we will do everything possible to prevent your having any further compass trouble or flying in the wrong direction. I feel sure you will want to see a performance of "The Lost Colony," the great historic drama now being produced on Roanoke Island, telling the story of the first intrepid explorers who came to North Carolina. We hope you will find it possible to visit us.

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

²Douglas Corrigan made a non-stop flight from New York to Ireland July 17, 1938.

November 28, 1938.

MR. ISAAC LONDON, *Editor,*
Post-Dispatch,
Rockingham, N. C.

My dear Mr. London:

I have your letter of November 22, 1938, and this is my first opportunity to reply.

I wish to congratulate you heartily upon your newspaper success. I am somewhat familiar with newspaper work, having had experience all the way from a devil in a printing office to the editor, manager, reporter, business agent, and advertising man. I also had considerable experience in issuing special editions and found all of the work most interesting.

I note with interest that you have been guiding the destiny of the *Post-Dispatch* for 21 years, which is a long time in the life of a man or of a newspaper but is not so long in the history of a state or nation. I was just thinking of your experiences during these 21 years, of the triumphs and failures, of the defeats and victories, of the happiness and sorrows, and how all of these enter into the making of a newspaper as well as to the living of a life.

I have been well acquainted with the Londons through the years. I began editing the *Shelby Star* on August 1, 1894, and at this time your distinguished father was editor of the *Pittsboro Record*. I saw him at the meeting of the Press Association and we had a mutual exchange list, so that I read his paper regularly, and later I served with him in the General Assembly. By reason of my acquaintance with him and with your much beloved brother in Raleigh, Henry M. London, I am all the more interested in you and in the *Post-Dispatch*, and I am so happy to extend greetings through you to all the fine citizens of Richmond County.

Of course I remember your connection with the *Siler City Grit*, prior to your locating in Rockingham, and your identification with the county of Richmond has been full and complete. I also remember well through the years the outstanding representatives of the splendid citizenship of your county. When I was just a boy I served in the Legislature with many of Richmond County's outstanding citizens, all of whom I remember with high appreciation, and it has been my privilege to be

associated with so many of your public men that I feel like I know well the people of your county. I have noted its growth and progress with interest and I am happy to witness the advancement which the county is making in all lines of activity.

With sentiments of high regard and wishing for you, the *Post-Dispatch*, and all the people of Richmond County continued happiness and prosperity, I am

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor*.

November 28, 1938.

SHERIFF JOHN R. MORRIS, *Secretary*,
North Carolina Sheriff's Association,
Wilmington, N. C.

My dear Sir:

I note with interest the growth and progress of the North Carolina Sheriff's Association. I am always interested in the welfare of the sheriffs of North Carolina. They constitute a fine body of our citizenship.

The State has recently established a Bureau of Investigation, which I hope may be of real service to the sheriffs and the other law enforcement officers in North Carolina. This Bureau does not undertake to supersede the sheriffs or any other officers in the discharge of their duty, but merely to lend to them assistance when requested by the sheriffs in the investigation of crimes or criminals and the apprehension and conviction of those who have violated the law.

The last Legislature established an officers' retirement fund, which provides payment for officers killed in the line of their duty or for expenses incurred by reason of injuries received by them in the discharge of their duties. This fund is growing and I trust will be increased so that it will be a real assistance to the officers or to their families or dependents.

The sheriff is the chief law officer in his county and much depends upon his attitude as to the character of law enforcement which prevails in the county. I remind each of you that you represent the sovereignty of North Carolina in the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order, and it is your

high prerogative to give tone and character to the enforcement of law and thus add to the safety and security of all the people of North Carolina. I congratulate you upon the splendid service which you have already rendered and are now rendering, and I am so glad that the people of the State decided to extend the term of sheriffs to four years, which will relieve you of the necessity of running every other year for election.

With sentiments of high regard, I am

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

February 6, 1939.

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER,
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

I wish to express a word of appreciation of your great newspaper and the contribution which it has made through the years to Charlotte, the State and the whole South, upon the occasion of its seventieth anniversary.

The *Charlotte Observer* has a high tradition. My personal recollection goes back to the editorship of the lamented Joseph Pearson Caldwell, one of the South's really powerful editors. With Mr. Caldwell's newspaper ability and genius, and the boundless energy and executive sagacity of the late D. A. Tompkins, the *Charlotte Observer* entered upon a new and expanding field of service in the latter part of the last century, and it soon made for itself a definite place in American journalism.

These distinguished and useful men passed on, but the *Charlotte Observer* continued to occupy first place in the home and hearts of a large clientele in all that rapidly growing and developing Piedmont section of both North and South Carolina, and has wielded a wonderful influence for the material development, educational advancement, and moral improvement of that prosperous section and all of its people.

I warmly congratulate the progressive and enterprising management of the *Charlotte Observer* of today. Time and space will not suffice to review the efforts and labors of those

who have dedicated themselves to the high task of producing this great newspaper in the past quarter of a century, but an inspection of the building and an examination of the plant and equipment will disclose that it has been under the directing mind of a business genius. The quality of the newspaper, the growth and progress, and the high rank it has attained in influence and prestige, evidences the ability and character of those who have been responsible for the conduct of the paper and its unswerving policy of devotion to the high ideals and lofty purposes of the best in American tradition and history.

I visualize a future of increasing power and usefulness for the *Observer*. The Nation needs the advocacy of the measures which this newspaper presents with such marked clarity and power. The brilliant and classic editorials of Dr. Julian S. Miller strike deeply into the very roots of sane philosophy and progressive and stable government, and these mighty utterances will tell powerfully in creating the ground work for an enduring democracy in a changing world. Dr. Miller is supported and assisted by a splendid staff.

I am distinctly proud of the newspapers of North Carolina and it affords me pleasure to join the whole State in extending felicitations to Hon. Curtis B. Johnson, the dynamic and successful publisher of the *Charlotte Observer*, and to wish for this splendid newspaper increasing usefulness and service in the coming years.

Sincerely yours,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor*.

May 3, 1939.

MR. P. H. BATTE,
Charlotte Observer,
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Mr. Batte:

I congratulate the *Charlotte Observer* upon issuing the special edition in honor of the graduating classes in the high schools of the Carolinas.

I am pleased to extend a word of congratulation and salutation to all of the high school graduates. Congratulations upon

the achievement in completing the prescribed course of study and winning the approval of your representative schools. Salutations upon your entering the larger activities of life, whether you begin your life work now or whether you shall continue studies in some of the colleges or universities of the land.

North Carolina has this year over 23,000 graduates in the high schools of the State and I regard this as cause for great satisfaction on the part of the educational forces and the whole people of the State.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

[TELEGRAM]

May 16, 1939.

MAJOR L. P. MCLENDON,
Greensboro, N. C.

I am advised that some students of the Agricultural and Technical College engaged in acts of vandalism at the college last night. I shall ask the trustees to investigate this matter and deal with the situation properly. This college belongs to the state of North Carolina and it should be definitely understood that conduct of this kind cannot and will not be tolerated. If the student body has any grievances they should be presented to the trustees for full consideration and investigation in an orderly way, but acts of violence on the part of students will not be condoned. I call upon the student body and all concerned to realize the seriousness of this situation and to take a positive stand for the maintenance of law and order at this splendid institution.

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

May 21, 1939.

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN-TIMES,
Asheville, N. C.

Gentlemen:

I am glad to have the opportunity of extending cordial greetings to the people of Western North Carolina through your splendid Rhododendron Special Edition, and to congratulate you upon the enterprise and progressiveness manifested in publishing this great edition.

North Carolina needs to be publicized to the world and you are doing a fine job in acquainting your readers with the resources and assets of the State, together with the unmatched scenic beauty and attractiveness of all that incomparable mountain section of North Carolina.

There are at least four classes who should be vitally interested in the story which your paper so attractively presents, viz: tourists, home seekers, investors and those who are in quest of health. North Carolina offers the perfect setting for the tourist who seeks the beautiful, the unusual, and the things of engrossing interest. Not less challenging is the opportunity to locate in city, town, or country and find just the surroundings for the ideal home. Rare opportunities are presented to the investor in many lines of industrial, mining, agricultural, and business activity, and conditions are most favorable for profitable and peaceful operation with the full protection of the law and a guarantee of fair treatment at all times. With a climate marvelously tempered so that you do not experience the severity of cold and oppressiveness of heat, this is a veritable sanatorium, provided by nature, where health is readily regained.

We can confidently invite the public to see North Carolina—an unusually well balanced state in many essential particulars—with the assurance that the citizenship of this State is unexcelled. We are progressive without being radical; conservative without being stagnant—and going forward daringly in state building upon a broad and enduring foundation. We glory in the past history of this Commonwealth, we are proud of its present achievements and we envision a still greater future.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

May 27, 1939.

HONORABLE HARRY McMULLAN,
Attorney General of North Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C.

My dear Mr. McMullan:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by statute, I request you to intervene on behalf of the state of North Carolina in the litigation now pending between the City of High Point and Yadkin County, for the purpose of asserting the right of North Carolina to control the Yadkin River and to challenge the authority of the Federal Power Commission to exercise any control over this river.

The Yadkin River is non-navigable and I do not believe that Congress intended to confer upon the Federal Power Commission the authority which it now seeks to exercise. If the Commission can control the Yadkin then it can take charge of practically every stream of any consequence in the State and require all the developments on these rivers to get license from and pay fees to the Federal Government and completely oust the jurisdiction of the State to all practical purposes.

Last year the State lost a \$6,000,000 development at Tucker-town because of the holding of the Federal Power Commission and this is the first opportunity to get a judicial determination of this question. Because of the lapse of time it is doubtful whether an appeal can now be prosecuted in the Tucker-town case.

I wish to make it clear that the participation of the State in this litigation is limited solely to this one issue. The State of North Carolina does not wish to take sides in any of these lawsuits as between two units of government, but enters solely to protect its own sovereignty, and shall confine its interest to the assertion of its rights.

The entry of the State will not serve either to hinder or to delay the determination of the rights of the litigants. The suits are already pending and the issue of the Federal Power Commission's authority has been raised, and I am unwilling to sit idly by and fail to do everything possible to protect the State from this attempted invasion of its sovereignty by this Federal agency.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

June 10, 1939.

AMERICAN LEGIONNAIRES,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Legionnaires:

I welcome to the capital city of North Carolina the American Legion Convention for its annual gathering in June. It is a source of sincere regret to me that I will necessarily be absent from Raleigh attending the Governors' Conference in New York when the convention assembles, and hence will be denied the opportunity and pleasure of speaking a personal word of greeting to the gallant men of action who compose this great organization.

The whole State stands in admiration of the record and achievements of the World War veterans of North Carolina and pays homage to their valor and patriotism in the hour of national crisis. None the less heroic and courageous has been their service in the intervening years since the Armistice was signed and hostilities ceased.

America is safer and more secure from internal as well as external foes because of the patriotism and vigilance of the American Legion, and this organization is as valuable in peace as its membership was indispensable in war. Blessings of a grateful people upon the American Legion, including your loyal handmaid, the Auxiliary. May your state meeting be an occasion of real pleasure and profit. All North Carolina joins in this word of welcome and sincere salutation.

Sincerely yours,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

August 5, 1939.

MR. WEAVER MANN, *Editor,*
The Catawba News-Enterprise,
Newton, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of July 29, 1939, and note with interest that you will issue at an early date a mammoth edition of your paper, celebrating your sixtieth anniversary.

I have been acquainted with the *News-Enterprise* for a long number of years and recall when the papers were published separately. I read both of them then and was very happy to see the combination, by which Catawba County received the full benefit of a progressive and enterprising newspaper published at the county seat. Your paper has rendered distinct and outstanding service through the years and has made a fine contribution to the great county of Catawba in advancing the agricultural, industrial, educational, and religious interests of all the people.

Catawba is a great county. It has had remarkable development and I am very proud to recognize Catawba as a good neighbor, since my home through the years has been in Cleveland, an adjoining county.

I offer my warmest congratulations to you and my sincere felicitations to the people of Catawba County for having such a splendid newspaper to carry forward the program of progress and to champion worthwhile things in furtherance of the common good.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

[TELEGRAM]

August 8, 1939.

THE INDEPENDENT,
Fuquay Springs, N. C.

I congratulate you upon the special issue of your paper, commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the Bank of Fuquay. I realize the importance of a banking institution in any locality and you seem to have been most fortunate in having a bank that has successfully weathered the storms of financial adversity and has continued its service to the public over a long period of years. I extend congratulations to your good paper, the Bank of Fuquay, and all the citizens of your splendid section of the State.

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

August 22, 1939.

MR. M. T. SPERBER,
The Southern Jewish World,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 16th, 1939, inviting me to extend a greeting message to the Jewish communities of North Carolina for publication in your High Holy Day edition.

I count it a privilege to extend a word of greeting to the very fine Jewish citizenship of North Carolina. Among this group are many outstanding citizens who have made fine contribution to the advancement and progress of North Carolina in every way, and the State greatly respects the splendid service rendered.

I am very happy to extend cordial greetings on the occasion of this important annual day which marks an important milestone in Jewish history.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

August 23, 1939.

MR. HENRY A. DENNIS, *President and Editor,*
Henderson Daily Dispatch,
Henderson, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Dennis:

I am delighted to know that you are issuing your annual tobacco edition in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the *Henderson Daily Dispatch*. I am very happy to extend greetings and to express my high appreciation of the outstanding service rendered to Henderson and Vance County and all that section of North Carolina during these twenty-five years of your great newspaper.

I know something of the value of a newspaper to a community. My years of contact with newspapers have impressed me with the great service which a paper renders and with the vital part which it plays in the growth, development, and advancement of any community or section.

Your paper has had a great record. It has stood for the fine

things of life. You have achieved a distinct success, and this quarter of a century is high testimony to the effectiveness of the service which your paper has given to Henderson and Vance County.

I wish your newspaper and all the people of your great county continued prosperity and happiness.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

August 24, 1939.

MR. COLEMAN W. ROBERTS, *President,*
Carolina Motor Club,
Charlotte, North Carolina.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 19th, 1939, advising that the Carolina Motor Club will celebrate its 17th anniversary in November.

I wish to express my appreciation of the activity of this Club and the splendid service which it has rendered in building up travel industry in the Carolinas and in promoting safety upon the highways. I realize that through its many activities and instrumentalities it has been able to render distinct service to car owners generally, and especially to those of its membership.

As governor of North Carolina, I am grateful for the help which this Club has been giving to the safety program, and I am exceeding anxious that you shall continue your activity in this respect so as to make North Carolina highways safer for all those who use them. The reduction in the number of accidents and fatalities is most gratifying, but we must not relax in our efforts.

Congratulating the Carolina Motor Club upon its seventeen years of usefulness, and wishing for it increasing usefulness, I am

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

August 28, 1939.

HON. JOHN A. PARK, *Publisher,*
The Raleigh Times,
Raleigh, N. C.

My dear Mr. Park:

I am greatly pleased to learn of your plan to issue a special "Forward Raleigh" edition of your newspaper. Only recently several newspapers in the State have issued splendid special editions, which have been widely circulated and have given the State favorable advertising.

All of the states in the South are in friendly competition in securing new industries and in developing and expanding industries which we already have. North Carolina is taking front rank in securing new industries and in developing our natural resources. Naturally I am anxious that we shall continue to occupy front place among our sisters of the South.

I do not think the State can have too much constructive publicity and I am quite sure that Raleigh has made most substantial growth and progress since I came here over two and one-half years ago. I know of no city in the State that has been advancing more steadily or growing more rapidly.

I wish you every success in your endeavor and trust that you will receive the hearty and enthusiastic support of the citizens of Raleigh and the territory involved, to the end that you may publish a very wonderful edition of your paper and that it will serve further to advertise and stimulate interest in the capital city and the whole State.

With sentiments of high regard and wishing you every success, I am

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

September 1, 1939.

RALEIGH FLORISTS CLUB,
Raleigh, N. C.

Gentlemen:

I am delighted to know that the North Carolina State Florists Association will convene in the Sir Walter Hotel for the annual convention on October 18th and 19th, 1939.

May I add just a word of welcome in advance to the splendid membership of the North Carolina State Florists Association. I am so happy to have this association meet in the Capital City of the State. Personally and as governor of this Commonwealth I am pleased to extend the most cordial and sincere greeting to all of the members and their visiting friends who may attend the Association.

I especially would like to include in my welcome the out-of-state visiting florists who may honor the Association and the Capital City with their presence during this convention.

I greatly esteem the florists. They make a real contribution to the beauty and attractiveness of every town and city in which they conduct their business, and they have now become indispensable to the life of the State.

With sentiments of esteem and regard, I am

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

September 1, 1939.

THE BURLINGTON JOURNAL,
Burlington, N. C.

My dear Sirs:

I note with interest that you will issue at an early date a special edition, and I am glad to be privileged to say a word about the progressive manufacturing county of Alamance.

The growth, progress, and development of Alamance County is a source of pride to the State and has been most gratifying to all those who believe that we have the facilities for building a great industrial empire in the South.

North Carolina is fortunate in having a splendid balance between agriculture and industry, and counties like Alamance make a fine contribution to bringing up the industrial average which tends to strengthen the whole fabric of our economic system.

Alamance County has shown commendable progress in education, civic interests, and county pride, and I heartily congratulate your newspaper and the splendid citizenship of your county upon the bright future in store for men and women of intelligence and initiative who will assume the task of still

further developing the splendid city of Burlington and all of Alamance County.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

September 9, 1939.

THE LEGION PAGEANT COMMITTEE,
Raleigh, N. C.

Gentlemen:

I note with interest the coming historical celebration which you are sponsoring from October 2nd to 6th, 1939, on the State College Athletic Field, depicting the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the state of North Carolina.

I wish to assure you of my hearty interest and coöperation in this worthwhile undertaking and I think it will be highly profitably for not only the city of Raleigh but for the large part of the citizenship of North Carolina to join in this historic and inspiring observance of a great event in the history of North Carolina and of America.

I join you in extending a very cordial invitation to the people of the State to participate in this fine occasion and to enjoy the presentation of this pageant.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

September 22, 1939.

MR. C. R. WILSON,
The Observer,
Fayetteville, N. C.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

I have learned with pleasure and interest of the forthcoming special edition of *The Fayetteville Observer*, the oldest newspaper in North Carolina, in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the state of North Carolina, and in connection with the Pageant of History to be given in Fayetteville on this occasion.

This pageant will happily combine the commemoration of the stirring events which took place in your historic city 150 years ago, which are of outstanding significance to us of today, to-wit: (1) The ratification by North Carolina of the United States Constitution; (2) the chartering of the University of North Carolina; (3) the cession of the Tennessee territory to the United States; (4) the settling of the upper Cape Fear by the Scotch two hundred years ago.

Your city will receive the congratulations of all the people of North Carolina upon the prominent rôle it has played in the beginnings of our great Commonwealth, and your great newspaper is to be congratulated upon the long years of splendid service and the progressive influences exerted not only in behalf of your own section but upon all North Carolina.

I would not conclude this letter extending congratulations to Fayetteville upon its past achievements without recalling the potent fact that your fine city has moved forward and kept pace with modern North Carolina and is entitled to warmest felicitations upon its present attainments.

North Carolina is proud of Fayetteville because of its ancient history, as before related, and for its service to the South as the arsenal of the Confederacy. But it is also proud of the Fayetteville of today because of its Fort Bragg, a mighty symbol of the defensive strength of the American people; for the canalized Cape Fear River, at whose inland navigation terminus stands your growing inland port; for the magnificent United States Veterans Hospital, whose walls are already rising above your beautiful and health-bringing pines; for the State Teachers College for Negroes, exemplifying Aycock's pledge of educational equality and opportunity for all; and for the pure Scotch blood which flows through the veins of so many of your useful and sturdy citizens.

I can assure you that I am looking forward to the double pleasure of attending the pageant and of reading your special edition in connection with this great occasion in the life of Fayetteville.

With sentiments of esteem and regard and expression of appreciation to those who are laboring so diligently for the success of your anniversary event, I am

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

September 27, 1939.

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER,
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

I wish to felicitate you upon the conception of a special edition celebrating the 70th anniversary of the *Charlotte Observer*, and I congratulate the people throughout the whole State upon the contribution which this edition will make to the history of our Commonwealth.

The *Charlotte Observer* has been a mighty force in the steady march of progress in this State for nearly three quarters of a century, and the territory specifically served by the *Observer* evidences the effect of its leadership in education, industry, and agriculture. A great newspaper like the *Observer* is tremendously effective in behalf of righteousness and justice in the administration of the law and in all civic relationships, and its influence has been powerfully felt in improving and bettering the condition of men, women, and children in all walks of life.

It is a source of interest to me that I worked for a short time as a printer on the *Charlotte Observer* as a very young boy, in 1894, and I have read the *Observer* constantly since that time and have always followed its course with increasing admiration.

I join its host of readers in wishing for the *Observer* an enlarged usefulness and increasing influence in preserving Southern traditions and American ideals.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

December 5, 1939.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:

You richly deserve the congratulations of the people in general and the farmers in particular in the several states where your publication circulates, and I wish to join heartily in felicitating your splendid publication upon its full century of service to the South. Your paper has surpassed in years

the lifetime of most of the people of the Nation, and it is an historic achievement to round out a full hundred years of continuous publication. Your large clientele of farmers in North Carolina would have me speak for them on this happy anniversary event.

The history of the growth and progress of North Carolina during these hundred years cannot be encompassed in even the flight of fanciful imagination. The transformation has been so complete, the development so expansive, and the agricultural rehabilitation so extensive and varied that it would be impossible even to glimpse it briefly in this article.

Today North Carolina has a population of three and a half million people—ranking twelfth in total population and eighth in the number of children of school age among the sisterhood of states. North Carolina is a great agricultural state—sixty per cent of our people still live on the farm and gain their living direct from the farm. Agriculture has been steadily advancing and we are taking our rightful place along toward the head of the list of states in agricultural achievement. As illustrative of the point reached by North Carolina in growing cash producing crops I need only refer to the record showing that for the year 1937 there were only two states in the Nation the total value of whose cash crops was greater than North Carolina—these states California and Texas. Five states produced 31 per cent of the total cash crops grown in all 48 states in 1937, to-wit: California, Texas, North Carolina, Illinois, and Iowa. The crops have been greatly diversified, but more and greater diversification is sorely needed. The one crying need of North Carolina is more cattle, stock, cows, and poultry. The State is away down the list in income from these sources. As a result of our limited stock and cattle raising we are far behind a large number of states in cash value of all farm products, and the average income per farm is below the national average. We succeed magnificently in growing cash crops, but we have neglected to supplement the cash income from crops, by developing a cash income from these various other sources of farm supplies, and hence our average continues low.

I specifically recommend for our North Carolina farmers a greater diversity of crops for 1940, but above this, I urge the transforming of every farm into a base of supplies definitely to include hogs, cows, and poultry, and the excess to be

marketed so as to provide some income all the year round to supplement the so-called cash crops. This contemplates an improvement in marketing facilities.

Agriculture should be regarded as a profession and farming as a real business. The farm needs the same sort of intelligent management and control that would insure success in any other profession or business. I covet for our North Carolina farmers a richer and fuller rural life, a more profitable and independent existence, and a finer feeling of security and sufficiency upon their own farms, with a definite and determined purpose to translate yearly more tenants into land-owners.

Yours truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

December 21, 1939.

MR. R. B. KNOX, JR.,
Carolina Co-operator,
121 East Davie Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I note with interest that you are preparing a poultry and livestock edition of your magazine, which you will issue as the January number.

I am so glad to know that you are stressing this important matter. I feel that one of the greatest needs of our whole agricultural activity is the stimulation of interest in poultry and livestock, which we are now importing into this State in large quantities and all of which we can produce at home with resultant benefit to our farmers and to the whole State. We cannot stress too strongly the urgent need for every farm to increase its supply of poultry and livestock.

Last year it was estimated that we shipped into this State at least half of the eggs consumed in North Carolina. There is no place better fitted to grow poultry and to produce our own eggs than this State. This applies also with equal force to livestock. Every farm should be a base of supplies to cover the needs of all those who reside there and in addition to that to contribute to the market the excess, so that we might have

the home production to meet the needs of those who live in towns, cities, and industrial centers, rather than being forced to the necessity of shipping all of these products in from other states. We should keep this money at home and our farmers should be receiving it to add to their income and thus keep them from having to rely wholly upon the so-called money crops.

I commend your efforts in this particular and am glad that you are emphasizing this matter in your January issue.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

February 7, 1940.

HONORABLE GRADY COLE,
Radio Station WBT,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

The whole business situation in North Carolina and throughout the South is most encouraging. The month of January was extremely cold for this State and there has been much snow and ice. Little damage, however, has resulted from either, the greatest damage being to the public road system. The entire road system in North Carolina is maintained by the State and the snow and freezes always result in making the secondary roads soft and slushy, requiring much maintenance work when severe freezes damage the gravel and tar roads and sometimes seriously affect the hard-surfaced roads. Aside from this, the snows and freezes have been beneficial to the State as a whole.

The cold weather has increased trade, by making a large demand for goods, clothing, shoes, fuel, and many other commodities necessary in severe weather, and this has increased the retail trade. In the long range view, the farmers have been distinctly benefited. Snow adds to the fertility of the soil and freezes kill off and destroy insects and materially decrease the dangers to many crops. The land gets thoroughly soaked so that a good supply of moisture is stored up against the needs of spring and summer. The water in all of the streams in the State has been very low, caused by the exces-

sively dry weather throughout the whole fall season. The snow, sleet, and rains have contributed to increasing the flow in the streams and helped to bring it back to normal. No crops in North Carolina have suffered any damage of consequence. Upon the whole, the severe winter will contribute to, rather than diminish, the purchasing power of the people of the State generally and all trade reports and sales tax collections sustain this belief. What is true of North Carolina, I feel satisfied is largely true of the other Southern states, and especially of our close neighbors, like Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

February 15, 1940.

HON. ROBERT L. THOMPSON,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

Dear Bob:

This is not merely a form letter expressing regret that you are severing your relations today as private secretary. I would not feel like writing you that way. We have been so closely connected for four years that I have come to regard you not alone as a member of my official family but rather as belonging to my real family, and I have developed for you a genuine affection. During the campaign and preceding the election, our intimate association gave me an opportunity to know you well and I came to appreciate fully your fine qualities of head and heart.

The succeeding three years have only confirmed my original estimate of you. Looking backward over our delightful association together, it gives me pleasure to say that you have been everything a secretary ought to be, but you have been infinitely more than that. You have been a real friend and a trusted adviser and throughout the entire time you have been so faithful and loyal and so unselfish in your approach to every question which has arisen and every situation which has had to be met that I have come to rely upon you implicitly and shall, consequently, miss you tremendously.

Of course my best wishes go with you not only in the new position which you shall fill, but I shall watch with interest and pride your work there and your entire career thereafter. It will always afford me great pleasure to come in contact with you and to renew from time to time our delightful association. I shall have no question about your success in any walk of life if you carry into your work the same intelligence, energy, capacity, and devotion which you have manifested in all of your service with me. I shall continue to regard you, Bess, and the little girls as a very real part of our family.

With sentiments of high regard and genuine affection, I am

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

March 18, 1940.

HONORABLE THOMAS HOLLING,
Mayor of the City of Buffalo,
Buffalo, New York.

My dear Mayor Holling:

The City of Buffalo honors itself by honoring Grover Cleveland on the 103rd anniversary of his birth. The whole country stands to pay tribute to the memory of this sturdy American, this great Democrat, this courageous citizen, and this magnificent executive.

It was given to Grover Cleveland to serve the Nation in a period of crisis, but he met it with superlative strength of character and with a fine conception of the duties of the office of President of the United States, and in both of his terms as President he exemplified the highest traditions of American statesmanship. As a Southerner and as an American I salute his memory, and North Carolina joins the City of Buffalo in paying the highest tribute to this honored and faithful public servant.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

June 1, 1940.

HON. JUNIUS H. ROSE, *Commander,*
American Legion for North Carolina,
Greenville, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I recognize the American Legion as the strong right arm of our Nation. The membership of the Legion is made up of men who courageously served their country in a period of national and international crisis and they have demonstrated their loyalty and devotion to the ideals of this Republic in all their activities since the World War.

I call upon you as the Commander in Chief for the Legion in North Carolina to enlist the active assistance of the various Legion posts throughout the State and of every individual legionnaire in our national defense program and in sustaining the efforts being made to make our own country safe for the principles of real Americanism.

I suggest that a special committee be named by each local post to coöperate with government agencies in unearthing un-American activities and discovering the possible plans for subversive teachings and spreading of dangerous propaganda among the people. We know what the system of espionage and sabotage has accomplished in other countries and we must not sleep while these forces work in any part of our land.

I commend you for your activity and interest and the splendid service you are already rendering in this respect. I wish you to let the whole Legion know that North Carolina is counting upon every member of this great organization in this period of national crisis.

Yours sincerely,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

[TELEGRAM]

August 12, 1940.

HONORABLE CLYDE R. HOEY,
*Governor of North Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C.*

We have just wired the President of the United States the following: "Stonewall Jackson Post No. 1,160 veterans of foreign wars, Charlotte, North Carolina, volunteer our services to organize and serve in a company of home guards, at your command."

JOHN M. SORROW, *Commander.*

August 14, 1940.

MR. JOHN M. SORROW, *Commander,*
Stonewall Jackson Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars,
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Mr. Sorrow:

I have your telegram, and thank you for the wire which you sent to the President and this message to me.

As soon as the government formulates a plan we shall proceed with the organization of home guards in accordance with the plan proposed by the Federal Government.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

August 24, 1940.

HON. FRANK L. DUNLAP, *Chairman,*
State Highway and Public Works Commission,
Raleigh, N. C.

My dear Mr. Dunlap:

I wish to congratulate you and the entire Highway Commission upon the remarkable work which has been done by your organization through this period of unusual damage to our high-

way system. I think your work and that of the whole organization has been magnificent.

I should like for you to convey my high appreciation to all of the engineers, to all of the road supervisors, to all of the foremen, and to all other men connected with the entire highway system. This includes all of the employees in every department.

I have been impressed with the fine loyalty of the whole organization, with the splendid spirit of coöperation manifest among all the employees, and the unusual achievement of getting the roads open to the public and of protecting the public in the use of them.

I realize that this required work night and day and I wish you to express to every one of your employees both my congratulations and my sincere appreciation. I solicit a continuation of this wonderful spirit of coöperation, to the end that we may speedily restore the roads and rebuild the bridges and get our whole highway system ready for use. This applies to both primary and secondary roads.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

August 24, 1940.

My dear Sir:³

I am writing this line to express to you my sincere appreciation for the service you have rendered the State in your position with the State Highway and Public Works Commission. I am thinking with special reference to the periods of emergency when unusual work is required.

I recall the winter when the snows came and in the recent flood periods the whole highway organization distinguished itself by its efficient service and the wonderful spirit of loyalty to the organization. Your willingness to work long hours day and night to get the roads and bridges in repair and the real appreciation you have shown of your high responsibility to the traveling public merits the commendation of the whole people of the State.

Let me thank you personally and officially as governor of your State, and I would have you express my appreciation to

³This letter was sent to all state highway employees.

your entire force. You are maintaining the high tradition of your organization for efficient and whole-hearted public service.

Gratefully yours,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

September 7, 1940.

HON. DAVE HALL,
*Departmental Commander,
The American Legion,*

HON. HENRY L. INGRAM,
*Chairman, Membership Committee,
N. C. Department, The American Legion,
Asheboro, N. C.*

Gentlemen:

I am writing to express to you my sincere appreciation of the work and activity of the American Legion in North Carolina in this period of crisis.

I understand that the American Legion is now conducting a membership drive throughout the State. I wish to urge every World War veteran in the State to join the American Legion and to become a part of your great organization.

I call special attention to all State employees who are World War veterans to the fine opportunity to join some post of the American Legion in this State and thus identify themselves with this strong and virile body of Americans.

I congratulate both of you upon the progress which you are making in increasing your membership and solidifying your organization, and preparing it for continued patriotic and unselfish service in the promotion of the ideals of our Republic and the perpetuation of the principles of genuine Americanism.

With sentiments of high personal regard, I am

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

September 10, 1940.

MR. WILLARD L. DOWELL, *Executive Secretary,*
The North Carolina Merchants Association,
603 Odd Fellows Building, Raleigh, N. C.

My dear Mr. Dowell:

I thank you for forwarding me a copy of the resolutions adopted by the North Carolina Merchants Association asking that I designate the third Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day this year and assigning the reason that the earlier date will give a longer period for Christmas shopping.

I am thoroughly sympathetic with any move to increase the business of our merchants, but I see no reason why they should wait until Thanksgiving Day to display their Christmas goods or to open the Christmas sales. Last year merchants in Raleigh and many other places in the State decided upon an earlier date for opening the Christmas sales and it worked splendidly.

I feel very strongly about Thanksgiving Day. It is not a commercial event or observance. For seventy-five years there has been an unbroken observance of this day in North Carolina on the last Thursday in November, and I see no sufficient reason for a change now. Accordingly, at the proper time I shall designate this traditional day again this year.

Regretting that I do not feel justified in complying with the request, I am

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

September 20, 1940.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE PANAMA SEPARATE
COAST ARTILLERY BRIGADE,
Somewhere in Panama:

I have been much interested in the work of the Coast Artillerymen in Panama and wish to compliment each and every member upon the fine service which is being rendered our government. I realize that a large number of these soldiers are from North Carolina and quite a number of them from our neighboring

state of South Carolina. Therefore, I feel a peculiar interest in them.

I may say from my knowledge of our boys and their service in the World War and also the splendid service of those who belong to the Army and Navy, that I feel justified in saying that there is no finer soldier anywhere in the service than the boys from North Carolina and this section of the country.

I should like for you all to realize that the folks back home are intensely interested in you and your activities and your well-being and deeply grateful for the service which you are rendering.

With best wishes to each and every one, I am

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

September 24, 1940.

MR. PAUL MOYLE,
*Albemarle Broadcasting Co.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.*

My dear Mr. Moyle:

I received your telegram, reminding me that you were expecting a transcribed greeting for your anniversary on September 26th. Your message came just as I am leaving for Atlantic City to speak before the American Bankers Association. I immediately called both stations in Raleigh and they do not know anything about making any transcription, and hence I have no way to provide a transcription for you. I am, however, giving you herewith a word of greeting which you are at liberty to use in your broadcast by having someone read it:

I extend cordial greetings to the Albemarle Broadcasting Company upon this anniversary occasion. I congratulate the people of Elizabeth City and the whole Albemarle section upon the splendid work of this broadcasting station. I know that it has filled a very important niche in community life and has made a fine contribution to the pleasure and profit of those who live within the radius of its service.

A radio station is a fine asset to any community. It furnishes important means of transmitting information to the public and is a fine source of entertainment and a profitable pastime for those who are the beneficiaries of the service.

I offer my sincere felicitations and trust that the second and succeeding years of your station will merit and receive extensive public patronage and render correspondingly satisfactory service.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

September 24, 1940.

MRS. JOHN D. ROBINSON, *President,*
The North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs,
Wallace, North Carolina.

My dear Mrs. Robinson:

I have learned with interest of the purpose of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs to make a study of industry in North Carolina. I think this will be splendid. I know that the work will be carried forward in a fair and impartial manner, and I feel sure that the result will be most helpful to our whole industrial system and will tend to clarify greatly the thinking of the great body of women of this State in regard to the problems which are constantly faced by those who are engaged in manufacturing, whether a part of the employer or the employee group.

I am pleased also to learn that you contemplate a similar study of agriculture next year. I think this will likewise be both profitable and enlightening and should be helpful to both landowners and tenants.

Assuring you of my delight that you are engaged in this worthwhile undertaking, I am

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

October 1, 1940.

GASTONIA DAILY GAZETTE,
Gastonia, N. C.

Gentlemen:

I am so pleased to know that you contemplate issuing at an early date a special edition celebrating your sixtieth anniversary.

Since I have lived as close neighbor to the *Gazette* all of my life, I have been entirely familiar with your newspaper and its splendid record of achievement through the years. It so happens that for a number of years I was conducting a newspaper at Shelby, and hence had intimate relationship with the *Gazette* and the other newspapers in that territory.

The *Gazette* has always been an outstanding paper. It has demonstrated its usefulness by surviving sixty years and by keeping pace with the growth and progress of the magnificent section which it serves.

Very few people properly appraise the value of a real newspaper to the city or county. I have watched with interest and pride the growth of the *Gazette* from weekly into a daily newspaper and wish to congratulate those responsible for producing this splendid newspaper.

I wish to felicitate the great citizenship of Gaston County on having a newspaper like the *Gazette* to present adequately the advantages and achievements of the splendid county of Gaston and to interpret properly the spirit and the life of its people.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor*.

October 31, 1940.

MR. CARL A. WERNER,
Editor and Publisher,
The Tobacco Leaf,
80 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I extend hearty congratulations to your splendid publication, *The Tobacco Leaf*, upon its seventy-five⁴ years of uninterrupted public service. This is a wonderful record of achievement and the fact that it has survived three-fourths of a century bears high testimony to its worth and merit.

It so happens that North Carolina is the largest tobacco producing state in the Union and manufactures more tobacco than any state in the Union, and hence it is most fitting that our

⁴Issued for publication in the Diamond Jubilee issue of *The Tobacco Leaf*.

great State of three and a half million people join in felicitating you upon your long and sustained record of interest and service to the great tobacco industry.

Wishing your publication continued success, I am

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

November 8, 1940.

MR. ELIOT H. SHARP, *Editor,*
The Investment Dealers' Digest,
50 Pine Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I should like to extend to the members of the Investment Bankers Association of America a most cordial invitation to visit North Carolina at any time, but especially to take advantage of the opportunity while going or returning from the convention in Florida in December.

North Carolina has much to offer to the investor, home seeker, tourist, or those seeking a vacation place. This State is a veritable variety land in climate, scenery, agriculture, industry, game, and fishing, and all manner of sports.

North Carolina is over 500 miles in length. The western section has the highest mountains east of the Mississippi, the Piedmont is the great industrial center, the central and eastern sections are devoted largely to agriculture, and the extreme east has the largest coastal area of any state along the Atlantic seaboard save Florida.

The State has made great strides in manufacturing over a period of years. It stands first in the Nation in both the production and manufacture of tobacco. It is now the premier cotton textile state in the Union and stands second in the manufacture of furniture. It stands fifth in the production of hydro-electric power and several new plants are now under construction that will produce 500,000 additional horse power. The total value of the manufactured products last year amounted to over \$1,300,000,000.

There has been a wide diversity in the production of crops

and in manufacturing in recent years. In 1938 the cash income from crops grown on the farm in North Carolina was greater than in any state except California and Texas. The mineral wealth is vast, but largely undeveloped. The State is well adapted to cattle, hogs, poultry, and stock raising, and specially well suited for dairying.

The tourist trade this year will exceed in value \$100,000,000. More people visited the Smoky Mountains National Park in Western North Carolina and Tennessee this year than any other national park in the United States. The majestic mountains of the west furnish the most marvelous scenery, and everywhere there are natural health resorts.

North Carolina government is conducted upon a sound basis. The State is progressive and forward-looking, but it has a balanced budget and has not increased its taxes in many years. The State maintains a minimum eight months school term in every district in the State for both races, together with free school books and free transportation. The State has 11,000 miles of hard-surfaced roads and 47,000 miles of secondary roads, all maintained by the State. The State Government levies no taxes on land or any other tangible property. It treats individuals and corporations fairly and gives full protection to everyone in both his person and property. We do not tolerate sit-down strikes in North Carolina. We have reduced our total public debt over \$26,000,000 in the past four years, and without any increase in taxes, notwithstanding we have had the largest building program in the entire history of the State.

During the past seven years we have required less per capita for relief from the Federal Government than any other state and we have paid more money into the Federal Treasury each year during this period than any states except Pennsylvania, New York, and Illinois. We advanced from twelfth to eleventh place in population by the recent census.

North Carolina is self-reliant, independent, courageous, and hopeful, and she faces the future unafraid.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

DR. A. S. W. ROSENBACH,
*General Chairman,
The Congregation Mikveh Israel,
Philadelphia.*

My dear Dr. Rosenbach:

I wish to extend greetings for myself personally and officially on behalf of all North Carolina to the Congregation Mikveh Israel, upon the occasion of the celebration of its bicentennial. I note with interest that your Synagogue is the second oldest in the United States, and I am deeply impressed with the part it has played in the history of our free Republic.

Let me express appreciation to you and to the members of your ancient and honored Synagogue for the fine contribution which the Jews have made to Philadelphia and to the whole Nation.

We have very many fine Jews in North Carolina who are active and prominent in all civic good works, and I feel sure that some of them will be present to attend this important event in Philadelphia.

I express the hope that with the final settlement of the war abroad we shall have a cessation of race hatreds and prejudices, and that the people of other parts of the world will enjoy some of the blessings of liberty and freedom which is our treasured heritage in free America.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

November 27, 1940.

HON. FORREST H. SHUFORD,
*Commissioner of Labor,
Raleigh, N. C.*

My dear Commissioner Shuford:

I am hereby requesting you to attend a conference to be held at the Nantahala dam project in Macon County on Thursday afternoon, November 28, 1940, officially to represent me as governor of North Carolina.

I am intensely interested in the resumption of work in the

construction of this dam and the preservation of peaceful and orderly conditions henceforth. It is the policy of the State of North Carolina to give full and complete protection to all the citizens of our borders for peaceful purposes.

I am in full sympathy and will do everything possible to see that all the people of North Carolina have a fair opportunity to work on any project being conducted within the State, and I am pleased to say that from my investigation of the situation I do not find any discrimination against the people of this State with reference to employment in the building of this Nantahala dam. The examination discloses that from seventy to eighty per cent of all the people employed there are residents of that section of North Carolina, and it is not unusual in this type of construction to employ a small number of persons from without the State. It has been necessary to get men who are experienced and skilled in particular lines of work, and this has been done.

It is regrettable that any disturbance has previously taken place, and I am sure that those misunderstandings have now been made clear and that there will be no future interruptions in the carrying forward of this work, which is of prime importance both to North Carolina and to the Nation in this hour of preparation for our national defense.

Many people from North Carolina go to other states to engage in work, and it must not happen that people from other states cannot come to North Carolina to engage in peaceful pursuits without being subjected to annoyance, irritation, or violence.

It must be distinctly understood that North Carolina will give ample and complete protection to all of those who come within the borders of this State and who themselves obey the law.

If it develops that there are any grievances which any citizen of the State has with reference to employment, or any other matter involved in the construction work at this dam, if these grievances shall be reported to me I shall see to it that they are properly investigated, and we shall undertake to see that substantial justice is done. In this connection, however, I wish to emphasize the fact that full protection will be given to all the people who are at work in this State; whether natives or workers from other states, and there must be no discrimination

and no resort to violence on the part of any element in our State.

North Carolina protects union men and non-union men and shall preserve the right of all the people within its borders to work without interference and without disturbance. I solicit the full coöperation of the entire citizenship of the State in the preservation of these rights and in the protection of all who are engaged in work, and I sincerely trust that there shall be no further molestation on the part of any ill-advised people in any section of our State.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

[TELEGRAM]

December 30, 1940.

HON. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

I congratulate you upon your magnificent address and assure you of my whole-hearted support. The people of North Carolina are overwhelmingly with you in the effort to help Great Britain in every way short of war.

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Governor.*

APPOINTMENTS

GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL STAFF¹

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
General Don E. Scott†	Graham	4-30-37	1-1941
Col. Hodge A. Newell†	Henderson	4-30-37	1-1941
Col. Royce S. McClelland†	Wilmington	4-30-37	1-1941
Major J. C. M. Vann†	Monroe	4-30-37	1-1941
Major Paul R. Younts†	Charlotte	4-30-37	1-1941
Major Stephen B. Dolley†	Gastonia	4-30-37	1-1941
Major Peyton McSwain ²	Shelby	4-30-37	1-1941
Major R. E. Gribben ³	Asheville	4-30-37	1-1941
Capt. Henry B. Culbreth ⁴	Wilson	4-30-37	1-1941
Capt. E. D. McGougan ⁵	Lumber Bridge	4-30-37	1-1941
Capt. Wiley M. Pickens ⁶	Lincolnton	4-30-37	1-1941
Capt. H. J. Hatcher ⁷	Morganton	4-30-37	1-1941

† Persons who had served on the several boards during the previous administration and who were reappointed by Governor Hocy have a *dagger* by their names.

¹ The Governor's personal staff is composed of twelve members. *Public Laws of North Carolina, 1917*, Chap. 200. (Hereafter the *Public Laws of North Carolina* will be cited as *P. L.*)

² Succeeded Major Eugene Costen.

³ Succeeded Col. Godfrey Cheshire.

⁴ Succeeded Murray P. Whichard.

⁵ Succeeded Lt. Col. John Hall Manning.

⁶ Succeeded Enser W. Cole.

⁷ Succeeded Capt. S. J. Ervin, Jr.

SOLICITOR AND JUDGE, RECORDER'S COURT⁸

Thomasville

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Judge C. W. Gilliam†*	Appointed 3-25-37-39	4-1-39-41
Solicitor D. A. Troutman†*	3-25-37-39	4-1-39-41

Address

Thomasville

Thomasville

ADJUTANT GENERAL⁹

1-16-37

1-1-41

1-16-37

1-1-41

General J. Van B. Metts†

Raleigh

Gordon Smith, Assistant†

Raleigh

COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE¹⁰

4-2-37

12-31-40

Raleigh

A. J. Maxwell†

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET¹¹

5-1-37

6-30-41

Raleigh

Robert G. Deyton¹²DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PURCHASE AND CONTRACT¹³

5-1-37

8-23-41

High Point

Capus M. Waynick¹⁴

Ruffin

J. Benton Stacy¹⁵COMMISSIONER OF PAROLES¹⁶

5-15-37

8-23-41

Laurinburg

Edwin Gill†

Gatesville

Hathaway Cross,¹⁷ AssistantJUDGE, MUNICIPAL COURT¹⁸

High Point

5-25-37

5-31-39

High Point

Lewis E. Teaguet†

10-29-38-39

5-31-39-43

High Point

Donald C. MacRae¹⁹SPECIAL COMMISSIONER²⁰

Agricultural and Technical College

High Point

Holt McPherson

THE GREENSBORO MUNICIPAL-COUNTY COURT²¹

W. Henry Hunter,* ²² <i>Judge, Civil Court</i>	Greensboro	12-31-37-39	1-1-40-44
Earle Rives,†* <i>Judge, Criminal Court</i>	Greensboro	12-31-37-39	1-1-40-44
E. D. Kuykendall,‡* <i>Solicitor</i>	Greensboro	12-31-37-39	1-1-40-44

DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION²³

Fred C. Handy Raleigh 3-4-38

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, SUPREME COURT²⁴

M. V. Barnhill ²⁵	Rocky Mount	6-15-37	Next Gen. Election
J. Wallace Winborne ²⁵	Marion	6-15-37	Next Gen. Election
A. A. F. Seawell ²⁶	Sanford	4-30-38	Next Gen. Election

*Persons reappointed on the several boards during Governor Hoey's administration have an asterisk by their names.

⁸ *Public Local Laws of North Carolina, 1933*, Chap. 245. (Hereafter the *Public Local Laws of North Carolina* will be cited as *P. L. L.*)

⁹ The Constitution of North Carolina, Article 3, Section 8; *P. L., 1917*, Chap. 200.

¹⁰ The law provides for a commissioner of revenue to be appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. *P. L., 1921*, Chap. 40; *P. L., 1929*, Chap. 232. The assistant director of the Budget is appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The director of the Budget, who is the Governor, makes recommendations to the General Assembly at each biennial session, the changes in organizations, management, and general conduct of the various departments, *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 89; *P. L., 1929*, Chap. 100.

¹¹ The law provides that the appointee shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. *P. L., 1931*, Chap. 261.

¹² Succeeded Frank L. Dunlap who resigned and was appointed chairman of the State Highway and Public Works Commission.

¹³ Succeeded Wiley G. Pittman, deceased.

¹⁴ Succeeded Capus M. Waynick, resigned.

¹⁵ The law provides that the appointee shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. *P. L., 1933*, Chap. 111.

¹⁶ Succeeded P. D. McLean, resigned.

¹⁷ Appointed by the Governor for two-year terms. After 1939 the terms were for four years. *P. L. L., 1927*, Chap. 699; *P. L. L., 1939*, Chap. 455.

¹⁸ Succeeded Lewis E. Taggart, deceased.

¹⁹ This commissioner was appointed to make a special investigation of the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, after many complaints had been made about the inefficiency of the board of trustees and the officers in charge.

²⁰ The court is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for two-year terms. After 1939 they were appointed for four-year terms. The members are the judge of the civil division and the judge and the prosecuting attorney of the criminal division of the Municipal Court of the City of Greensboro. *Private Laws of North Carolina, 1933*, Chap. 84 (Hereafter cited as *Priv. L.*); *P. L., 1909*, Chap. 651; *P. L., 1939*, Chap. 300.

²¹ Succeeded Gilbert E. Powell.

²² Appointed to serve at the will of the Governor. *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 349.

²³ The Constitution of North Carolina, Article 3, Section 13; *P. L., 1901*, Chap. 89; *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 16.

²⁴ An amendment to the Constitution was adopted increasing the Supreme Court members from five to seven. Governor Hoey appointed M. V. Barnhill and J. Wallace Winborne until next general election.

²⁵ Succeeded George W. Connor, deceased.

ATTORNEY GENERAL²⁷

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i> Next Gen. Election
Harry McMullan ²⁸	Washington	4-30-38	
Harry H. Llewellyn†	Mount Airy	12-1-38	12-1-42
JUDGE, RECORDER'S COURT OF SURRY COUNTY ²⁹			
DAVIDSON COUNTY RECORDER'S COURT ³⁰			
D. L. Pickard,†* <i>Judge</i>	Lexington	12-1-38-40	12-1-40-42
P. G. Stoner,†* <i>Solicitor</i>	Lexington	12-1-38-40	12-1-40-42
PURCHASING AGENT AND TAX SUPERVISOR, SURRY COUNTY ³¹			
B. F. Folger†	Dobson	12-1-38-40	12-1-40-42
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR ³²			
Forrest H. Shuford ³³	Raleigh	9-12-38	
JUDGE, FORSYTH COUNTY COURT ³⁴			
Oscar O. Efrd†	Winston-Salem	6-17-39	12-1-40
ACCOUNTANT OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY ³⁵			
R. C. St. George†	Southport	11-14-40	12-1-44
WRECK COMMISSION, ³⁶ DARE COUNTY			
Luther Y. Gray,* <i>Dist. No. 3</i>	Salvo	4-25-37-39	4-25-39-41
CHEROKEE COUNTY TAX COMMISSION ³⁷			
Edgar Taylor ³⁸	Letitia	2-16-39	12-1-39
JUDGE, RICHMOND COUNTY SPECIAL COURT ³⁹			
J. Chesley Sedberry	Rockingham	4-18-39	4-18-41

JUDGE, WILKES COUNTY SPECIAL COURT⁴⁰

10-9-41

North Wilkesboro

William H. McElwee

TOWN OF PEMBROKE, NORTH CAROLINA⁴¹

MAYOR

G. E. Bracey[†]*

Pembroke

5-13-37-38-39-40

5-13-38-39-40-41

COMMISSIONERS

Dr. J. G. Faulk[†]

Pembroke

5-13-37

5-13-38

C. E. Locklear[†]*

Pembroke

5-13-37-38

5-13-38-39

Roy Tynert[†]

Pembroke

5-13-37

5-13-38

John R. Lowry[†]⁴²

Pembroke

5-13-37

5-13-38

John H. Sampson⁴³

Pembroke

5-13-37

5-13-38

Beuford F. Cole⁴⁴

Pembroke

7-15-37-38-39-40

5-13-38-39-40-41

E. B. Daniel^{*}

Pembroke

5-10-38-39

5-10-39-40

²⁷ The Constitution of North Carolina, Article III, Sec. 13; Article XIV, Sec. 5; *P. L.*, 1868-1869, Chap. 270.

²⁸ Succeeded A. A. F. Seawell, resigned to become associate judge of Supreme Court.

²⁹ Appointed for four-year terms. *P. L.*, 1925, Chap. 76.

³⁰ The act changed the court so as to include a large part of Davidson County instead of only Lexington. A. J. Newton and J. Lee Wilson were named in the act as judge and solicitor respectively. Vacancies are filled by the Governor. Terms of office are two years. *P. L.*, 1913, Chap. 276; *P. L.*, 1933, Chap. 82.

³¹ Appointed for two-year terms. *P. L.*, 1925, Chap. 141; *P. L.*, 1927, Chap. 167.

³² The Constitution of North Carolina, Art. 3, Sec. 13; *P. L.*, 1868-1869, Chap. 270; *P. L.*, 1901, Chap. 89. Appointed to serve until the next general election.

³³ To fill unexpired term of A. L. Fletcher, resigned.

³⁴ Appointed for two-year terms. *P. L.*, 1915, Chap. 520; *P. L.*, 1939, Chap. 519.

³⁵ Appointed for four-year terms. *P. L.*, 1931, Chap. 34.

³⁶ When necessary the Governor shall appoint for the several districts a wreck commissioner, to serve two-year terms. This was for District No. 3. *P. L.*, 1899, Chap. 79; *P. L.*, 1903, Chap. 85; *P. L.*, 1907, Chap. 298.

³⁷ The Commission consists of three members appointed by the General Assembly for four-year terms. In case of resignation, death or removal from the county the Governor is to fill the vacancy. *P. L.*, 1933, Chap. 239.

³⁸ Succeeded W. W. Barton.

³⁹ Appointed for two-year terms. *P. L.*, 1939, Chap. 357.

⁴⁰ Appointed for two-year terms. *P. L.*, 1939, Chap. 357. The court was rescinded, 10-9-39.

⁴¹ A mayor and four commissioners are appointed for one-year terms. *Priv. L.*, 1917, Chap. 63.

⁴² Disqualified.

⁴³ Succeeded John R. Lowry, disqualified.

⁴⁴ Succeeded Dr. J. G. Faulk who resigned and moved to Murphy.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
J. C. Oxendine	Pembroke	5-10-38	5-10-39
Ira Pate Lowry*	Pembroke	5-11-39-40	5-1-40-41
Lacy W. Maynor*	Pembroke	5-11-39-40	5-1-40-41
Hugh Monroe	Pembroke	5-30-40	5-1-41
TOWN OF WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH ⁴⁵			
MAYOR			
J. Allen Taylor†	Wrightsville Beach	6-1-37	6-1-39
D. J. Herrin	Wrightsville Beach	6-5-39	6-5-41
ALDERMEN			
George E. Kiddert†	Wrightsville Beach	6-1-37	6-1-39
John R. Hanby†*	Wrightsville Beach	6-1-37-39	6-1-39-41
J. Russell Wood*	Wrightsville Beach	6-1-37-39	6-1-39-41
Luther T. Rogers*	Wrightsville Beach	6-1-37-39	6-1-39-41
Louis Hanson	Wrightsville Beach	6-5-39	6-5-41
Leon P. Andrews ⁴⁶	Wrightsville Beach	6-5-39	6-5-41
TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH ⁴⁷			
MAYOR			
Roy C. Fergus†*	Wilmington	5-7-37-39	5-7-39-41
ALDERMEN			
Horace T. King†	Wilmington	5-7-37	5-7-39
J. O. Hinton†	Wilmington	5-7-37	5-7-39
Richard S. Rogers†	Wilmington	5-7-37	5-7-39
W. G. Fountain† ⁴⁸	Carolina Beach	5-7-37-39	5-7-39-41
C. G. Van Landingham	Carolina Beach	11-1-39	10-7-41
J. M. Hall, Jr.	Carolina Beach	11-1-39	10-7-41
Roscoe T. Griffin	Rocky Mount	11-17-39	10-7-41

BOARD OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT⁴⁹

DIRECTOR

R. Bruce Etheridge† _____ Manteo _____ 5-5-37 5-5-41

MEMBERS

Coleman Roberts⁵⁰ _____ Charlotte 5-5-37 5-5-41
 Jos. P. Rawley _____ High Point 5-5-37 5-5-43
 J. W. Harrelson† _____ Raleigh 5-5-37 5-5-43
 Roy Hampton⁵¹ _____ Plymouth 5-5-37-39 5-5-39-45
 John R. McLaughlin⁵² _____ Statesville 5-5-37 5-5-43
 Sanford Martin† _____ Winston-Salem 5-5-37 5-5-43
 Everett I. Bugg⁵³ _____ Durham 9-29-37 5-5-43
 Thurmond Chatham⁵⁴ _____ Winston-Salem 1-11-38-39 4-1-39-45
 Charles E. Ray, Jr.⁵⁵ _____ Waynesville 6-12-39 5-5-45
 J. L. Horne, Jr.† _____ Rocky Mount 6-12-39 5-5-45
 Walter Lambeth⁵⁶ _____ Charlotte 10-5-40 4-1-41

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE⁵⁷

W. B. Rodman, Jr. _____ Washington 5-7-37 5-7-43
 Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, Jr.⁵⁸ _____ Charlotte 5-7-37 5-7-43

⁴⁸ The mayor and four aldermen appointed for two-year terms. *Priv. L.*, 1899, Chap. 305; *Priv. L.*, 1933, Chap. 227.

⁴⁹ Succeeded John R. Hanby who declined to serve.

⁵⁰ Mayor and four aldermen appointed for two-year terms. *Priv. L.*, 1935, Chap. 21; *P. L.*, 1939, Chap. 334.

⁵¹ The appointment book gives neither address, date of appointment, nor date of expiration of the first term.

⁵² The Board is composed of a director for a four-year term, and twelve members of six-year terms, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. *P. L.*, 1927, Chap. 57.

⁵³ Succeeded D. L. Ward, Jr., resigned.

⁵⁴ Succeeded Wall C. Ewing.

⁵⁵ Succeeded E. S. Askew.

⁵⁶ Succeeded Jas. P. Rawley, deceased.

⁵⁷ Succeeded Harry Lindsay, resigned.

⁵⁸ Succeeded Percy Carter.

⁵⁹ Succeeded J. O. Gilkey, deceased.

⁶⁰ The Board is composed of seven members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for six-year terms. *P. L.*, 1917, Chap. 170; *P. L.*, 1937, Chap. 238, Sec. 42; *P. L.*, 1937, Chap. 319.

⁶¹ Declined to serve.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
J. H. Yelton ⁵⁹	Hendersonville	5-7-37	5-7-43
Miss Carrie McLean ⁶⁰	Charlotte	5-7-37	5-7-43
N. E. Pepper ⁶¹	Danbury	5-7-37	5-7-43
E. H. Evans ⁶²	Laurinburg	7-31-37-39	4-1-39-45
Robert Hairston ⁶³	Reidsville	5-18-38	5-7-43
Mrs. Walter F. Crowell†	Monroe	6-12-39	4-1-45
STATE HIGHWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION ⁶⁴			
Frank L. Dunlap ⁶⁵	Raleigh	4-26-37	5-1-43
D. Collin Barnes	Murfreesboro	4-26-37	5-1-43
D. B. McCrary	Asheboro	4-26-37	5-1-43
T. Max Watson	Spindale	4-26-37	5-1-43
Ernest V. Webb	Kinston	4-26-37	5-1-41
Samuel M. Bason	Yanceyville	4-26-37	5-1-41
J. Gordon Hackett	North Wilkesboro	4-26-37	5-1-41
Robert Grady Johnson	Burgaw	4-26-37	5-1-39
T. Boddie Ward*	Wilson	4-26-37-39	5-1-39-45
Thomas R. Wolfe*	Albemarle	4-26-37-39	5-1-39-45
E. L. McKee*	Sylva	4-26-37-39	5-1-39-45
A. F. Powell, Jr.* ⁶⁶	Whiteville	8-19-37-39	5-1-39-45
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE ⁶⁷			
J. H. Poole*	West End	5-4-37-39	5-4-39-45
Mrs. Vivian Stevens	Shawboro	5-4-37	5-4-41
C. S. Young	Shelby	5-4-37	5-4-41
M. L. Alderholt	Lexington, Rt. 4	5-4-37	5-4-41
C. F. Cates	Mebane	5-4-37	5-4-43
W. G. Hargett	Richlands	5-4-37	5-4-43

5-4-43
5-4-43
5-22-45
5-22-45

5-4-37
5-4-37
5-22-39
5-22-39

Lionel L. Weil _____ Goldsboro
W. Ivan Bissett _____ Grifton
D. Reeves Noland† _____ Waynesville
Claude T. Hall⁶⁸ _____ Woodsdale

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH⁶⁹

5-1-41
5-1-41
5-1-41
5-1-43
5-1-43
5-1-41
5-1-41

5-1-37
5-1-37
5-1-37
5-1-39
5-1-39
5-1-39
5-26-39

Dr. Hubert B. Haywood† _____ Raleigh
Dr. J. P. Stowet _____ Charlotte
Dr. J. N. Johnson† _____ Goldsboro
Dr. H. H. Large† _____ Rocky Mount
Dr. H. G. Baity† _____ Chapel Hill
Roger McDuffie⁷⁰ _____ Greensboro
C. C. Fordham⁷¹ _____ Greensboro

At pleasure of Gov.
At pleasure of Gov.
At pleasure of Gov.
At pleasure of Gov.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANNING BOARD⁷²

5-5-37
5-5-37
5-5-37
5-5-37

Capus M. Waynick, *Chairman* _____ Raleigh
Mrs. W. T. Bost _____ Raleigh
R. Bruce Etheridge _____ Raleigh
Col. J. W. Harrelson⁷³ _____ Raleigh

⁵⁹ Declined to serve.

⁶⁰ Succeeded Mrs. Chas. W. Tillett who declined to serve.

⁶¹ Succeeded J. H. Yelton who declined to serve.

⁶² Succeeded Edwin McN. Potat, resigned.

⁶³ Succeeded W. B. Rodman, Jr., resigned.

⁶⁴ The Board is composed of the chairman and ten members, three of whom shall serve six-year terms, three of whom shall serve four-year terms, and four shall serve two-year terms. *P. L., 1937, Chap. 297.*

⁶⁵ Appointed chairman 5-1-37; succeeding Capus M. Waynick, resigned.

⁶⁶ Succeeded Robert Grady Johnson, resigned.

⁶⁷ The Board is composed of the commissioner of agriculture who shall act as chairman, and ten members of six-year terms. *P. L., 1937, Chap. 174.*

⁶⁸ Succeeded T. G. Currin.

⁶⁹ The Board is composed of nine members of four-year terms, five of whom are appointed by the Governor and four by the North Carolina Medical Society. *P. L., 1937, Chap. 177.*

⁷⁰ Succeeded Dr. J. P. Stowe, deceased.

⁷¹ Succeeded Dr. Roger McDuffie, declined.

⁷² The Board is composed of nine members to serve at the pleasure of the Governor. *P. L., 1937, Chap. 345.*

⁷³ Capus M. Waynick resigned and J. W. Harrelson was appointed chairman 12-15-37.

Name of Appointee
Date
Appointed
Expiration
 At pleasure of Gov.
 At pleasure of Gov.
 At pleasure of Gov.
 At pleasure of Gov.
 At pleasure of Gov.
 At pleasure of Gov.

Name of Appointee
Date
Appointed
 5-5-37
 5-5-37
 5-5-37
 5-5-37
 5-5-37
 12-15-37

Address
 Raleigh
 Raleigh
 Chapel Hill
 Canton
 Shelby
 Raleigh

Dr. Clarence Poe
 Clyde A. Ervin
 Dr. Howard W. Odum
 Reuben Robertson, Jr.
 J. D. Lineberger
 Robert L. Thompson⁷⁴

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND⁷⁵

5-21-42
 5-21-40-45
 5-21-38-43
 5-24-42
 5-21-42
 6-21-43
 5-21-42
 6-21-45

5-21-37
 5-21-37-40
 5-21-37-38
 5-21-37
 5-21-37
 7-6-38
 2-10-39
 6-21-40

Fayetteville
 Charlotte
 Shelby
 Lexington
 Spray
 Durham
 Durham
 Asheville

Wall C. Ewing⁷⁶
 Guy O. Bagwell*
 Robert H. Cooke*
 H. D. Townsend⁷⁷
 S. H. Marshall⁷⁸
 Dr. Howard E. Jensen†
 V. J. Ashbaugh⁷⁹
 Sam M. Cathey†

STATE TEXTBOOK COMMISSION⁸⁰

4-21-39
 4-21-39-41
 4-21-41
 4-21-41

4-21-37
 4-21-37-39
 4-26-39
 9-11-40

Gastonia
 Roxboro
 Hendersonville
 Greenville

R. Gregg Cherry
 Reginald L. Harris*
 L. B. Prince⁸¹
 Junius H. Rose⁸²

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY COMMISSION⁸³

4-1-40-43

4-1-37-40

Thomasville

James E. Lambeth⁸⁴

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION⁸⁵

12-31-41
 12-31-41

5-14-37
 5-14-37

Littleton
 Winston-Salem

J. L. Skinner†
 Meade H. Willis†

12-31-41
12-31-41
12-31-41

5-14-37
5-14-37
5-14-37

W. Louis Fishert
George L. Stansbury
H. W. Harkey⁸⁶
Wilmington
Greensboro
Charlotte

1-1-41
1-1-41

4-26-37
5-1-37

Jas. H. Clark†
A. S. Brower⁸⁸
Elizabethtown
Durham

ADVISORY BUDGET COMMISSION⁸⁷

NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION⁸⁹

5-1-43
5-1-45
5-1-41

5-1-37
4-27-39
4-24-39

Buren Jurney†
T. A. Wilson, *Chairman*†
Pat Kinsey⁹⁰
Statesville
Raleigh
Brevard

⁷⁴ Succeeded J. W. Harrelson as a member of the board, who was made chairman when Capus M. Waynick resigned.
⁷⁵ The Board is composed of six members of five-year terms appointed by the Governor, and the superintendent of the State School for the Blind, the state supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation, the secretary of the State Board of Health, the director of the North Carolina Employment Service, and the commissioner of public welfare in North Carolina are ex officio members. *P. L., 1935, Chap. 53; P. L., 1937, Chap. 285.*

⁷⁶ Declined.

⁷⁷ Succeeded Wall C. Ewing, declined.

⁷⁸ Succeeded H. D. Townsend, declined.

⁷⁹ Succeeded S. H. Marshall, deceased.

⁸⁰ The Board is composed of five members, superintendent of public instruction ex officio chairman, the attorney general, director of the Division of Purchase and Contract, and two members appointed by the Governor for two-year terms. *P. L., 1937, Chap. 169.*

⁸¹ Succeeded R. Gregg Cherry, resigned.

⁸² Succeeded L. B. Prince, resigned.

⁸³ The Board is composed of five members, one appointed by the Governor for one year, two are members by virtue of their office, and two are appointed by the North Carolina Library Association, one to serve two years and one to serve three years; and as their terms expire annually thereafter, one person shall be appointed by the Governor and the North Carolina Library Association according to the vacancy to be filled. *P. L., 1909, Chap. 873.* By virtue of office: Clyde A. Erwin, Raleigh; Miss Carrie L. Broughton, Raleigh. Appointment of Library Commission: Dr. Frank P. Graham, Chapel Hill; Dr. Edgar W. Knight, Chapel Hill.

⁸⁴ Succeeded W. D. Pruden.

⁸⁵ The Board is composed of nine members; six appointed by the Governor to hold office during his pleasure, and three ex officio members. *P. L., 1931, Chap. 60.* In 1933 the 1931 law was amended by adding the secretary of state as an ex officio member and making the state treasurer director. This act did not change the number of members on the board but it did reduce the number that the Governor could appoint. Therefore, the Governor now appoints five instead of six. *P. L., 1933, Chap. 31.*

⁸⁶ Succeeded Baxter J. Hunter.

⁸⁷ The Board is composed of two members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms and the chairmen of the Appropriation and the Finance committees of the House and Senate. The Governor is ex officio director. *P. L., 1925, Chap. 89 and 230; P. L., 1931, Chap. 295.*

⁸⁸ Succeeded H. G. Connor, Jr., resigned.

⁸⁹ The Board is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms. *P. L., 1929, Chap. 120.*

⁹⁰ Succeeded J. Dewey Dorsett, resigned.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION⁹¹

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Mrs. J. B. Spilman†	Greenville	12-21-38	12-21-44

STATE BOARD OF ALCOHOLIC CONTROL⁹²

Cutlar Moore,* <i>Chairman</i>	Lumberton	4-23-37-40	4-23-40-43
F. Webb Williams	Elizabeth City	4-23-37	4-23-39
Thomas J. Murphy	Greensboro	4-23-37	4-23-38
W. C. Feimster ⁹³	Newton	5-16-38	4-23-41
A. Roy Moore ⁹⁴	Wilson	12-28-40	4-23-43

WESTERN CAROLINA TEACHERS' COLLEGE⁹⁵

Cullowhee

Robert L. Latham	Asheville	5-1-37	5-1-41
W. E. Breese,† <i>Chairman</i>	Brevard	5-1-37	5-1-41
Mrs. D. H. Tillett†	Andrews	5-1-37	5-1-41
Harry E. Buchanan†	Hendersonville	5-1-37	5-1-41
B. C. Jones	Bryson City	5-1-37	5-1-41
Mrs. J. S. Silverstien	Brevard	5-1-37	5-1-41
Raymond U. Sutton	Sylva	5-1-37	5-1-41
W. G. Byers ⁹⁶	Waynesville	5-1-37	5-1-41
E. Frank Watson	Burnsville	5-1-37	5-1-41
L. Berge Beam ⁹⁷	Lincolnton	7-31-37	5-1-41
D. Hiden Ramsey ⁹⁸	Asheville	11-17-37	5-1-41
Glenn C. Palmer ⁹⁹	Route 1, Clyde	5-6-39	5-1-41

CHEROKEE INDIAN NORMAL SCHOOL¹⁰⁰

Pembroke

John R. Lowery	Pembroke	4-1-37	4-1-41
A. Y. Paul	Pembroke	4-1-37	4-1-41

Ralph Lowery†	Pembroke	4-1-37	4-1-41
S. A. Hammond†	Lumberton	4-1-37	4-1-41
W. D. Oxendine†	Buies	4-1-37	4-1-41
E. B. Sampson†	Pembroke	4-1-37	4-1-41
Carl Lee Maynor†	Pembroke	4-1-37	4-1-41
James A. Sampson†	Lumberton	4-1-37	4-1-41
E. Lowery†	Raynham	4-1-37	4-1-41
Zeb A. Lowry ¹⁰¹	Pembroke	3-1-39	4-1-41
George W. Locklear ¹⁰²	Route 1, Pembroke	7-5-39	4-1-41
L. W. Jacobs†	Pembroke	7-5-39	4-1-43
M. L. Lowery†	Pembroke	7-5-39	4-1-43
J. J. Brooks ¹⁰³	Pembroke	10-9-40	4-1-41

APPALACHIAN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE¹⁰⁴

Boone

W. C. Newland†	Lenoir	5-1-37	5-1-41
G. P. Hagaman†	Boone	5-1-37	5-1-41
Eugene Transon†	Sparta	5-1-37	5-1-41

⁹¹ The Commission consists of three members, two of whom are appointed by the Governor, for six-year terms. The commissioner of labor is the third and ex officio member. *P. L.*, 1936, Chap. 1.

⁹² The Board consists of a chairman and two associate members, all appointed by the Governor for three-year terms. *P. L.*, 1937, Chap. 49.

⁹³ Succeeded Thomas J. Murphy, resigned.

⁹⁴ Succeeded F. Webb Williams, resigned.

⁹⁵ The Board of Trustees is composed of nine members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for four-year terms. *P. L.*, 1929, Chap. 251; *P. L.*, 1925, Chap. 270.

⁹⁶ Did not qualify.

⁹⁷ Succeeded W. G. Byers.

⁹⁸ Succeeded Robert L. Lathan, deceased.

⁹⁹ Succeeded W. E. Breese, deceased.

¹⁰⁰ The Board is composed of eleven members of four-year terms, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. *P. L.*, 1925, Chap. 306; *P. L.*, 1931, Chap. 275.

¹⁰¹ Succeeded Ralph Lowery, deceased.

¹⁰² Succeeded A. Y. Paul.

¹⁰³ Succeeded W. D. Oxendine, deceased.

¹⁰⁴ The Board consists of nine members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. *Priv. L.*, 1925, Chap. 204.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
G. H. Geitner†	Hickory	5-1-37	5-1-41
T. C. Bowlet	West Jefferson	5-1-37	5-1-41
H. H. Sullivan†	Asheville	5-1-37	5-1-41
Hugh Cranor†	Wilkesboro	5-1-37	5-1-41
I. T. Avery†	Morganton	5-1-37	5-1-41
Mrs. E. F. Reid†	Lenoir	5-1-37	5-1-41
V. D. Guire ¹⁰³	Lenoir	2-10-39	5-1-41

STATE HOME AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS¹⁰⁶

Samarcand

Mrs. J. R. Page†	Aberdeen	4-15-37	4-15-41
Lionel L. Weil†	Goldsboro	4-15-37	4-15-41
Mrs. E. F. McCullough ¹⁰⁷	Elizabethtown	4-15-37	4-15-41
Capt. G. H. Maurice†	Eagle Springs	4-15-37	4-15-41
Miss Charlotte Tedder	Shelby	4-15-37	4-15-41
F. M. Redd ¹⁰⁸	Charlotte	4-15-37	4-15-41
Mrs. J. Wilbur Bunn ¹⁰⁹	Raleigh	4-15-37	4-15-41
E. T. McKeithan†	Aberdeen	4-15-37	4-15-41
Mrs. John D. Robinson	Wallace	4-15-37	4-15-41
Dr. W. A. Stanbury,† <i>Chairman</i>	Greensboro	4-15-37	4-15-41
Dr. A. M. Proctor ¹¹⁰	Durham	5-1-39	4-15-41

CASWELL TRAINING SCHOOL¹¹¹

Kinston

Leonard L. Oettinger	Kinston	5-1-37	5-1-41
Rev. E. David Dodd	Creedmoor	5-1-37	5-1-41
W. R. Allen†	Goldsboro	5-1-37	5-1-41
Dr. W. C. Sutton†	Richlands	5-1-37	5-1-41

R. L. Coburn†	Williamston	5-1-41
Dr. W. E. Dawson†	Hookerton	5-1-37
Sam Clark†	Tarboro	5-1-41
Mrs. C. W. Beasley	Colerain	5-1-41
John A. Park	Raleigh	5-1-41

ELIZABETH CITY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR NEGROES¹¹²

G. R. Little†	Elizabeth City	5-1-41
Mrs. J. G. Fearing†	Elizabeth City	5-1-41
W. I. Halstead†	Elizabeth City	5-1-41
J. K. Wilson†	Elizabeth City	5-1-41
John H. Hall ¹¹³	Elizabeth City	5-1-41
J. L. Wiggins†	Edenton	5-1-41
Miles L. Clark ¹¹⁴	Elizabeth City	5-1-41
N. C. Newbold	Raleigh	5-1-41
Charles Whedbee ¹¹⁵	Hertford	5-1-41
J. B. Benton ¹¹⁶	Benson	5-1-41
Herbert Peele ¹¹⁷	Elizabeth City	5-1-41
John Peele ¹¹⁸	Elizabeth City	5-1-41

¹¹⁰ Succeeded W. C. Newland, deceased.

¹⁰⁹ The Board is under the control and management of ten members, at least five of whom are women, all appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. *P. L., 1929, Chap. 279.*

¹⁰⁷ Succeeded Mrs. W. N. Everett.

¹⁰⁸ Succeeded Mrs. A. A. McGreachev.

¹⁰⁹ Succeeded Dr. N. C. Daniel.

¹¹⁰ Succeeded Lionel L. Weil, resigned.

¹¹¹ The Board is composed of nine members of four-year terms, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. No two persons may be appointed from the same county. *P. L., 1925, Chap. 306.*

¹¹² The Board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, to serve four-year terms. *P. L., 1925, Chap. 306.*

¹¹³ Succeeded E. I. Burgess.

¹¹⁴ Succeeded H. G. Kramer.

¹¹⁵ Succeeded T. S. White.

¹¹⁶ Succeeded Chas. Whedbee, declined. Benton also declined.

¹¹⁷ Declined.

¹¹⁸ Succeeded Herbert Peele, declined.

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE FOR NEGROES¹¹⁹

Greensboro

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Caesar Cone* ¹²⁰	Greensboro	3-17-38-39	1-1-39-45
Charles A. Hines†	Greensboro	4-18-39	1-1-45
L. P. McLendon†	Greensboro	4-18-39	1-1-45
Julian Price†	Greensboro	4-18-39	1-1-45
Dr. M. C. S. Noble†	Chapel Hill	4-18-39	1-1-45

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES¹²¹

Durham

Dr. R. L. Flowers†	Durham	5-1-37	5-1-41
R. M. Gantt†	Durham	5-1-37	5-1-41
Jule B. Warren	Durham	5-1-37	5-1-41
Henry W. Staton†	Bethel	5-1-37	5-1-41
R. E. Price†	Rutherfordton	5-1-37	5-1-41
Dr. Edgar W. Knight	Chapel Hill	5-1-37	5-1-41
Dr. S. Levy	Charlotte	5-1-37	5-1-41
J. W. Noell	Roxboro	5-1-37	5-1-41
A. B. Saleeby	Salisbury	5-1-37	5-1-41
J. A. Groves	Albemarle	5-1-37	5-1-41
Oscar G. Barker	Durham	5-1-37	5-1-41
C. C. Spaulding	Durham	5-1-37	5-1-41
Walter Murphy ¹²²	Salisbury	4-15-39	5-1-41

WINSTON-SALEM TEACHERS' COLLEGE FOR NEGROES¹²³

H. E. Fries†	Winston-Salem	4-5-37	4-5-41
John C. Whitaker†	Winston-Salem	4-5-37	4-5-41
W. A. Blair†	Winston-Salem	4-5-37	4-5-41

A. H. Ellert	Winston-Salem	4-5-37	4-5-41
Robert W. Gorrell	Winston-Salem	4-5-37	4-5-41
Gordon Gray	Winston-Salem	4-5-37	4-5-41
R. M. Cox†	Winston-Salem	4-5-37	4-5-41
T. Austin Finch†	Thomasville	4-5-37	4-5-41
Harmon Linville†	Kernersville	4-5-37	4-5-41
R. J. Reynolds ¹²⁴	Winston-Salem	9-9-40	4-5-41

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES FOR COLORED
PEOPLE IN NORTH CAROLINA¹²⁵

To report to Governor
and next Gen. Assembly

J. W. Noell, <i>Senator</i>	Roxboro	5-25-37	"
J. H. McDaniel, <i>Senator</i>	Mt. Pleasant	5-25-37	"
Hugh G. Horton, <i>Representative</i>	Williamston	5-25-37	"
F. H. Brooks, <i>Representative</i>	Smithfield	5-25-37	"
George R. Uzzell, <i>Representative</i>	Salisbury	5-25-37	"

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION¹²⁶

Judge Wilson Warlick*	Newton	5-28-37-38	5-28-38-43
A. A. F. Seawell	Raleigh	5-28-37	5-28-39
Clyde A. Erwin*	Raleigh	5-28-37-40	5-28-40-45
Edwin Gill	Raleigh	5-28-37	5-28-41

¹¹⁹ The Board is composed of fifteen members of six-year terms, five of whom are elected at each regular session of the General Assembly. Governor appoints to fill vacancies between sessions. *P. L., 1891*, Chap. 549; *P. L., 1899*, Chap. 389.

¹²⁰ Succeeded Dr. W. L. Potrat.

¹²¹ The Board is composed of twelve members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for four-year terms. *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 306.

¹²² Succeeded Dr. S. Levy, deceased.

¹²³ The Board is composed of nine members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for four-year terms. *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 306.

¹²⁴ Succeeded R. M. Cox, deceased.

¹²⁵ The Commission is composed of five members appointed by the Governor, three from the House and two from the Senate. *P. L., 1937*, Resolution 297.

¹²⁶ The Commission is composed of five members appointed by the Governor to serve five-year terms. The term of one member expiring each year.

P. L., 1937, Chap. 132.

W. W. Neal,† <i>Chairman</i>	Morganton	4-1-37	4-1-41
W. M. Shuford†	Marion	4-1-37	4-1-41
F. H. Coffey†	Lexington	4-1-37	4-1-41
H. L. Wilson†	Lenoir	4-1-37	4-1-41
Dr. Fred E. Motley ¹³⁷	Morganton	4-1-37	4-1-41
Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler ¹³⁸	Charlotte	4-1-37	4-1-41
Robert C. Miller ¹³⁹	Winston-Salem	4-1-37	4-1-41
Otis A. Betts ¹⁴⁰	Asheville	4-1-37	4-1-41
	Goldsboro	6-28-40	4-1-41

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND DEAF¹⁴¹

E. J. Britt,† <i>Chairman</i>	Lumberton	5-1-37	5-1-41
Mrs. T. W. Bickett†	Raleigh	5-1-37	5-1-41
Neill McK. Salmon†	Lillington	5-1-37	5-1-41
Rev. W. L. Hutchins†	Waynesville	5-1-37	5-1-41
Dr. W. A. Rogers†	Franklin	5-1-37	5-1-41
W. G. Enloe†	Raleigh	5-1-37	5-1-41
Dr. B. E. Reeves	West Jefferson	5-1-37	5-1-41

¹³⁷ Succeeded A. A. F. Seawell, resigned.

¹³⁸ The Commission is composed of five members appointed by the Governor who are to make recommendations to him and the next General Assembly. *P. L., 1937, Resolution 29.*

¹³⁹ To succeed L. Clayton Grant, deceased.

¹⁴⁰ The Board is composed of eleven members whose terms are four years appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. *P. L., 1925, Chap. 306.*

¹⁴¹ Succeeded Roy C. Propst.

¹³⁸ Succeeded J. S. Spruill.

¹³⁹ Succeeded Mrs. Robert Street.

¹⁴⁰ Succeeded Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, declined.

¹⁴¹ Succeeded Mrs. S. Clay Williams, declined.

¹³⁷ The Board is composed of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for four-year terms. *P. L., 1925, Chap. 306.*

¹³⁸ Succeeded R. F. Freeze.

¹³⁹ Succeeded Fred S. Hutchins.

¹⁴⁰ Succeeded Bacon B. Blackwelder, resigned.

¹⁴¹ Succeeded Robert C. Miller.

¹⁴² The Board is composed of eleven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. *P. L., 1925, Chap. 306.*

Date of
Expiration

Date
Appointed

Address

Name of Appointee

5-1-41
5-1-41
5-1-41
5-1-41
5-1-41
5-1-41

Durham
Raleigh
Nashville
Warrenton
Greensboro
Wilson

E. I. Bugg
Carroll W. Weathers
Mrs. E. S. Paddison
J. Edward Allen
George R. Bennette¹⁴²
Dr. Michel Saliba¹⁴³

OXFORD ORPHANAGE¹⁴⁴

Oxford

4-15-41
4-15-41
4-15-41
4-15-41

4-15-37
4-15-37
4-15-37
3-17-38

Durham
Charlotte
Greensboro
Rocky Mount

R. L. Flowers†
R. E. Simpson†
Benjamin Cone†
Thomas L. Simmons¹⁴⁵

COLORED ORPHANAGE OF NORTH CAROLINA¹⁴⁶

Oxford

5-9-41
5-9-41
5-9-41
5-9-41
5-9-41
5-9-41

4-6-37
4-6-37
4-6-37
4-6-37
4-6-37
6-14-40
9-24-40

Oxford
Oxford
Oxford
Oxford
Oxford
Oxford
Oxford

Ben W. Parham†
F. W. Hancock, Jr.†
Ben K. Lassiter†
J. W. Medford†
Dr. N. C. Daniel
M. S. Currin¹⁴⁷
Dr. Roy L. Noblin¹⁴⁸

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE¹⁴⁹

Raleigh

4-28-41
4-28-41

4-28-37
4-28-37

Tarboro
Faison

W. G. Clark†
Mrs. Marshall F. Williams†

Dr. Charles S. Mangum†	Tarboro	4-28-37	4-28-41
Dr. W. R. Stanford†	Durham	4-28-37	4-28-41
Dr. W. H. Cowell†	Shawboro	4-28-37	4-28-41
K. C. Council†	Wanamish	4-28-37	4-28-41
Dr. Russell S. Beam ¹⁵⁰	Lumberton	4-28-37	4-28-41
T. Spruill Thornton ¹⁵¹	Winston-Salem	4-28-37	4-28-41
N. Edward Edgerton†	Raleigh	4-28-37	4-28-41
Dr. D. T. Smithwick ¹⁵²	Louisburg	8-31-37	4-28-41
Dr. John J. Bender ¹⁵³	Red Springs	6-8-39	4-28-41
Dr. Russell S. Beam ^{*154}	Lumberton	9-30-40	4-28-41

CONSULTING SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS

Dr. Hubert A. Royster	Raleigh	5-12-37
Dr. John B. Wright	Raleigh	5-12-37
Dr. Hubert B. Haywood	Raleigh	5-12-37
Dr. C. A. Woodard	Wilson	5-12-37
Dr. W. W. Green	Tarboro	5-12-37
Dr. Foy Robertson	Durham	5-12-37
Dr. J. Frank Highsmith	Fayetteville	5-12-37

¹⁴² Succeeded Mrs. E. S. Paddison, deceased.

¹⁴³ Succeeded E. I. Bugg, resigned.

¹⁴⁴ The Board is composed of three members, appointed by the Governor for four-year terms, *P. L.*, 1923, Chap. 119.

¹⁴⁵ Succeeded R. E. Simpson, deceased.

¹⁴⁶ The Board is composed of thirteen members eight of whom are appointed by the Legislature and five white persons appointed by the Governor from Granville County for four-year terms, *P. L.*, 1927, Chap. 162.

¹⁴⁷ Succeeded J. W. Medford, resigned.

¹⁴⁸ Succeeded Dr. N. C. Daniel, resigned.

¹⁴⁹ The Board is composed of nine members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate to serve four-year terms. No two members may be from the same county. *P. L.*, 1925, Chap. 306.

¹⁵⁰ Succeeded Dr. Thurman Kitchen, resigned.

¹⁵¹ Succeeded Dr. J. N. Hill.

¹⁵² Succeeded Dr. Russell S. Beam, declined.

¹⁵³ Succeeded Dr. W. H. Cowell, deceased.

¹⁵⁴ Succeeded Dr. Charles S. Mangum, deceased.

SITE COMMITTEES FOR EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM FOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS¹⁵⁹

O. M. Mull, <i>Secretary</i>	Shelby	5-24-39	Report before 8-1-39
Joe L. Blythe, <i>Chairman</i>	Charlotte	5-24-39	"
L. L. Burgin	Horseshoe, Route 1	5-24-39	"

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS' HOME¹⁶⁰

Miss Martha Haywood†	Raleigh	5-1-37	5-1-38
William J. Andrews†	Raleigh	5-1-37	5-1-38
W. B. Jones†	Raleigh	5-1-37	5-1-38
Mrs. R. E. Little†	Wadesboro	5-1-37	5-1-38

MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL¹⁶¹

	Greensboro		
Thurmond Chatham†	Winston-Salem	5-12-37	5-12-41
Sidney J. Stern†	Greensboro	5-12-37	5-12-41
L. P. McLendon†	Greensboro	5-12-37	5-12-41

STATE DRY CLEANERS COMMISSION¹⁶²

Clarence Howell	Raleigh	5-25-37	5-25-38
C. Buck Roberts*	Durham	5-25-37-39	5-25-39-43
W. G. Alexander	Charlotte	5-25-37	5-25-40

¹⁵⁵ Succeeded Dr. J. Frank Highsmith, deceased.

¹⁵⁹ The Board is composed of twelve members for six-year terms appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate, secretary of State Board of Health being ex officio member. *P. L., 1935*, Chap. 91; *P. L., 1935*, Chap. 138; *P. L., 1939*, Chap. 325.

¹⁵⁷ Succeeded Dr. J. R. Terry.

¹⁵⁸ Succeeded U. L. Spence, resigned.

¹⁶⁰ The Board is composed of three members appointed by the Governor, not members of the Board of Directors, who are to report to the Board of Directors on or before the first day of August 1939. *P. L., 1935*, Chap. 91; *P. L., 1935*, Chap. 138; *P. L., 1939*, Chap. 325.

¹⁶¹ The Board is composed of four directors of one-year terms. *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 275. (The Home has been closed.)

¹⁶² The Board is composed of fifteen members, eight of whom are appointed by Mrs. Bertha L. Cone; at her death or her renunciation of her right to appoint, vacancies are filled by election by the board of trustees. Of the remaining seven members, three are appointed by the Governor; one by the board of commissioners of Greensboro; one by the board of commissioners of Guilford County, and the remaining two are appointed by the board of commissioners of Watauga County. *Priv. L., 1913*, Chap. 400.

¹⁶³ The Board consists of five members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms, *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 30. The Board was discontinued by ruling of Supreme Court 1-1940.

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Miss Martha McKinnon*	Troy	5-25-37-39	5-25-39-43
M. W. Gordon, Jr.* ¹⁶³	Marion	1-27-38-40	5-25-38-42
Fielding L. Fry	Greensboro	5-25-37	5-25-40
STATE BOARD OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION ¹⁶⁴			
W. R. Middleton*	Winston-Salem	4-15-37-40	4-15-40-43
C. A. Croft ¹⁶⁵	Durham	7-2-38	7-2-41
NORTH CAROLINA REAL ESTATE COMMISSION ¹⁶⁶			
Theodore B. Summer	Asheville	4-22-37	4-22-40
E. A. Ransom	Greensboro	4-22-37	4-22-39
J. Ivan Clendenin	Raleigh	4-22-37	4-22-38
C. E. Phillips* ¹⁶⁷	Durham	1-6-38-38	4-22-38-41
STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY ¹⁶⁸			
Frank L. Jackson†	Davidson	5-1-37	5-1-40
W. E. Stevens†	Lenoir	5-1-37	5-1-40
W. M. Russ,† <i>Sec.-Treas.</i>	Raleigh	5-1-38	5-1-41
George E. Perrin†	Greensboro	5-1-38	5-1-41
Harry W. Bundy ¹⁶⁹	Elizabeth City	5-1-40	5-1-43
W. Bowen Henderson ¹⁷⁰	Asheville	5-1-40	5-1-43
STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS ¹⁷¹			
Dr. F. T. Hoff ¹⁷²	Raleigh	5-5-37	5-5-40
Dr. F. R. Burris ¹⁷³	Lincolnton	5-12-38	5-5-41
Dr. C. H. Peter†	Rocky Mount	5-9-39	5-5-42
Dr. James A. Wood ¹⁷⁴	Charlotte	5-11-40	5-5-43

STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINERS AND REGISTRATION¹⁷⁵

J. Burton Wilder ¹⁷⁶	Greensboro	5-20-37-39	4-8-39-44
W. C. Northrup†	Winston-Salem	4-8-37	4-8-42
Erle G. Stilwell†	Hendersonville	5-25-38	4-8-43
Ross E. Shumaker†	Raleigh	4-11-40	4-8-45

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY¹⁷⁷

E. V. Zoeller†	Tarboro	4-8-37	4-28-43
Marion B. Melvin ¹⁷⁸	Raleigh	5-10-37	4-28-41
Roger A. McDuffie†	Greensboro	5-25-38	4-28-43
F. W. Hancock, Sr.†	Oxford	4-28-39	4-28-44
James G. Ballew†	Lenoir	4-28-40	4-28-45

STATE VETERINARY EXAMINING BOARD¹⁷⁹

Dr. J. S. Dorton†	Shelby	4-20-37	4-1-41
Dr. P. C. McLain†	Charlotte, Route 4	7-29-37	7-1-42

¹⁷⁵ Succeeded Clarence Howell, resigned.

¹⁷⁶ The Board consists of two members appointed by the Governor and three ex officio members for three-year terms. *P. L., 1935*, Chap. 255; *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 184. Ex officio members: director of the Division of Instructional Service; director of the Division of Vocational Education; state superintendent of public instruction.

¹⁷⁷ Succeeded E. L. Layfield.

¹⁷⁸ The Board is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for three-year terms. *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 292. This board was nullified by Supreme Court in 1939.

¹⁷⁹ Succeeded J. Ivan Clendenin.

¹⁸⁰ The Board is composed of four members appointed by the Governor for three-year terms. *P. L., 1913*, Chap. 157; *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 261.

¹⁸¹ Succeeded Frank L. Jackson.

¹⁸² Succeeded W. E. Stevens.

¹⁸³ The Board is composed of three members, appointed for three-year terms. Members must be practicing chiropractors of integrity and ability and residents of the State. No more than two members shall be graduates of the same school or college of chiropractic. *P. L., 1933*, Chap. 442.

¹⁸⁴ Succeeded Dr. D. R. Rollins.

¹⁸⁵ Succeeded Dr. T. C. Splide.

¹⁸⁶ Succeeded Dr. F. T. Hoff.

¹⁸⁷ The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for five-years terms. *P. L., 1915*, Chap. 270.

¹⁸⁸ Succeeded Harry T. Barton.

¹⁸⁹ The Board is composed of five members of five-year terms, elected by the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association and commissioned by the Governor. *P. L., 1905*, Chap. 108.

¹⁹⁰ Succeeded W. L. Moose.

¹⁹¹ The Board is composed of five members of the North Carolina Veterinary Medical Association appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. *P. L., 1903*, Chap. 503.

	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
<i>Name of Appointee</i>	

<i>Date Appointed</i>	
	<i>Address</i>

Dr. M. M. Leonard†	Asheville
Dr. J. Howard Brown, ¹⁸⁰ <i>Secretary</i>	Tarboro
Dr. J. H. Rollins ¹⁸¹	Rockingham

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS¹⁸²

Marion B. Haynes*	Asheville	4-15-37-38	4-15-38-41
Prof. LeRoy M. Keever*	Raleigh	4-15-37-39	4-15-39-42
C. S. Whitaker	Durham	4-15-37	4-15-40
D. S. Nichols ¹⁸³	Wilson	5-20-38-40	4-15-40-43

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS¹⁸⁴

W. H. Sullivan*	Greensboro	4-25-37-40	4-25-40-47
Luther P. Paschal,† <i>Secretary</i>	Durham	4-25-37	4-25-41
Dr. H. G. Baily†	Chapel Hill	4-25-37	4-25-42
J. M. Jarrett†	Raleigh	4-25-38	4-25-43
R. V. Sisk	Charlotte	4-28-39	4-25-44
Ralph Henry Haley†	Charlotte	5-1-39	4-25-45
L. L. Vaughan	Raleigh	5-1-39	4-25-46

STATE BOARD OF PHOTOGRAPHIC EXAMINERS¹⁸⁵

Leonard C. Cooke†	Charlotte	6-10-37	6-10-40
Ben V. Matthews†	Winston-Salem	6-10-37	6-10-40
L. Davis Phillips ¹⁸⁶	Charlotte	8-31-37	6-10-40
A. F. Harrell†	Rocky Mount	7-6-38	6-10-41
Charles A. Farrell ¹⁸⁷	Greensboro	8-28-39	6-10-42
W. F. Kendrick†	Mebane	8-28-39	6-10-42
George M. Hoole ¹⁸⁸	Charlotte	12-12-39-40	6-10-40-43
A. F. Barber ¹⁸⁹	Hendersonville	6-6-40	6-10-43
Ray W. Goodrich ¹⁹⁰	Winston-Salem	11-4-40	6-10-41

STATE LICENSING BOARD FOR CONTRACTORS¹⁹¹

C. W. Anglet	Greensboro	4-5-37	12-31-41
F. D. Cline†	Raleigh	1-27-38	12-31-42
Fred N. Thompson†	Charlotte	12-22-39	12-31-44
U. A. Underwood†	Wilmington	12-22-39	12-31-44
V. P. Loftis†	Charlotte	12-30-40	12-31-45

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS¹⁹²

N. S. Mullican†	Walnut Cove	5-14-37	12-31-41
J. L. Beekton†	Wilmington	5-14-37	12-31-41
J. E. S. Thorpe†	Bryson City (Franklin)	5-14-37	12-31-41
J. E. Lear†	Chapel Hill (State College)	5-14-37	12-31-41
C. L. Mann, <i>Secretary</i>	Raleigh	5-12-39	12-31-42
A. C. Lee ¹⁹³	Charlotte	4-4-38	12-31-41

¹⁹⁰ Succeeded Dr. J. S. Dorton, resigned.

¹⁹¹ Succeeded Dr. J. I. Neal.

¹⁹² The Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor and two ex officio members, for three-year terms, *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 87. Ex officio members are: State Electrical Engineer N. E. Cannady, Oxford; Frank E. Hartis, Durham, secretary of the Association of Electrical Contractors of North Carolina.

¹⁹³ Succeeded C. S. Whitaker, resigned.

¹⁹⁴ The Board is composed of seven members appointed by the Governor and eight ex officio members. The term of one member expires each year, and the Governor then appoints a person to fill the vacancy on the board thus created. *P. L., 1931*, Chap. 52; *P. L., 1933*, Chap. 57; *P. L., 1939*, Chap. 224. Ex officio members are: One member from the State Board of Health, one member from the Engineering School of the University of North Carolina, one member to be a plumbing inspector from some city of the State, one member from the Division of Public Health of the University of North Carolina, one licensed master plumber, one heating contractor and one member to be a licensed air conditioning contractor.

¹⁹⁵ The Board is composed of five members of three-year terms, elected by the Photographers Association and commissioned by the Governor. *P. L., 1935*, Chap. 155.

¹⁹⁶ Succeeded Leonard C. Cooke, resigned.

¹⁹⁷ Succeeded R. W. Foister.

¹⁹⁸ Succeeded Ben V. Matthews, deceased.

¹⁹⁹ Succeeded L. Davis Phillips.

²⁰⁰ Succeeded A. F. Harrell, resigned.

²⁰¹ The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for five-year terms, *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 318.

²⁰² The Board consists of five members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. *P. L., 1921*, Chap. 1.

²⁰³ Succeeded J. L. Beckton, deceased.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LICENSING TILE CONTRACTORS¹⁹⁴

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date</i>	
		<i>Appointed</i>	<i>Expiration</i>
H. T. Thrower	Charlotte	4-12-37	4-12-42
G. W. Carter	Kinston	4-12-37	4-12-41
B. F. McClamroch, Sr.*	Raleigh	4-12-37-40	4-12-40-45
V. J. McDaniel*	Asheville	4-12-37-39	4-12-39-44
J. K. Davis*	Wilmington	4-12-37-38	4-12-38-43

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY¹⁹⁵

Dr. George L. Parker ¹⁹⁶	Rocky Mount	5-11-37	5-11-42
Dr. R. A. Finger ¹⁹⁷	Kannapolis	7-15-38	7-15-43
Dr. Julian S. Deans ¹⁹⁸	North Wilkesboro	5-24-39	5-1-44
Dr. James A. Palmer ¹⁹⁹	Charlotte	5-1-40	5-1-45

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION²⁰⁰

Dr. Ernest W. Bush ²⁰¹	Southern Pines	5-11-37	5-1-42
Dr. Frank R. Heine†	Greensboro	5-1-38	5-1-43
Dr. Talmage T. Spence†	Raleigh	5-1-39	5-1-44
Dr. Edward M. Stafford ²⁰²	Durham	5-1-40	5-1-45

SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES²⁰³

Judge John J. Parker	Charlotte	5-28-37
Judge E. Y. Webb	Shelby	5-28-37
J. G. Merrimon	Asheville	5-28-37
Angus D. MacLean	Raleigh	5-28-37
Isaac C. Wright	Wilmington	5-28-37

COMMISSION FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICAL SCHOOL IN STATE²⁰⁴

Dr. William Coopridge	Durham	5-28-37
Dr. William DeB. MacNider	Chapel Hill	5-28-37

Dr. C. C. Carpenter	Wake Forest	5-28-37
Dr. T. W. M. Long	Roanoke Rapids	5-28-37
Dr. Ben J. Lawrence	Raleigh	5-28-37
Joe W. Garrett	Madison	5-28-37
L. R. Varser	Lumberton	5-28-37
O. M. Mull ²⁰⁵	Shelby	5-28-37

ROANOKE ISLAND CELEBRATION COMMISSION²⁰⁶

Hon. J. C. B. Ehringhaus	Raleigh	6-5-37
Mrs. W. H. Belk	Charlotte	6-5-37
R. B. Page	Wilmington	6-5-37
P. W. Meekins	Lenoir	6-5-37
Mrs. M. D. Yelverton	Fountain	6-5-37
Wade H. Lucas	Raleigh	6-5-37
D. Hiden Ramsey	Asheville	6-5-37

¹⁹⁴ The Board consists of five members appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 86.

¹⁹⁵ The Board is composed of five members elected by the North Carolina State Optometric Society and commissioned by the Governor for five-year terms. *P. L., 1923*, Chap. 42; *P. L., 1935*, Chap. 63.

¹⁹⁶ Succeeded Dr. Abraham Rosenstein.

¹⁹⁷ Succeeded Dr. Julian S. Drans.

¹⁹⁸ Succeeded Dr. Robert N. Walker.

¹⁹⁹ Succeeded Dr. John T. Campbell.

²⁰⁰ The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. Practitioners of Osteopathy are selected from a number of not less than ten recommended by the society, the number may be increased upon the request of the Governor. *P. L., 1907*, Chap. 764.

²⁰¹ Succeeded Dr. A. H. Zealy.

²⁰² Succeeded Dr. Sherman T. Lewis.

²⁰³ The Commission consists of five members appointed by the Governor and five specified in the resolution as follows: The Governor of North Carolina, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, the secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission, a member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the speaker, and a member of the Senate appointed by the president of the senate. *P. L., 1937*, Resolution 17.

²⁰⁴ The Commission consists of seven members appointed by the Governor. Members to report to General Assembly. *P. L., 1937*, Resolution 22.

²⁰⁵ Succeeded L. R. Varser, declined.

²⁰⁶ The Commission is composed of seven members appointed by the Governor of which he is the ex officio chairman. The commission is "to represent the State on appropriate occasions during the ceremonies to be held in conjunction with the observance of the 350 anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare and events associated with the establishment of the first English Colony in the New World." *P. L., 1937*, Resolution 26.

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF BOILER RULES²⁰⁷

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
L. H. Coley ²⁰⁸	Salisbury	6-18-37	6-18-41
R. P. Guy†	Raleigh	6-18-37	6-18-41
Harry Stell†	Plymouth	6-18-38	6-18-42
H. W. Ruffin†	Durham	5-26-39	6-18-43

STATE BOARD OF BARBER EXAMINERS²⁰⁹

S. R. High†	Durham	7-1-37	7-1-43
M. C. Whitney†	Winston-Salem	7-1-37	7-1-45

COURT CALENDAR COMMISSION²¹⁰

Chief Justice W. P. Stacy, <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh	6-14-37	6-14-41
Judge M. T. Spears	Durham	6-14-37	6-14-41
Judge J. W. Pless, Jr.	Marion	6-14-37	6-14-41
Judge J. H. Clement	Winston-Salem	6-14-37	6-14-41
Judge J. Paul Frizelle	Snow Hill	6-14-37	6-14-41

COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL DISTRICTS²¹¹

D. E. Henderson	Charlotte	6-14-37
J. Y. Jordan, Jr.	Asheville	6-14-37
Albion Dunn	Greenville	6-14-37
Julius C. Smith	Greensboro	6-14-37
S. M. Blount	Washington	6-14-37

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON COMMISSION OF INTERSTATE COOPERATION²¹²

Henry M. London	Raleigh	6-14-37
J. Dewey Dorsett	Raleigh	6-14-37

CLASSIFICATION AMENDMENT COMMISSION²¹³

A. J. Maxwell, <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh	6-28-37
Vernon W. Flynt	Winston-Salem	6-28-37
Dr. Clarence Poe	Raleigh	6-28-37
S. H. Hobbs, Jr.	Chapel Hill	6-28-37
Verne Rhodes	Asheville	6-28-37
Ben B. Gossett	Charlotte	6-28-37
Marvin K. Blount	Greenville	6-28-37

BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE BANKING COMMISSION²¹⁴

Gurney P. Hood,† <i>Commissioner</i>	Raleigh	4-1-39
Gordon Gray ²¹⁵	Winston-Salem	6-26-37
R. Emmet Kerr ^{*216}	Charlotte	6-26-37-39
H. D. Bateman ^{*217}	Wilson	6-26-37-39
Bascom B. Blackwelder ^{*218}	Hickory	12-6-38-39
		4-1-43
		6-26-39
		6-26-39-43
		6-26-39-43
		6-26-39-43

²⁰⁷ The Board is composed of four members appointed by the Governor and one ex officio member whose terms are four years. The commissioner of labor is the ex officio member and chairman of the Board. *P. L., 1935, Chap. 326.* The appointed members are as follows: A representative of the owners and users of steam boilers within the State of North Carolina, a representative of the boiler manufacturers or boiler makers within North Carolina, a representative of a boiler inspection and insurance company licensed to do business in North Carolina, and a representative of the operating steam engineers in North Carolina.

²⁰⁸ Succeeded Ben L. Brandon, resigned.

²⁰⁹ The Board consists of three members to be appointed by the Governor. Each member must be an experienced barber. Appointed for six-year terms. *P. L., 1929, Chap. 119.*

²¹⁰ The Commission is composed of five members, the chief justice of the Supreme Court and four judges of the Superior Court, to be appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. *P. L., 1937, Chap. 408.*

²¹¹ The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor, and to report to the Governor and the next General Assembly. *P. L., 1937, Resolution 47.*

²¹² The Board is composed of fifteen members of whom three are ex officio. Five members are appointed of the Governor's committee on Interstate Cooperation, five members are appointed of the House Committee on Interstate Cooperation, and five members of the Senate Committee on Interstate Cooperation. The ex officio members are: Governor, president of the Senate, and the speaker of the House of Representatives. *P. L., 1937, Chap. 374.*

²¹³ The Commission is composed of seven members appointed by the Governor, to report its investigations and findings to General Assembly. *P. L., 1937, Resolution 24.*

²¹⁴ The Commission is composed of five members appointed by the Governor and two ex officio members. Appointments are for four-year terms. The state treasurer and the attorney general are the ex officio members. *P. L., 1931, Chap. 243; P. L., 1939, Chap. 91.*

²¹⁵ Succeeded Agnew H. Babinson.

²¹⁶ Succeeded K. C. Menzies.

²¹⁷ Succeeded Charles E. Taylor.

²¹⁸ Succeeded Gordon Gray, disqualified.

*Date of
Expiration*

*Date
Appointed*

Address

Name of Appointee

R. P. Holding Smithfield
R. C. Llewellyn Dobson

4-1-43
4-1-43

4-1-39
4-1-39

NORTH CAROLINA PARK COMMISSION²¹⁹

W. W. Nealt Marion
Charles A. Webb²²⁰ Asheville
G. Foster Hankins† Lexington
Charles A. Cannon† Concord
Thomas W. Raoul† Asheville

7-18-41
7-18-41
7-18-41
7-18-41
7-18-41

7-18-37
7-18-37
7-18-37
7-18-37
7-18-37

EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS' COLLEGE²²¹

Greenville

O. P. Makepeace† Sanford
A. B. Andrews† Raleigh
J. K. Warren† Trenton
Mrs. Charles M. Johnson† Raleigh
Dr. Paul Fitzgerald†²²² Greenville
Mrs. Charles S. Forbest Greenville
Mrs. John G. Dawson† Kinston
Mrs. W. B. Murphy† Snow Hill

6-30-43
6-30-43
6-30-43
6-30-43
6-30-39-45
6-30-45
6-30-45
6-30-45

6-30-37
6-30-37
6-30-37
6-30-37
1-6-38-39
6-30-39
6-30-39
6-30-39

CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME²²³

Fayetteville

Charles G. Rose, †* *Chairman* Fayetteville
Mrs. E. R. McKeithan* Fayetteville
Dr. J. Frank Highsmith† Fayetteville
W. W. Horne†* Fayetteville
Mrs. John H. Anderson† Raleigh

5-9-39-41
5-9-39-41
5-9-39-41
5-9-39-41
5-9-39-41

5-9-37-39
5-9-37-39
5-9-37-39
5-9-37-39
5-9-37-39

5-9-39-41
5-9-39-41
5-9-41

5-9-37-39
5-9-37-39
7-8-39

Mrs. Walter Woodard†*
Alexander Cook†*
Mrs. Quenten Gregory²²⁴

Wilson
Fayetteville
Halifax

NORTH CAROLINA RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AUTHORITY²²⁵

6-5-41
6-5-39-43
6-5-41
6-5-41
6-5-41
6-5-43

6-30-37
6-30-37-39
6-5-37
6-5-37
12-9-37
6-9-39

Ed F. Allen²²⁶
D. E. Purcell²²⁷
Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon†
George M. Stephens†
W. M. Sherard²²⁸
S. H. Hobbs, Jr.†

Lenoir
Reidsville
Raleigh
Asheville
Hendersonville
Chapel Hill

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSION²²⁹

5-31-39-41
5-31-39-41
5-31-39-41
5-31-39-41
5-31-39-41

5-31-37-39
5-31-37-39
5-31-37-39
5-31-37-39
5-31-37-39

T. B. Attmore,†* 1st Congressional District
Archie C. Gay,†²³⁰ 2nd Congressional District
A. McL. Graham,†* 3rd Congressional District
Jule B. Warren,†²³¹ 4th Congressional District
John H. Folger,†* 5th Congressional District

Washington
Jackson
Clinton
Raleigh
Mount Airy

²¹⁰ The Commission is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. *P. L., 1927*, Chap. 38; *P. L., 1931*, Chap. 230; *P. L., 1933*, Chap. 212.

²²⁰ Succeeded John W. Aiken.

²²¹ The Board is composed of twelve members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The state superintendent of public instruction is ex officio chairman. Members appointed for six-year terms. *P. L., 1929*, Chap. 259.

²²² Succeeded W. J. Boyd, deceased.

²²³ The Board is composed of seven members appointed by the Governor for two-year terms. The state treasurer is the treasurer of the Board. *P. L., 1913*, Chap. 62.

²²⁴ Succeeded Dr. J. Frank Highsmith, deceased.

²²⁵ The Board is composed of six members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. *P. L., 1935*, Chap. 288.

²²⁶ Succeeded W. Kerr Scott, resigned.

²²⁷ Succeeded J. L. Howe, Jr., resigned.

²²⁸ Succeeded by George M. Stephens, resigned.

²²⁹ The Board is composed of eleven members, one from each Congressional District, appointed by the Governor for two-year terms. The lieutenant governor is chairman, the state superintendent of public instruction is vice-chairman, together with the state treasurer who constitute the ex officio members. *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 394.

²³⁰ Succeeded George C. Greene, resigned.

²³¹ Succeeded F. F. Spruill.

Date of
Expiration

Date
Appointed

Name of Appointee

Address

Henry R. Dwire,†* 6th Congressional District _____ Durham
John A. Oates,†* 7th Congressional District _____ Fayetteville
Edwin Pate,†* 8th Congressional District _____ Laurel Hill
Dr. B. B. Dougherty,†* 9th Congressional District _____ Boone
W. Grady Gaston,† 10th Congressional District _____ Gastonia
O. J. Holler,†* 11th Congressional District _____ Union Mills
R. Gregg Cherry,*²³² 10th Congressional District _____ Gastonia

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD²³³

DIRECTORS

D. W. Royster†* _____ Shelby 7-8-38-39-40
R. T. Amos†* _____ High Point 7-8-38-39
E. C. Greene* _____ Asheville 7-8-38-39-40
Arthur M. Dixon†* _____ Gastonia 7-8-38-39-40
W. T. Lee* _____ Waynesville 7-8-38-39-40
James H. Holloway†* _____ Raleigh 7-8-38-39-40
V. D. Guire* _____ Lenoir 7-8-38-39
H. A. Dennis* _____ Henderson 7-8-38-39-40
Alvah Early²³⁴ _____ Winton 9-13-39
H. D. Townsend²³⁵ _____ Lexington 9-13-40
D. Hiden Ramsey²³⁶ _____ Asheville 7-1-40

OFFICERS

V. D. Guire, *President* _____ Lenoir 7-8-38
D. W. Royster, *President* _____ Shelby 9-13-40
Alvah Early,²³⁷ *President* _____ Winton (Ahoskie) 7-11-40
D. Hiden Ramsey,²³⁸ *President* _____ Asheville 7-11-40
Alexander Webb, *Vice-President* _____ Raleigh

Lee B. Weathers, <i>Sec.-Treas.</i>	Shelby	7-8-37	7-8-38
R. F. Beasley, <i>Sec.-Treas.</i>	Monroe		
R. E. Price, ²³⁹ <i>Sec.-Treas.</i>	Rutherfordton		
Mrs. O. F. Hill, ²⁴⁰ <i>Sec.-Treas.</i>	Concord	7-11-40	
R. O. Self, <i>Asst. Sec.</i>	Raleigh	7-11-40	
E. B. Denny, <i>Attorney</i>	Gastonia	7-8-37	7-8-38
D. Newton Farnell, <i>Attorney</i>	Greensboro		
Paul Ervin, ²⁴¹ <i>Attorney</i>	Charlotte	7-11-40	
M. G. Boyette, ²⁴² <i>Attorney</i>	Carthage	7-8-37	7-8-38
J. A. Bolich, Sr.,* <i>Expert</i>	Winston-Salem		
Gaston S. Harrill, ²⁴³ <i>Expert</i>	Charlotte		
J. H. Yelton, ²⁴⁴ <i>Expert</i>	Henderson	7-11-40	
FINANCE COMMITTEE:			
Kingsland Van Winkle*	Asheville	7-8-37-39	7-8-38-40
Dan. K. Moore†*	Sylva	7-8-37-39	7-8-38-40
Thomas H. Webb†*	Concord	7-8-37-38	7-8-38-39
Ben C. Trotter ²⁴⁵	Leaksville	7-13-39	7-13-40

²³² Succeeded W. Grady Gaston, deceased.

²³³ The Board of Directors is composed of twelve members, eight of whom are appointed annually by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council of State. See charter and amendments thereto, and by-laws of the North Carolina Railroad Company. *P. L., 1854-1855*, Chap. 228; *P. L., 1873-1874*, Chap. 4; *P. L., 1891*, Chap. 392; *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 157.

²³⁴ Succeeded R. T. Amos.

²³⁵ Succeeded V. D. Guire.

²³⁶ Succeeded Alvah Early.

²³⁷ Succeeded D. W. Royster.

²³⁸ Succeeded Alvah Early.

²³⁹ Succeeded R. F. Beasley.

²⁴⁰ Succeeded R. E. Price.

²⁴¹ Succeeded Newton Farnell.

²⁴² Succeeded Paul Ervin.

²⁴³ Succeeded J. A. Bolich, Sr.

²⁴⁴ Succeeded Gaston S. Harrill.

²⁴⁵ Succeeded Thomas H. Webb.

PROXY

Name of Appointee
Date of
Expiration

Address
Date
Appointed

Mrs. R. R. King, Jr. _____ Greensboro
Mrs. B. C. Barnes* _____ Greensboro

NORTH CAROLINA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL²⁴⁶

Gastonia

Dr. J. P. Matheson†	Charlotte	4-4-37	4-4-43
Mrs. Lionel L. Weil†	Goldsboro	4-4-37	4-4-43
John L. Beal†	Gastonia	4-4-37	4-4-43
Paul R. Ervin ²⁴⁷	Charlotte	8-31-37	4-4-43
R. R. Ray†	Gastonia	6-29-39	4-4-45
George Blanton†	Shelby	6-29-39	4-4-45
Dr. R. A. Moore†	Winston-Salem	6-29-39	4-4-45

COMMISSION ON REVISION OF THE LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA RELATING TO ESTATES²⁴⁸
To report to 1939
General Assembly
"

W. E. Church _____ Winston-Salem
Malcom McDermott²⁴⁹ _____ Durham

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS²⁵⁰

W. A. Lucas, <i>Chairman, Democrat</i>	Wilson	1-27-38	1-1-42
George McNeill, ²⁵¹ <i>Democrat</i>	Fayetteville	1-27-38	1-1-42
J. O. Bell, ²⁵² <i>Democrat</i>	Hendersonville	1-27-38	1-1-42
Adrian S. Mitchell, [†] <i>Republican</i>	Winton	1-27-38	1-1-42
Warren V. Hall, ²⁵³ <i>Republican</i>	Charlotte	1-27-38	1-1-42
L. B. Prince, ²⁵⁴ <i>Democrat</i>	Hendersonville	11-1-39	1-1-42
Walker H. Woodson, ²⁵⁵ <i>Democrat</i>	Salisbury	2-13-40	1-1-42

Harry B. Caldwell _____ To report to Gov.
J. Thomas Gresham, Jr. _____ ,
Greensboro 7-24-37
Warsaw 7-24-37

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE²⁵⁷

	Morganton	
Harry Riddle†	Morganton	7-27-37
J. H. Beall†	Lenoir	7-27-41
Dr. L. A. Crowell†	Lincolnton	7-27-41
Dr. G. S. Kirby†	Marion	7-27-41
Mrs. Ed Whit†	Asheville	7-27-41
O. M. Mull	Shelby	7-27-41
W. A. Richard	Charlotte	7-27-41
James E. Shipman ²⁵⁸	Hendersonville	7-27-41
John A. Scott ²⁵⁹	Statesville	7-27-41
W. C. Feimster ²⁶⁰	Newton	7-27-41
J. Luther Snyder ²⁶¹	Charlotte	7-27-41

²⁵⁶ The Board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms. *P. L., 1917*, Chap. 199.

²⁵⁷ Succeeded Dr. J. P. Matheson, deceased.

²⁵⁸ The Board is composed of ten members appointed by the Governor, to make their report to the Governor thirty days before convening of the 1937 General Assembly. The General Assembly continued the Board and authorized the Governor to add to the Board a clerk of a superior court. *P. L., 1935*, Resolution 25; *P. L., 1937*, Resolution 45.

²⁵⁹ Succeeded David F. Cavers, resigned.

²⁶⁰ The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor and not more than three being of the same political party, to serve four-year terms. *P. L., 1933*, Chap. 165.

²⁶¹ Succeeded L. P. Melendon, resigned.

²⁶² Succeeded J. Harry Sample, resigned.

²⁶³ Succeeded T. L. Bland.

²⁶⁴ Succeeded J. O. Bell, deceased.

²⁶⁵ Succeeded George McNeill, deceased.

²⁶⁶ The Commission is composed of five members as follows: The commissioner of agriculture, the director of Agricultural Extension, the director of Vocational Education and two others as designated by the Governor. *P. L., 1937*, Resolution 35.

²⁶⁷ The Board is composed of nine directors appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. No two shall be residents of the same county. Appointed for four-year terms. *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 306.

²⁶⁸ Succeeded John Euhanks.

²⁶⁹ Succeeded Buren Jurney.

²⁷⁰ Succeeded O. M. Mull.

²⁷¹ Succeeded James E. Shipman, declined.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Dr. H. L. Johnson	Hickory	7-27-37	
Dr. A. G. Brenizer	Charlotte	7-27-37	
Dr. L. A. Crowell	Lincolnton	7-27-37	
Dr. A. M. Cornwell	Lincolnton	7-27-37	
Dr. H. S. Munroe	Charlotte	7-27-37	
Dr. L. N. Glenn	Gastonia	7-27-37	
Dr. O. L. Miller	Charlotte	7-27-37	
Dr. R. H. Crawford	Rutherfordton	7-27-37	
Dr. W. C. Tate	Banner Elk	7-27-37	
Dr. J. W. Davis	Statesville	7-27-37	
Dr. Charles DeF. Lucas	Charlotte	7-27-37	
Dr. J. W. Harbison	Shelby	7-27-37	
Dr. Yates S. Palmer	Valdese	7-27-37	
Dr. B. R. Smith	Asheville	7-27-37	
Dr. J. B. Riddle	Morganton	7-27-37	
Dr. E. W. Phifer	Morganton	7-27-37	
Dr. A. C. McCall	Asheville	7-27-37	
Dr. F. E. Motley	Charlotte	7-27-37	
Dr. G. S. Tennent	Asheville	7-27-37	
Dr. W. E. Brackett	Hendersonville	7-27-37	
Dr. J. W. McConnell	Davidson	7-27-37	
Dr. G. W. Murphy	Asheville	7-27-37	
Dr. S. B. McPheters	Charlotte	7-27-37	
Dr. J. W. Vernon	Morganton	7-27-37	
Dr. Sylvia Allen	Charlotte	7-27-37	
Dr. Wesley Taylor	Greensboro	7-27-37	

Dr. W. S. Rankin Charlotte 6-13-38
 Dr. G. M. Billings Morganton 6-13-38
 Dr. William Forrest Elliot Lincolnton 12-6-38

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (COLORED)²⁶²

Goldsboro	
Graham Woodard†	7-30-37
W. A. Dees†	7-30-37
C. P. Aycock†	7-30-37
W. E. Hooks†	7-30-37
Knox Johnston†	7-30-37
J. Dixon Phillips†	7-30-37
Dr. John D. Robinson ²⁶³	7-30-37
D. D. French ²⁶⁴	7-30-37
Dr. W. P. Holt, Sr.	7-30-37
W. W. Davis ²⁶⁵	9-3-37
Dr. Ben F. Royal ²⁶⁶	5-15-39
Wilson	
W. A. Dees†	7-30-41
C. P. Aycock†	7-30-41
W. E. Hooks†	7-30-41
Knox Johnston†	7-30-41
J. Dixon Phillips†	7-30-41
Dr. John D. Robinson ²⁶³	7-30-41
D. D. French ²⁶⁴	7-30-41
Dr. W. P. Holt, Sr.	7-30-41
W. W. Davis ²⁶⁵	7-30-41
Dr. Ben F. Royal ²⁶⁶	7-30-41

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS²⁶⁷

Dr. P. E. Jones ²⁶⁸	7-11-38	6-30-40
Dr. C. A. Graham ²⁶⁹	7-11-38	6-30-40
Dr. A. C. Current ²⁷⁰	9-7-39	6-30-42

²⁶² The Board is composed of nine directors appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. No two members shall be residents of the same county. *P. L., 1925, Chap. 306.*

²⁶³ Succeeded Dr. W. B. Murphy, deceased.

²⁶⁴ Succeeded Cutlar Moore, resigned.

²⁶⁵ Succeeded D. D. French, declined.

²⁶⁶ Succeeded Dr. John D. Robinson, resigned.

²⁶⁷ The Board consists of six members of the North Carolina Dental Society, elected by the Society at its annual meeting and commissioned by the Governor for three-year terms. *P. L., 1935, Chap. 66.*

²⁶⁸ Succeeded Dr. C. E. Minges.

²⁶⁹ Succeeded Dr. H. C. Carr.

²⁷⁰ Succeeded Dr. W. F. Bell.

*Expiration
Date of*

*Appointed
Date*

Name of Appointee
Dr. L. J. Ashby†
Dr. John R. Pharr²⁷¹
Dr. Wilbert Jackson†

Address
Mount Airy
Charlotte
Clinton

MORRISON TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NEGRO BOYS²⁷²

Hoffman

W. L. Parsons, Jr.²⁷³
T. C. Coxet
A. J. Butler†
B. F. Reynolds†
C. S. Massey,† *Chairman*
W. R. Hartness²⁷⁴
Thad Tate† (Colored)
Isaac H. Smith²⁷⁵
Mrs. T. L. Riddle²⁷⁶

Rockingham
Wadesboro
Hoffman
Rockingham
Waxhaw
Sanford
Charlotte
New Bern
Sanford

7-31-37
7-31-37
7-31-37
7-31-37
7-31-37
7-31-37
7-31-37
7-31-37
7-31-41
7-31-41
7-31-41

GASOLINE AND OIL INSPECTION BOARD²⁷⁷

Thomas S. Royster
Robert M. Cox
Davis M. Buck
J. B. Benton²⁷⁸
H. W. Harkey²⁷⁹

Oxford
Winston-Salem
Bald Mountain
Benson
Charlotte

8-2-37
8-2-37
8-2-37
10-2-39
9-18-40

At will of Governor
"
"
"
"

WORLD FAIR COMMISSION²⁸⁰

Sen. E. G. Flanagan
Rep. John W. Caffey
Rep. W. E. Fenner, *Chairman*
J. Q. Gilkey

Greenville
Greensboro
Rocky Mount
Marion

8-5-37
8-5-37
8-5-37
8-5-37

At pleasure of Governor
"
"
"

J. P. Rawley	High Point	8-5-37	"
James L. McNair ²⁸¹	Laurinburg	11-5-37	"
C. W. Roberts ²⁸²	Charlotte	4-21-38	"
NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON UNIFORM LAWS ²⁸³			
	(National Commission)		
D. E. Hudgins, Jr. ²⁸⁴	Greensboro	9-13-37	12-1-38
Kemp D. Battle ²⁸⁵	Rocky Mount	9-13-37	12-1-38
H. D. Horack ²⁸⁶	Durham	6-30-38	12-1-38
Kingsland Van Winkle*	Asheville	4-17-39-40	12-1-42
Fred I. Sutton ²⁸⁷	Kinston	5-1-40	12-1-42

²⁷¹ Succeeded Dr. C. C. Poidexter.

²⁷² The Board is composed of eight members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. *P. L., 1921, Chap. 190; P. L., 1925, Chap. 306; P. L., 1927, Chap. 63.* An act to change the name of "The State Training School for Negro Boys" to "The Morrison Training School" was passed in 1937. *P. L., 1937, Chap. 146.*

²⁷³ Succeeded W. L. Parsons, Sr., deceased.

²⁷⁴ Succeeded Robert Dixon Phillips.

²⁷⁵ Succeeded C. C. Spaulding.

²⁷⁶ Succeeded B. F. Reynolds.

²⁷⁷ The Board is composed of five members, three appointed by the Governor and two ex officio members—A. J. Maxwell, commissioner of revenue, and H. L. Shankle, director of Gasoline and Oil Inspection Division. *P. L., 1939, Chap. 425.*

²⁷⁸ Succeeded Davis M. Buck, deceased.

²⁷⁹ Succeeded Robert M. Cox, deceased.

²⁸⁰ The Board consists of five members appointed by the Governor as follows: One member from the Senate, two from the House of Representatives, two from the Department of Conservation and Development, one of which is designated chairman. *P. L., 1937, Chap. 438.*

²⁸¹ Succeeded J. P. Rawley, deceased.

²⁸² Succeeded James L. McNair, resigned.

²⁸³ The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor. There is no statutory authority for these appointments.

²⁸⁴ Succeeded W. M. Hendren.

²⁸⁵ Succeeded M. S. Breckenridge.

²⁸⁶ Succeeded Kemp D. Battle, resigned.

²⁸⁷ Succeeded J. Crawford Biggs.

INDUSTRIAL FARM COLONY FOR WOMEN²⁸⁸
Kinston

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Rev. J. R. Rountree ^{*289}	Kinston	9-3-37-39	6-4-39-43
Mrs. G. V. Cowper†	Kinston	6-8-39	6-4-43
Mrs. Francis D. Winston†	Windsor	6-8-39	6-4-43
Miss Gertrude Welt†	Goldsboro	6-8-39	6-4-43
Ed. W. Summersill†	Jacksonville	6-8-39	6-4-43
BOARD OF COSMETIC ART EXAMINERS ²⁹⁰			
Mrs. Annie L. Williamson†	Raleigh (Fayetteville)	6-22-38	6-22-41
Mrs. Ethel Sinclair†	Hickory	6-22-38	6-22-41
Mrs. B. H. Hutchinson†	Durham	6-22-38	6-22-41

COMMITTEE ON ROADSIDE CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT²⁹¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>At pleasure of Governor</i>
Coleman W. Roberts, <i>Chairman</i>	Charlotte	8-16-37	"
Mrs. R. L. McMillan	Raleigh	8-16-37	"
Frank L. Dunlap	Raleigh	8-16-37	"
John L. Skinner	Littleton	8-16-37	"
George A. Isley	Raleigh	8-16-37	"
Mrs. H. G. Etheridge	Asheville	8-16-37	"
Carl B. Rehder	Wilmington	8-16-37	"
Fred L. Weede	Asheville	8-16-37	"
Theo. S. Johnson	Raleigh	8-16-37	"
T. W. Morse	Raleigh	8-16-37	"
Miss Ruth Current	Raleigh	8-16-37	"
Ben E. Douglas	Charlotte	8-16-37	"
Miss Harriet Elliott	Greensboro	8-16-37	"
Louis T. Moore	Wilmington	8-16-37	"

W. T. Wilson	Winston-Salem	8-16-37	"
Fred H. Workman	Raleigh	8-19-37	"
Struthers Burt	Southern Pines	8-31-37	"

NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE²⁹²

Warren H. Booker	Raleigh
I. O. Schaub	Raleigh
R. Bruce Etheridge	Raleigh
Capus M. Waynick	Raleigh

DRAINAGE BASIN REPORT FOR THE SANTEE-SAVANNAH AREA

J. D. Lineberger	Shelby
J. B. Marshall	Charlotte

ROANOKE-TAR-NEUSE-CAPE FEAR-PEE DEE BASIN

Warren H. Booker	Raleigh
I. O. Schaub	Raleigh
Theodore S. Johnson	Raleigh
Carl W. Mengel	Greensboro

SANTEE-EDISTO-SAVANNAH BASIN

Warren H. Booker	Raleigh
Theodore S. Johnson	Raleigh
W. E. Vest	Charlotte

²⁸⁸ The Board is composed of five directors appointed by the Governor, at least two of the members must be women. They are appointed for four-year terms. *P. L., 1927*, Chap. 219.

²⁸⁹ Succeeded Matt H. Allen, resigned.

²⁹⁰ The Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor for three-year terms. *P. L., 1935*, Chap. 54.

²⁹¹ This Committee was formed without legislative authority.

²⁹² The committee is appointed by the Governor to serve with Federal representatives in connection with drainage basin problems. There is no state statutory authority for these appointments.

TENNESSEE-CUMBERLAND BASIN			<i>Date</i>	
<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Appointed</i>	<i>Expiration</i>	
Theodore S. Johnson	Raleigh			
FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE ²⁹³				
H. L. Cook†	Fayetteville	10-1-37	10-1-41	
Maurice Fleishman†	Fayetteville	10-1-37	10-1-41	
A. M. Shaw†	Lillington	10-1-37	10-1-41	
Emil Rosenthal†	Goldsboro	10-1-37	10-1-41	
T. B. Rose, Jr.†	Henderson	10-1-37	10-1-41	
Frank H. Stedman†	Fayetteville	10-1-37	10-1-41	
R. M. Lilly†	Fayetteville	10-1-37	10-1-41	
Robert Weinstein†	Lumberton	10-1-37	10-1-41	
Dr. R. R. Taylor (<i>Colored</i>)	Wilmington	10-1-37	10-1-41	
Col. Terry A. Lyon ²⁹⁴	Fayetteville	4-13-40	10-1-41	
STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ²⁹⁵				
Reuben Robertson, Jr.†	Canton	11-22-37	10-4-41	
H. G. Ashcraft ²⁹⁶	Charlotte, R.F.D.	11-22-37	10-4-41	
Mrs. T. J. Lassiter ²⁹⁷	Smithfield	11-22-37	10-4-41	
Mrs. E. F. McCulloch ²⁹⁸	Elizabethtown	2-4-38	10-4-41	
T. Austin Finch ²⁹⁹	Thomasville	3-20-40	10-4-41	
EASTERN CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS ³⁰⁰				
	Rocky Mount			
J. L. Horne, Jr.†	Rocky Mount	12-15-37	6-30-41	
Mrs. R. S. McCoint†	Rocky Mount	12-15-37	6-30-41	
Richard T. Fountain†	Rocky Mount	12-15-37	6-30-41	
J. C. Braswell†	Rocky Mount	12-15-37	6-30-41	

Albion Dunn†	Greenville	12-15-37	6-30-41
Dr. C. F. Strosnider ³⁰¹	Goldsboro	12-15-37	6-30-41
N. E. Edgerton ³⁰²	Raleigh	12-15-37	6-30-41
John N. Hackney†	Wilson	1-6-41	6-30-43
<p>COMMITTEE TO STUDY WAYS AND MEANS OF PROVIDING MORE SUITABLE AND ADEQUATE INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN³⁰³</p>			
Miss Ada Valentine*	Spring Hope	12-18-37-39	To report to next
Mrs. J. B. Sidbury*	Wilmington	12-18-37-39	General Assembly
Mrs. W. E. Taylor*	Charlotte	12-18-37-39	"
Dr. C. H. Allen	Cullowhee	12-18-37	"
Dr. E. A. Branch*	Raleigh	12-18-37-39	"
Dr. Harry W. Crane*	Chapel Hill	12-18-37-39	"
J. F. Woodstock*	Mt. Pleasant	12-18-37-39	"
Mrs. A. R. Wilson	Durham	10-25-39	"

²⁹⁸ The Board is composed of nine members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for four-year terms. The name was formally "The Fayetteville State Normal School," *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 306.

²⁹⁴ Succeeded Frank H. Stedman, deceased.

²⁹⁵ The Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor and the state superintendent of public instruction being ex officio member, appointed for four-year terms. *P. L., 1923*, Chap. 136.

²⁹⁶ Succeeded J. A. Brown.

²⁹⁷ Succeeded Mrs. F. L. Johnson.

²⁹⁸ Succeeded Mrs. T. J. Lassiter, declined.

²⁹⁹ Succeeded Reuben Robertson, Jr., resigned.

³⁰⁰ The Board is composed of eight trustees, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 306; *P. L., 1927*, Chap. 144.

³⁰¹ Succeeded R. T. Allen.

³⁰² Succeeded Warren R. Williams.

³⁰³ The Commission is composed of seven members appointed by the Governor, to make recommendations to Governor and General Assembly at next meeting. *P. L., 1937*, Resolution 51; *P. L., 1939*, Resolution 31.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
BENEFIT AND RETIREMENT FUND³⁰⁴

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Joe S. Phipps, Sheriff	Greensboro	1-12-38	At pleasure of Governor
Clyde O. Robinson, Sheriff	Gastonia	2-21-39	
David Jones, Sheriff	Wilmington	6-30-40	
B. M. Haynes,* Chief Police	Cramerton	1-12-38-39-40	2-21-40-41
John T. Armstrong	Raleigh	2-21-39	2-21-40
Charles D. Farmer	Raleigh	6-30-40	6-30-41

COMMISSIONER OF AFFIDAVITS IN OTHER STATES FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA³⁰⁵

Pearce Horne*	District of Columbia	1-22-38-40	1-22-40-42
Jeremiah J. Maher ³⁰⁶	New York, N. Y.	9-13-38-40	9-13-40-42
John B. Platke ³⁰⁷	Philadelphia, Pa.	9-30-38	9-30-40

NORTH CAROLINA ART SOCIETY, INCORPORATED³⁰⁸

Mrs. S. Westray Battle†	Asheville	2-3-38	5-1-41
Mrs. Isabelle Bowen Henderson†	Raleigh	11-1-39	5-1-43
Mrs. Louis V. Sutton ³⁰⁹	Raleigh	11-1-39	5-1-43
Mrs. Kemp P. Lewis ³¹⁰	Durham	11-1-39	5-1-43

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION³¹¹

Clarence W. Griffin ³¹²	Forest City	2-21-38	3-31-43
J. Allan Dunn†	Salisbury	6-8-39	3-31-45

ELEMENTARY TEXT BOOK COMMISSION³¹³

Miss Margaret John	Sanford	3-10-38	11-10-38
Mrs. Dorothy Jordan Dacey	Asheville	3-10-38	11-10-38
E. L. Best	Charlotte	3-10-38	11-10-38

W. B. Owen, Jr.	Winston-Salem	9-13-40	9-13-45
J. S. Waters	Pittsboro	9-13-40	9-13-45
Miss Virginia Kirkpatrick	Charlotte	9-13-40	9-13-45
A. J. Hutchins	Canton	9-13-40	9-13-45
Miss Clara Hearne	Roanoke Rapids	9-13-40	9-13-45
H. B. Marrow	Smithfield	9-13-40	9-13-45
Miss Cynthia Reeves	Greensboro	9-13-40	9-13-45

COMMISSION TO STUDY PROVISION FOR RETIREMENT OF OLD AND INCAPACITATED TEACHERS³¹⁴

To report to next

General Assembly

Dr. John H. Cook, <i>Chairman</i>	Greensboro	3-10-38	"
Irvin F. Hall	Raleigh	3-10-38	"
R. Grady Rankin	Charlotte	3-10-38	"
Miss Natalie Coffey	Raleigh	3-10-38	"
Miss Mary Pemberton	Concord	3-10-38	"
C. T. Leinbach ³¹⁵	Winston-Salem	6-8-38	"

³⁰⁴ The Board is composed of five members, three of whom are appointed by the Governor to serve at his will. *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 349; *P. L., 1939*, Chap. 6. Ex officio members are: The auditor, state insurance commissioner, director of Bureau of Investigation and Identification.

³⁰⁵ The Governor is authorized to appoint one or more commissioners in any foreign country, state, republic, United States or District of Columbia, etc., for two-year terms. The secretary of state's duty is to keep record of names of persons appointed and qualified as commissioners.

³⁰⁶ Succeeded Charles F. A. McCarthy.

³⁰⁷ Succeeded Geo. H. Earle.

³⁰⁸ The Board consists of sixteen members, four of whom are appointed by the Governor for four-year terms; eight are chosen by the members of the North Carolina State Art Society, Inc., and four ex officio members as follows: The Governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the attorney general and chairman of the Art Committee of the North Carolina Federation of Woman's Clubs. *P. L., 1929*, Chap. 314.

³⁰⁹ Succeeded Mrs. W. N. Reynolds.

³¹⁰ The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms. *P. L., 1907*, Chap. 714.

³¹¹ Succeeded Dr. Wm. K. Boyd, deceased.

³¹² The Commission is composed of seven members to be selected from among teachers, supervisors, principals and superintendents actually engaged in school work in the State, to serve five-year terms. *P. L., 1923*, Chap. 136.

³¹³ The Commission is composed of five members appointed by the Governor to make a report to General Assembly. *P. L., 1937*, Resolution 41.

³¹⁵ Succeeded R. Grady Rankin, declined.

SPECIAL OFFICER, STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION³¹⁶

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
Thomas O. Little	Raleigh	3-14-38	

COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE FEASIBILITY OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION TO INCREASE
LISTS OF SUBJECTS UPON WHICH THE LEGISLATURE IS FORBIDDEN TO ENACT LEGISLATION³¹⁷

Charles M. Johnson	Raleigh	4-8-38	To report to next General Assembly
James A. Bell	Charlotte	4-8-38	"
Joe T. Carruthers, Jr.	Greensboro	4-8-38	"
Patrick Healy, Jr.	Raleigh	4-8-38	"
James G. Hanes	Winston-Salem	4-8-38	"
J. B. Eure	Ayden	4-8-38	"
R. A. Doughton	Sparta	4-8-38	"
H. P. Taylor ³¹⁸	Wadesboro	9-15-38	"

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE AND MAKE REPORT AS TO DAMAGES TO EDENTON-MACKEYS
FERRY ON ACCOUNT OF BUILDING OF CERTAIN BRIDGES³¹⁹

H. G. Connor	Wilson	8-19-38	To report to next General Assembly
George W. Harrison	Williamston	8-19-38	"
F. P. Spruill	Rocky Mount	8-19-38	"

COMMISSION ON EDUCATION³²⁰

Guy B. Phillips	Chapel Hill	7-2-38	To report to Legislature
Holland Holton	Durham	7-2-38	"
Junius H. Rose	Greenville	7-2-38	"
J. H. Grigg	Shelby	7-2-38	"
Julian S. Miller, <i>Chairman</i>	Charlotte	7-2-38	"

H. E. Stacy	Lumberton	7-2-38	"
Mrs. H. G. Etheridge	Asheville	7-2-38	"
George Ross	Jackson Springs	7-2-38	"
Ben Cone	Greensboro	7-2-38	"

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON CRIME FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Harry McMullan	Raleigh	5-23-40	12-31-41
Edwin Gill	Raleigh	5-23-40	12-31-41
J. Harry Sample	Raleigh	5-23-40	12-31-41
D. L. Ward	New Bern	5-23-40	12-31-41
W. Erskine Smith	Albemarle	5-23-40	12-31-41

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD³²¹

DIRECTORS

William Dunn†*	New Bern	9-21-37-39	9-21-38
W. M. Webb	Morehead City	10-25-39	
Capt. Samuel B. Moore	Goldsboro		
U. M. Gillikin†	Goldsboro		
A. K. Barrus*	Kinston	10-25-39	
Raymond Maxwell*	New Bern	10-25-39	
H. P. Crowell	Morehead City		
Selby Anderson†*	Wilson	10-25-39	

³¹⁹ The Governor is authorized to appoint officers for the purpose of transferring prisoners from place to place in the State, said officers to be commissioned specifically or generally to return escaped prisoners or other fugitives from outside the State. *P. L., 1935*, Chap. 257.

³¹⁷ The Commission is composed of not less than five and not more than seven persons, appointed by the Governor, to report to General Assembly. *P. L., 1937*, Resolution 40.

³¹⁸ Succeeded R. A. Doughton, resigned.

³¹⁹ The Commission consists of three members appointed by the Governor to make report to the Governor with recommendations to be transmitted by him to the General Assembly. *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 412.

³²⁰ The Commission consists of not less than seven and not more than nine members, appointed by the Governor. The Governor is ex officio chairman. Commission is to make a thorough examination of the public education system of this State. *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 379.

³²¹ The Board is composed of twelve directors, eight of whom the Governor appoints annually. *P. L., 1854-1855*, Chap. 232; *P. L., 1925*, Chap. 157.

*Date of
Expiration*

*Date
Appointed*

Name of Appointee
S. H. Hicks* Snow Hill
L. B. Jenkins Kinston
Thomas O'Berry Goldsboro

OFFICERS

H. P. Crowell,† *President* Morehead City
W. M. Webb, *President* Morehead City
Harry M. Jacobs,* *Sec.-Treas.* New Bern
Matt. H. Allen, *Attorney* Kinston

FINANCE COMMITTEE

J. W. Bunn* Raleigh
J. K. Warren* Trenton

PROXY

R. O. Self Raleigh
Harry McMullan Raleigh

CELEBRATION IN FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF RATIFICATION
OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES³²²

Celebration on
Nov. 21, 1939

Cameron Morrison Charlotte
Harry McMullan Raleigh
Frank P. Graham Chapel Hill
I. M. Meekins Elizabeth City
J. Bayard Clark Fayetteville
R. O. Everett³²³ Durham

3-23-39
3-23-39
3-23-39
3-23-39
3-23-39
5-29-39

"
"
"
"
"

COMMITTEE TO REPRESENT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT THE CELEBRATION³²⁴

Josephus Daniels	Raleigh	Celebration on
R. A. Doughton	Sparta	Nov. 21, 1939
O. Max Gardner	Shelby	"
John J. Parker	Charlotte	"
Francis D. Winston	Windsor	"
Clyde A. Erwin	Raleigh	"
Henry M. London	Raleigh	"

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL TEACHER AND STATE EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT³²⁵

Charles M. Johnson, <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh	To report to next
James A. Gray	Winston-Salem	General Assembly
Kemp P. Lewis	Durham	"
Holmes Davis	Wilmington	"
D. Hiden Ramsey	Asheville	"

SPECIAL JUDGES, SUPERIOR COURTS³²⁶

W. H. S. Burgwyn*	Woodland	6-30-39-41
Samuel J. Ervin, Jr.*	Morganton	6-30-39-41
Frank S. Hill	Winston-Salem	6-30-39
G. V. Cowper*	Kinston	6-30-39-41
Luther Hamilton*	Morehead City	6-30-39-41

³²² The Committee is composed of five persons appointed by the Governor. The speaker of the House and the lieutenant governor are authorized to appoint two committees of seven members of the House and seven members of the Senate to assist in the celebration, but these members have no authority in the promotion and direction of the said celebration. *P. L., 1939, Chap. 74.*

³²³ Succeeded Cameron Morrison, declined.

³²⁴ These appointments were made in response to a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina.

³²⁵ The Commission consists of five members appointed by the Governor, to make a report of its recommendations and findings to him and the Advisory Budget Committee before the convening of the General Assembly. *P. L., 1939, Chap. 48.*

³²⁶ The law provides for four special judges, two from the Western judicial division and two from the Eastern judicial division. The Governor is further authorized and empowered, if in his judgment, the necessity exists therefor, to appoint two additional judges—one from each judicial division. Appointed for two-year terms. *P. L., 1935, Chap. 97; P. L., 1937, Chap. 72; P. L., 1939, Chap. 31.*

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
A. Hall Johnston ^{*327}	Asheville	4-28-39	6-30-41
Hubert E. Olive [*]	Lexington	5-15-37-39	6-30-39-41

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE OF THE N. C. STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND
ENGINEERING AND OF THE N. C. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE³²⁸

Dudley Bagley	Moyock	5-18-39	5-18-41
George R. Ward	Wallace	5-18-39	5-18-41
Robert Grady Johnson	Raleigh	5-18-39	5-18-41

FORT FISHER NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION³²⁹

J. A. Taylor	Wilmington	6-29-39	6-29-43
Oscar F. Cooper	Wilmington	6-29-39	6-29-43
Roger Moore	Wilmington	6-29-39	6-29-43
Rev. Andrew J. Howell	Wilmington	6-29-39	6-29-43

SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA³³⁰

Gordon Gray	Winston-Salem	7-19-39
Victor S. Bryant	Durham	7-19-39
John L. Morehead	Charlotte	7-19-39
D. Hiden Ramsey	Asheville	7-19-39
Capus M. Waynick	High Point	7-19-39
H. Galt Braxton	Kinston	7-19-39
Marsden Bellamy	Wilmington	7-19-39

UTILITIES COMMISSION³³¹

Fred L. Seely†	Asheville	1-1-41
Frank W. Hanft†	Chapel Hill	1-1-43

MOREHEAD CITY PORT COMMISSION³³²

J. Y. Monk*	Farmville	1-1-39-43
Dr. Ben F. Royal	Morehead City	1-1-41
Leo Harvey	Kinston	1-1-41
H. P. Crowell	Morehead City	1-1-43
H. S. Gibbs ³³³	Morehead City	1-1-43
		10-31-39

COMMISSION TO STUDY ADVISABILITY OF ESTABLISHING NAUTICAL SCHOOL IN NORTH CAROLINA³³⁴

I. B. Frink	Southport	11-9-39	To report to
Fred R. Seeley	Beaufort	11-9-39	General Assembly
Rangwald O. Johnson	Wilmington	11-9-39	"
Roy L. Davis	Manteo	11-9-39	"
Prof. H. A. Fisher	Raleigh	11-9-39	"

³²⁷ Succeeded Frank S. Hill, deceased.

³²⁸ The Committee consists of thirteen members, three appointed by the president of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, who is the Governor; three appointed by the commissioner of agriculture and seven ex officio members. Appointments are for two-year terms. *P. L., 1939*, Chap. 255. Ex officio members: The president of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina (chairman), the president of the University, the dean of administration of State College of Agriculture and Engineering, the dean of agriculture and the commissioner of agriculture, assistant commissioner of agriculture, state chemist or any other officer of the Department of Agriculture whom the commissioner of agriculture may designate.

³²⁹ The Commission consists of five members, the Director of the Department of Conservation and Development is chairman, and four members appointed by the Governor to serve four years. Members must be residents of New Hanover County. To report activities to the Governor annually. *P. L., 1939*, Chap. 251.

³³⁰ The Board is composed of seven members appointed by the Governor for the purpose of assisting and cooperating with the University of North Carolina in the celebration. *P. L., 1939*, Resolution 45.

³³¹ The utilities commissioner is appointed by the Governor with the consent and advice of the Senate. The Governor with the consent of the Senate appoints two associate commissioners, all members appointed for four-year terms. *P. L., 1933*, Chap. 134.

³³² The Commission is composed of four members appointed by the Governor, and three appointed by the board of commissioners of Morehead City. Appointed for four-year terms. *P. L., 1935*, Chap. 232; *P. L., 1935*, Chap. 446.

³³³ Succeeded H. P. Crowell, resigned.

³³⁴ The Commission consists of not less than five nor more than seven members. The dean of administration of the State College unit of the University of North Carolina and the superintendent of public instruction of this State are two of the members. To report to the General Assembly. *P. L., 1939*, Chap. 311. Ex officio members: J. W. Harrelson, chairman, and Clyde A. Erwin.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CAPE HATTERAS SEASHORE COMMISSION³³⁵

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Appointed</i>	<i>Expiration</i> <i>Date of</i> <i>At pleasure of Gov.</i>
R. Bruce Etheridge	Raleigh	11-14-39	"
J. L. Horne, Jr.	Rocky Mount	11-14-39	"
Coleman Roberts	Charlotte	11-14-39	"
Sanford Martin	Winston-Salem	11-14-39	11-14-43
Mrs. James H. R. Cronwell	Somerville, N. J.	11-14-39	11-14-43
Van Campen Heilner	New York	11-14-39	11-14-43
Mrs. J. A. Buchanan	Durham	11-14-39	11-14-43
R. Stanley Wahab	Ocracoke	11-14-39	11-14-43
J. C. B. Ehringhaus	Raleigh	11-14-39	11-14-43

BUILDING CODE COUNCIL³³⁶

Walter W. Hook†	Charlotte	4-19-40	4-19-45
George W. Kane†	Durham	4-19-40	4-19-45
Prof. Harry Tucker†	Raleigh	4-19-40	4-19-45
C. A. Fink	Salisbury	4-19-40	4-19-45
W. H. Sullivan†	Greensboro	4-19-40	4-19-45
Hill L. Kiser ³³⁷	Charlotte	4-25-40	4-19-43

LABOR COMMISSION³³⁸

Forrest H. Shuford, <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh	6-27-40	To report to next
Capus M. Waynick	High Point	6-27-40	General Assembly
H. P. Taylor	Wadesboro	6-27-40	"
Henry C. Dobson	Elkin	6-27-40	"
Hugh G. Horton	Williamston	6-27-40	"

NORTH CAROLINA GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM³³⁹

Mayor Graham H. Andrews	Raleigh	10-11-40	10-11-42
Mayor Harry S. Woodson	Shelby	10-11-40	10-11-41
R. Linn Bernhardt	Salisbury	10-11-40	10-11-42
Pat. M. Burdette	Asheville	10-11-40	10-11-43
Ray C. Galloway	Charlotte	10-11-40	10-11-43
Mayor Walker Lyerly ³⁴⁰	Hickory	12-31-40	10-11-41

COMMISSION FOR NEW STATE OFFICE BUILDING³⁴¹

Willis Smith, <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh	To report to next General Assembly " " " " " "
Charles M. Johnson	Raleigh	
B. B. Blackwelder	Hickory	
C. W. Spruill	Windsor	
W. D. Siler	Pittsboro	
Frank L. Dunlap	Raleigh	
A. S. Brower	Raleigh	

³³⁵ The Commission consists of nine members, three members designated by the Governor must be members of the Board of Conservation and Development, and the director of the Department of Conservation and Development is the chairman. The other five members are appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. The commission files annual reports with the Governor. *P. L., 1939*, Chap. 257.

³³⁶ The Board is composed of five members appointed and removed by the Governor. Appointments are for five-year terms. The members are as follows: One general contractor, one architect, one structural engineer, plumbing and heating contractor, and one representative of organized labor. *P. L., 1933*, Chap. 392.

³³⁷ Succeeded C. A. Fink, deceased.

³³⁸ The Commission is composed of five members appointed by the Governor to study the question of fair labor standards for North Carolina. To report findings and recommendations to the General Assembly, *P. L., 1939*, Resolution 43.

³³⁹ The Board is composed of nine members, six appointed by the Governor; two of the appointed members are mayors or members of the governing boards of cities or towns; two members of county boards of commissioners; and one regular employee of a county. Members are appointed for three-year terms. *P. L., 1939*, Chap. 390. Ex officio members. The attorney general, legal adviser of the Board; the commissioner of insurance, and the executive secretary of the North Carolina League of Municipalities.

³⁴⁰ Succeeded Harry S. Woodson, refused.

³⁴¹ The Commission is composed of seven members appointed by the Governor whose duty is to "provide office space for the several departments, boards, bureaus and commissions of the State by erecting a new State Office Building. . . ." *P. L., 1937*, Chap. 365.

JUDGES, SUPERIOR COURT³⁴²

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Date Appointed</i>	<i>Date of Expiration</i>
A. Hall Johnston ³⁴³	Asheville	3-25-37	
E. C. Bivens	Mount Airy	6-15-37	
Walter J. Bone ³⁴⁴	Nashville	6-15-37	
C. Everett Thompson ³⁴⁵	Elizabeth City	1-20-38	

SOLICITORS, SUPERIOR COURT³⁴⁶

Ernest R. Tyler ³⁴⁷	Roxobel	5-15-37
J. Erle McMichael	Winston-Salem	6-15-37

STATE COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

J. W. Harrelson, <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh	11-25-40
J. T. Anderson, <i>Exec.-Sec.</i>	Raleigh	11-25-40
R. Grady Rankin	Charlotte	11-25-40
Reuben B. Robertson	Canton	11-25-40
J. E. S. Thorpe	Franklin	11-25-40
Mayor Ben E. Douglas	Charlotte	11-25-40
R. M. Hanes	Winston-Salem	11-25-40
Commander R. Dave Hall	Belmont	11-25-40
Charles A. Cannon	Concord	11-25-40
Mrs. Doyle D. Alley	Waynesville	11-25-40
Mrs. R. H. Latham	Asheville	11-25-40
Harry B. Caldwell	Greensboro	11-25-40
Col. Terry A. Lyon	Fayetteville	11-25-40
R. B. Page	Wilmington	11-25-40
Major Bryce P. Beard	Salisbury	11-25-40
Mrs. John D. Robinson	Wallace	11-25-40
Louis V. Sutton	Raleigh	11-25-40

Blake R. Van Leer	Raleigh	11-25-40
W. B. Kizziah	Southport	11-25-40
Major Holmes Bryson	Asheville	11-25-40
Dr. R. L. Flowers	Durham	11-25-40
Irvin F. Hall	Raleigh	11-25-40
Flake Shaw	Greensboro	11-25-40
C. A. Fink	Spencer	11-25-40
Dr. Charlotte H. Brown	Sedalia	11-25-40
Dr. Clarence Poe	Raleigh	11-25-40
Josh L. Horne	Rocky Mount	11-25-40
W. D. Carmichael, Jr.	Chapel Hill	11-25-40
A. L. Brooks	Greensboro	11-25-40
C. C. Spaulding	Durham	11-25-40
J. A. Bolich, Jr.	Winston-Salem	11-25-40
Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, Jr.	Charlotte	11-25-40
Dr. Jane McKimmon	Raleigh	11-25-40

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS

Gen. J. Van B. Metts	Raleigh	11-25-40
Dr. Clyde A. Erwin	Raleigh	11-25-40
Harry McMullan	Raleigh	11-25-40
Major John T. Armstrong	Raleigh	11-25-40
Fred C. Handy	Raleigh	11-25-40
Dr. Frank P. Graham	Chapel Hill	11-25-40

³⁴² The Constitution of North Carolina, Art. 3, Sec. 13; *P. L., 1868-1869*, Chap. 270.

³⁴³ Succeeded P. A. McElroy, resigned. In the 1938 election Z. V. Nettles defeated Judge Johnston who resigned December 11, 1938. In 1939, Johnston was appointed a special judge. See footnote 327 above.

³⁴⁴ Succeeded M. V. Barnhill, appointed associate justice of the supreme court.

³⁴⁵ Succeeded Walter L. Small, resigned.

³⁴⁶ The Constitution of North Carolina, Art. 3, Sec. 13; *P. L., 1868-1869*, Chap. 270.

³⁴⁷ Succeeded W. H. S. Burgwyn, who was appointed special judge.

*Date of
Expiration*

*Date
Appointed*

<i>Name of Appointee</i>	<i>Address</i>
R. Bruce Etheridge	Raleigh
W. Kerr Scott	Raleigh
Mrs. W. T. Bost	Raleigh
W. R. Johnson	Raleigh
Forrest H. Shuford	Raleigh
Frank L. Dunlap	Raleigh
Miss Ruth Current	Raleigh
Dean I. O. Schaub	Raleigh
Dr. T. E. Browne	Raleigh
Miss Margaret Edwards	Raleigh
Miss Virginia Ward	Raleigh

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I

LIST OF ADDRESSES

During his four-year term, Governor Hoey made nine hundred and seventy-six public addresses.¹ The shortest was less than one-half minute which was made, when he introduced President Franklin D. Roosevelt on August 18, 1937, at Roanoke Island upon the occasion of the celebration of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of Sir Walter Raleigh's Colony on Roanoke Island and the birth of Virginia Dare.

A brief address was the two-minute speech which he made on January 2, 1939, between halves of the Rose Bowl football game. The teams, Duke University and Southern California, were the contestants.

Another short address was the three-minute speech delivered on June 13, 1940, at the launching of the United States Battleship *North Carolina* in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A five-minute address was a speech delivered on September 2, 1940, at the dedication of the Smoky Mountains National Park on the North Carolina-Tennessee line at Newfound Gap. All the foregoing addresses were made over a nation-wide radio hook-up and President Roosevelt spoke at two of the places following Governor Hoey.

The list here included represents all of the public appearances of Governor Hoey at all types of meetings and his speeches ranged in length from less than one-half minute to one hour. The average length of Governor Hoey's speeches, when he was the main speaker on an occasion, was around thirty minutes. The speeches included in this book are excerpts issued in advance of the speech, excerpts taken from newspaper reports, or the transcribed stenographic notes made while Governor Hoey was speaking. The only speeches written by Governor Hoey were those delivered to the General Assembly and hence, they are the only speeches appearing verbatim. The other addresses were delivered extemporaneously and therefore are not full addresses.

A list of the addresses, the places delivered, the time delivered, and in some instances the occasion of the address follows:

¹While Governor Hoey was in office, he kept a personal diary of all his public addresses and this list is taken from that record.

1937

- January 7* (noon)—Inaugural address before the General Assembly and the people of North Carolina, in the Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
- January 11 (night)—Banquet, State Fair Association, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- January 14 (morning)—Presented diplomas to officers in Training School at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- January 14 (night)—Introduced Hon. Paul V. McNutt, former governor of Indiana, to Newspaper Institute, Chapel Hill.
- January 15 (morning)—Addressed state meeting of County Commissioners, Raleigh.
- January 15 (noon)—Introduced Hon. Paul V. McNutt to the General Assembly, Raleigh.
- January 18 (night)—Banquet of the Municipal League of North Carolina, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- January 25 (night)—Address for flood sufferers, over radio station WPTF, Raleigh.
- January 26 (morning)—Sir Walter Cabinet Meeting held at State College, Raleigh.
- January 26 (night)—State Social Service Conference, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- January 28* (night)—Raleigh Chamber of Commerce annual dinner, Meredith College, Raleigh.
- January 28 (night)—Address for flood sufferers over radio station WBT, Charlotte. Spoke in Raleigh.
- February 2 (afternoon)—Address to school children of State on the duties of the governor over radio station WPTF, Raleigh.
- February 4 (afternoon)—Woman's Club, Raleigh.
- February 4 (night)—Colored Social Conference, Raleigh.
- February 7 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- February 12 (night)—To Boy Scouts over radio station WBT, Charlotte.
- February 12 (night)—Raleigh Boy Scouts over radio station WPTF, Raleigh.
- February 23 (night)—Watauga Club meeting, Raleigh.
- February 25 (night)—Durham Chamber of Commerce annual meeting, Durham.
- February 28 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Central Methodist Church, Shelby.
- March 3 (night)—Democratic Victory Dinner, Raleigh.
- March 4 (afternoon)—Opening Southern Basketball Tournament, Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
- March 7 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 9* (afternoon)—Introduction of Hon. James A. Farley, Postmaster General and Democratic National Chairman, Chapel Hill.
- March 11* (noon)—Session of the General Assembly held in the courthouse, Edenton.

*The asterisk beside the date of a speech indicates that the speech is included in this book.

- March 12 (night)—Introduction of Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
- March 14 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 16 (morning)—Spoke on cancer control over radio station WPTF, Raleigh.
- March 21 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 22 (night)—House of Representatives, Love Feast preceding adjournment of legislature, Raleigh.
- March 22 (night)—State Senate, Love Feast preceding adjournment of legislature, Raleigh.
- March 23 (night)—Senate at final adjournment of legislature, Raleigh.
- March 25 (morning)—Before State Tax Supervisors, House of Representatives, Raleigh.
- March 26 (night)—Merchants Association banquet, Greensboro.
- March 27* (night)—Address on work of the General Assembly, recently adjourned, over radio station WPTF, Raleigh.
- April 8 (night)—State convention of Federation of Women's Clubs, Charlotte.
- April 11 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Central Methodist Church, Shelby.
- April 11 (afternoon)—Dedication of Science Hall, Bennett College, Greensboro.
- April 12 (night)—William G. Hill Masonic Lodge, presenting the Past Master's Jewel to Mr. James E. Briggs, Raleigh.
- April 16 (noon)—Banquet, Louisburg College, Louisburg.
- April 16 (afternoon)—Dedication of Franklin County courthouse, Louisburg.
- April 16 (night)—Banquet, LaGrange.
- April 18 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- April 18 (afternoon)—State Sunday School meeting, High Point.
- April 19 (night)—Banquet, State College faculty, Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.
- April 20 (noon)—Methodist District Conference, Raleigh District, Raleigh.
- April 22 (night)—Banquet, State Hospital Nurses and Dietitian Association, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- April 23 (noon)—Review of troops at State College, Raleigh.
- April 23 (night)—Banquet, State Teachers' Association, Washington Duke Hotel, Durham.
- April 23 (night)—Educational Centennial Celebration, Duke Stadium, Durham.
- April 25 (afternoon)—State meeting of the Woodmen of the World, Hendersonville.
- April 25 (night)—Introduction of Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia at State meeting, Hendersonville.
- April 27 (afternoon)—Meeting of Revenue Field Force in House of Representatives, Raleigh.
- April 27 (night)—Barbecue for Revenue Department, Raleigh.
- April 29 (morning)—Farmers' meeting, Southern Albemarle Association, Plymouth.

- April 29 (afternoon)—Commencement, Bethel High School, Bethel.
- May 2 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- May 2 (afternoon)—Meeting at State Penitentiary, Raleigh.
- May 4 (night)—Opening Home Show, Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
- May 5 (night)—Banquet, Plumbing and Heating Contractors for State, Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.
- May 6 (night)—Banquet, annual meeting, State Garden Club, Raleigh.
- May 7* (night)—Chamber of Commerce, Roxboro.
- May 9 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- May 10 (night)—Banquet, Rotary Convention, Carolina Inn, Pinehurst.
- May 14* (night)—High school commencement, Colerain.
- May 16 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- May 20 (morning)—State Safety Conference, Winston-Salem.
- May 21 (morning)—Couriers from Philadelphia at Capitol steps, Raleigh.
- May 21* (night)—State Adult Education meeting, Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
- May 23 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- May 24 (morning)—Guilford College Centennial Celebration, Guilford College.
- May 25* (morning)—State Highway and Public Works Commission meeting, Raleigh.
- May 26 (night)—Banquet, State Elks meeting, Charlotte.
- May 29 (morning)—Introduction of Ambassador Josephus Daniels at dedication of Post Office, Wilmington.
- May 29 (noon)—Banquet at Hotel, Wilmington.
- May 30 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- May 31 (morning)—Commencement, Southern Seminary and Junior College, Buena Vista, Virginia.
- June 6 (morning)—Dedication of new Sunday School Building, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- June 7* (morning)—Commencement exercises, Woman's College, University of North Carolina, and delivering diplomas to graduates, Greensboro.
- June 7 (night)—Commencement exercises, State College, and delivering diplomas to graduates, Raleigh.
- June 8 (morning)—Davidson College commencement and received the degree of LL.D., Davidson.
- June 8 (night)—University of North Carolina, and delivered diplomas to graduates, Chapel Hill.
- June 10 (morning)—Meeting of Children of Confederacy in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Raleigh.
- June 10 (night)—Strawberry Festival, Wallace.
- June 11 (morning)—Resettlement group, Penderlea.
- June 11 (afternoon)—Introduction of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at Strawberry Festival, Wallace.

- June 12 (night)—Banquet, State Business and Professional Women's Club, Durham.
- June 13 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- June 16 (noon)—American Business Men's Club during Rhododendron Festival, Asheville.
- June 16 (afternoon)—State Safety Conference, Asheville.
- June 16 (night)—Banquet, Lions Club, Asheville.
- June 17 (noon)—Rotary Club luncheon for Rhododendron visitors, Asheville.
- June 17 (night)—Coronation of the King and Queen of the Rhododendron Festival, Asheville.
- June 18 (morning)—Summer school at Normal College, Asheville.
- June 20 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- June 20 (noon)—Banquet, Lebanon Syrian Association, State Fair Grounds, Raleigh.
- June 22 (morning)—Orphanage groups from several states at the Methodist Orphanage, Raleigh.
- June 23 (morning)—Colored Baptist Assembly of the United States, meeting in Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
- June 23 (night)—CCC Educational Directors at State College, Raleigh.
- June 24* (morning)—Dedicating new Armory, New Bern.
- June 25 (morning)—County welfare superintendents from over the State, Raleigh.
- June 27 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- June 29* (morning)—The 100th Anniversary of the death of Nathaniel Macon, at his home place, Buck Springs, Warren County.
- June 30 (morning)—Summer School, State College, Raleigh.
- July 2 (afternoon)—Dedication of Armory, Gastonia.
- July 2 (night)—Banquet, Gastonia Country Club, Gastonia.
- July 2* (night)—Speech over state-wide hook-up, discussing State advertising, Charlotte.
- July 4 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Central Methodist Church, Shelby.
- July 9 (morning)—Christian citizenship, Lake Junaluska.
- July 10 (noon)—Crowd touring Smoky Mountains National Park, Gatlinburg, Tennessee.
- July 11 (morning)—Methodist Church, in observance of Laymen's Day, Canton.
- July 12 (night)—Introduction of Hon. Leo T. Crowley, speaking before the State Bankers Convention, Chapel Hill.
- July 15 (noon)—Lions Club, Sir Walter Hotel, entertaining visitors from Florida; was presented an alligator named "Orlando," Raleigh.
- July 17 (night)—Spoke before Southern Traffic Club, Roaring Gap.
- July 18 (morning)—Presbyterian Church, Blowing Rock.
- July 18 (night)—Vesper service at Orphanage, Banner Elk.
- July 19 (morning)—Appalachian Teachers College Summer School and visitors, Boone.
- July 21 (afternoon)—Before Future Farmers of America in State Conference at State College, Raleigh.

- July 22* (night)—Carolina Day, Roanoke Island and witnessed presentation of pageant "Lost Colony," near Manteo.
- July 25 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- July 27* (morning)—American Legion Convention, Durham.
- July 29 (morning)—4-H Clubs at State College composed of 900 boys and girls from over the State, Raleigh.
- July 30 (morning)—Dedication of Sand Hill project, comprising 62,000 acres, Hoffman.
- August 1 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- August 3* (morning)—Dedication of cotton road known as Sea Level Route from Goldsboro by way of Faison to Clinton. Spoke at following points and closed with speech and barbecue at Clinton: Goldsboro, Mount Olive, Calypso, Faison, and Clinton.
- August 5 (night)—State meeting of farmers and farm women at State College, Riddick Field, Raleigh.
- August 6 (morning)—State meeting, Crop Loan Representatives at Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.
- August 8 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- August 10 (morning)—Opening Tobacco Market, Lumberton.
- August 10* (morning)—Opening Tobacco Market, Whiteville.
- August 10 (afternoon)—Opening Tobacco Market, Tabor City.
- August 11* (morning)—State meeting, county commissioners, Wrightsville.
- August 15 (morning)—Taught Adult Bible Classes at Tabernacle Baptist Church, Raleigh.
- August 16* (night)—State meeting, Sheriff's Association, Greensboro.
- August 18 (afternoon)—Introduction of President Franklin D. Roosevelt at Roanoke Island celebration as follows:
- "I am happy to present to this vast audience the first citizen of the Republic; the colossal figure of this century; the greatest humanitarian of our time, His Excellency the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt."
- August 20 (night)—Tobacco Festival, and crowning King and Queen following speech, Wilson.
- August 22 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- August 22 (afternoon)—Carillon concert and reception, Duke University, Durham.
- August 26 (morning)—Dedication of courthouse, Macon County, Franklin.
- August 29 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- August 29 (morning)—First Baptist Church, at eleven o'clock service, Raleigh.
- September 5 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- September 7 (night)—Institute of Government, Chapel Hill.
- September 8* (night)—Woman's Club, Smithfield.
- September 9* (morning)—Coastal Plain Test farm, Willard.

- September 10* (morning)—Young Democrats, State Convention, Winston-Salem.
- September 12 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- September 13 (afternoon)—Before delegation of visitors from Mississippi on the way to the American Legion Meeting in New York, Raleigh.
- September 14* (morning)—Governors Conference, Atlantic City, N. J.
- September 17* (noon)—Luncheon of all the civic clubs of Charlotte on the subject of the United States Constitution, Charlotte.
- September 17 (afternoon)—Dedication of Salvation Army Building, Charlotte.
- September 19 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- September 19 (morning)—Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Lutheran Church at the observance of its Silver Jubilee, Raleigh.
- September 23* (morning)—Dedication of Agricultural Building, Columbia.
- September 23 (afternoon)—Before Institution of Government with officials from a number of counties, Tarboro.
- September 24 (morning)—Institute of Government and county and city officials of a number of counties in a district meeting, Winston-Salem.
- September 25 (morning)—North Carolina Farm Debt Adjustment Committee in State meeting at Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- September 26 (morning)—Combined Bible classes in the Christian Congregational Church, Sanford.
- September 28* (morning)—Opening County Fair, Market House, Fayetteville.
- September 28 (night)—National Convention, Patriotic Order Sons of America at banquet, Durham.
- October 1 (afternoon)—Cleveland County Fair, Shelby.
- October 3 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- October 3 (night)—Community Chest mass meeting, Greensboro.
- October 4* (night)—Installation of officers, Young Democrats, Wake County, House of Representatives, Raleigh.
- October 5* (night)—Air mail week celebration by radio address over State-wide hook-up.
- October 10 (morning)—Sunday School Class, First Baptist Church, before all classes of the city, Henderson.
- October 11 (night)—Banquet, University of North Carolina Alumni Association, celebrating the 144th anniversary of founding of the University, Raleigh.
- October 12 (morning)—Opening of State Fair, State Fair Grounds, Raleigh.
- October 12 (afternoon)—Medical School Commission at its organization meeting in the governor's office, Raleigh.
- October 13 (morning)—Probation Organization meeting, Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.
- October 16 (night)—Evangelistic clubs from twelve cities holding banquet meeting, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- October 17 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.

- October 19* (afternoon)—Dedication of bridge across Cape Fear River, in honor of World War veterans of Cumberland County, Fayetteville.
- October 21 (afternoon)—Bladenboro Fair, Bladenboro.
- October 21 (night)—Bladenboro Rotary Club, Bladenboro.
- October 22* (morning)—Dedication of the new road between Ahoskie and Colerain, Ahoskie.
- October 22 (afternoon)—County Fair, Gatesville.
- October 24 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- October 25 (night)—Presenting Golf Championship Cup to Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, woman pro golf champion of the United States, Chapel Hill.
- October 26 (night)—Introducing LeGette Blythe, author of "Marshal Ney" at Book Club meeting, Mrs. J. A. Hartness' residence, Raleigh.
- October 27 (morning)—Student body High Point College, High Point.
- October 27* (noon)—Banquet, business men honoring Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, High Point.
- October 27 (night)—Banquet, meeting State Grange, Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem.
- October 28 (noon)—Democratic women of the State in luncheon meeting, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- October 31 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- November 1 (morning)—Student body, Wake Forest College, sponsored by Euzelain Society, Wake Forest.
- November 4 (morning)—Colored High School at Eastman, Halifax County.
- November 4* (afternoon)—Cotton and Peanut Festival, Enfield.
- November 4 (night)—Lions Club, Enfield.
- November 6* (morning)—Collegiate Press Association meeting, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- November 7 (morning)—Victor Bryant's Sunday School Class, Presbyterian Church, Durham.
- November 7 (night)—Mass meeting in Memorial Auditorium, in behalf of Community Chest, Raleigh.
- November 10* (morning)—Dedication, Western Carolina Sanatorium, Black Mountain.
- November 11* (morning)—Armistice Day address, Asheville.
- November 11 (afternoon)—Address at courthouse, Rutherfordton.
- November 12 (afternoon)—College Students Legislative Assembly, House of Representatives, Raleigh.
- November 13 (afternoon)—Between halves of the football game, Duke and Carolina playing, Duke stadium, Durham.
- November 14 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- November 14 (afternoon)—South Atlantic Convention of Jews, Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
- November 14 (afternoon)—Address in appeal for orphanages of the State, radio station WPTF, Raleigh.
- November 16 (noon)—Luncheon meeting of unemployment officials from over the State, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.

- November 18 (night)—North Carolina Society, Washington, D. C.
- November 19 (night)—Banquet, Duke Alumni Conference, Raleigh.
- November 19* (night)—Lay activities meeting of the North Carolina Methodists Annual Conference, Edenton Street Church, Raleigh.
- November 20 (night)—Radio address under auspices of State Federation of Women's Clubs. Subject: "150th Anniversary of Signing of Constitution of United States."
- November 21 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- November 28 (morning)—Combined Sunday School classes, First Baptist Church, Oxford.
- November 30 (afternoon)—Laying corner stone of the Greek Orthodox Church, Raleigh.
- December 1* (afternoon)—Dedication of Armory, Greenville.
- December 3 (night)—Meeting of Pilot Club and their employers at banquet, Raleigh.
- December 5 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- December 5* (afternoon)—Dedicating Auditorium and other new buildings of North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham.
- December 8 (noon)—Rotary Club, Concord.
- December 8 (afternoon)—Centennial Celebration and dedication of Armory, Concord.
- December 8* (night)—Banquet, meeting firemen and visitors at Hotel, Concord.
- December 9 (night)—Wake County Bar Association meeting and banquet, Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.
- December 10 (night)—Charter banquet meeting, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Kinston.
- December 11 (morning)—Department of Justice meeting, House of Representatives, Raleigh.
- December 12 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- December 14 (afternoon)—Advisory Committee, Board of Conservation and Development on general advertising program, Senate Chamber, Raleigh.
- December 16 (morning)—Seed Dealers Association meeting, House of Representatives under auspices of Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.
- December 17 (night)—Banquet for highway officials and employees, Asheboro.
- December 19 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- December 19 (morning)—Newly organized Methodist Church, Pullen Hall, West Raleigh.
- December 19 (afternoon)—Dedication of auditorium, State Prison, Raleigh.
- December 21 (night)—Employees Unemployment Compensation Commission banquet, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- December 22 (morning)—Receiving pictures presented in rotunda of Capitol to be used in forest fire prevention, Raleigh.
- December 26 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Central Methodist Church, Shelby.

December 30 (night)—Meeting of deputy commissioners of Unemployment Compensation Commission for North Carolina at banquet.

December 30 (night)—Carolina State Theater on "Your Job Insurance."

1938

January 1 (morning)—State meeting of the field men of the Revenue Department, House of Representatives, Raleigh.

January 2 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.

January 6* (night)—Review of the first year of his administration, over state-wide radio hook-up, Raleigh.

January 8 (night)—Introduced Hon. Oscar L. Chapman, assistant secretary of the interior, Jackson Day dinner, Raleigh.

January 9 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.

January 10 (night)—County fair managers of the State at banquet, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.

January 11 (morning)—County and Home Demonstration agents and Farm Security representatives at State conference, State College, Raleigh.

January 11* (night)—Sandhill Chamber of Commerce, Pinehurst.

January 13* (night)—Founder's Day anniversary of the King's Daughters banquet, Washington Duke Hotel, Durham.

January 16 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.

January 18 (morning)—State meeting, Farm Coöperative Service, Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.

January 18 (night)—State meeting for Electrical Inspectors, Raleigh.

January 19* (noon)—Luncheon, Woman's Club, on citizenship program, Raleigh.

January 19* (night)—Robert E. Lee anniversary, House of Representatives, Raleigh.

January 20 (morning)—Luncheon meeting of Convocation of Churches, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.

January 20 (afternoon)—Meeting of Convocation of Churches, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.

January 21* (night)—State meeting of the Press Association of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

January 23 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.

January 25* (night)—Chamber of Commerce meeting, Rocky Mount.

January 26 (night)—Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting, Greensboro.

January 28* (afternoon)—State Engineers meeting, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.

January 28 (night)—Columbus County Teachers meeting, Whiteville.

January 30 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.

January 31 (noon)—Lions Club, sons and daughters meeting, Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.

- January 31 (night)—President's Birthday Ball, Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
- February 3 (afternoon)—State meeting of Youth Service Agencies, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- February 6 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- February 11* (night)—Dedication of new high school building, Shelby.
- February 13* (night)—Sunday Evening Club on subject, "The Citizen and the Republic," Chicago.
- February 15 (night)—Durham County Parent-Teachers Association, Durham.
- February 18 (morning)—State meeting of the Garden Club, State College, Raleigh.
- February 18 (afternoon)—Meeting of the Governor's Hospitality Committee, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte.
- February 18* (night)—Banquet, Masonic Fellowship meeting and Washington Day Celebration, Charlotte.
- February 20 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- February 20 (afternoon)—Boys Prison at Camp Polk, near Raleigh.
- February 21 (night)—Opening, new Ambassador Theatre, Raleigh.
- February 22 (morning)—D. A. R. meeting, House of Representatives, commemorating Washington's Birthday, Raleigh.
- February 22* (night)—Father-Son banquet, Y. M. C. A., Winston-Salem.
- February 23 (morning)—Group of Negro boys attending the boxing tournament, House of Representatives, Raleigh.
- February 23 (night)—Eastern Star banquet, Woman's Club, Raleigh.
- February 24 (night)—Chamber of Commerce meeting, Edenton.
- February 25 (night)—Meeting of State Democratic Executive Committee, House of Representatives, Raleigh.
- February 26 (night)—Fellowship Club, Epworth Church, Raleigh.
- February 27 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- February 28 (night)—Exposition, Farmville.
- March 1 (evening)—Kiwanis Club, Tarboro.
- March 1 (night)—Dedication of new school building, Tarboro.
- March 2 (night)—Banquet, meeting of State Sanitarians, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- March 3 (afternoon)—Southern Basketball Tournament, Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
- March 3* (night)—State-wide radio address on safety.
- March 6 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 6 (noon)—Luncheon for President of National Auxiliary of American Legion, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- March 7* (night)—State meeting of Daughters of the American Revolution, annual banquet, Raleigh.
- March 8 (night)—Merchants Association, Leaksville-Spray.
- March 11 (night)—Rotary and Lions clubs meeting, Dunn.

- March 13 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 14 (night)—Fellowship Club, Hayes Barton Baptist Church, Raleigh.
- March 16* (morning)—Adult Education Advisory Council, Senate Chamber, Raleigh.
- March 16 (noon)—Roadside Improvement Committee, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- March 17 (afternoon)—State Tax Supervisors, House of Representatives, Raleigh.
- March 18 (noon)—University of North Carolina Alumni meeting, welcoming Dr. Carl R. Douglas to North Carolina, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- March 19* (morning)—North Carolina Educational Association meeting, Hugh Morson High School, Raleigh.
- March 20 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 21 (noon)—Rotary Club, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- March 22 (afternoon)—Parent-Teachers Association, Roxboro.
- March 24 (afternoon)—Shrine directors of North Carolina, Charlotte.
- March 25 (night)—Banquet, University Alumni accepting the gymnasium and swimming pool on behalf of the State, Chapel Hill.
- March 26* (noon)—Farmers meeting at Chamber of Commerce luncheon, Charlotte.
- March 26 (afternoon)—State Library meeting, Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte.
- March 26 (night)—Young Tar Heel farmers, Father-Son banquet, Salisbury.
- March 27 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 29 (night)—School Masters Club, Monroe.
- March 30 (night)—Farmers and Business Men's banquet, Franklinton.
- March 31 (noon)—Daughters of the Confederacy, district meeting luncheon, Raleigh.
- March 31 (night)—Seed Department Commission of Agriculture, banquet, Raleigh.
- April 1 (night)—Woman's Club, Nashville.
- April 3 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- April 3 (afternoon)—Convention held in the Church of God, Raleigh.
- April 6* (morning)—District meeting, Woman Demonstration agents, Currituck Courthouse.
- April 7 (noon)—Luncheon, district meeting, American Legion Auxiliary, Raleigh.
- April 9 (morning)—Iredell County educational meeting, Statesville.
- April 9 (noon)—Luncheon, meeting of school officials, Statesville.
- April 9 (afternoon)—Iredell County Hospitality Committee meeting, courthouse, Statesville.
- April 10 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- April 11 (night)—Radio broadcast, Junior Order United American Mechanics celebration.

- April 12 (morning)—Founders Day address, Davidson College on the subject of the United States Constitution, Davidson.
- April 12 (night)—Annual banquet, Chamber of Commerce, Greenville, S. C.
- April 13 (evening)—Banquet, Community Building, Morganton.
- April 13 (night)—Dedication of Armory, Morganton.
- April 14 (morning)—Student body, Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory.
- April 14 (noon)—Kiwanis, Rotary, and Lions clubs luncheon meeting, Hickory.
- April 14 (night)—Educational forces, McDowell County, Community Building, Marion.
- April 15 (morning)—County educational meeting, Bakersville.
- April 16 (night)—Bankers from Group Nine, banquet, Charles Hotel, Shelby.
- April 17 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Central Methodist Church, Shelby.
- April 19 (night)—Tulip Festival, school building, Washington.
- April 19 (afternoon)—Opening of Style and Textile Exposition, State College, Raleigh.
- April 21 (night)—State convention, Parent-Teachers Association, Winston-Salem.
- April 22 (night)—Banquet, Farmers Group, Scotland County, Gibson.
- April 24 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- April 24 (afternoon)—Law enforcement officers of the Carolinas in convention, Raleigh.
- April 26 (noon)—Luncheon, Safety Tour meeting, Salisbury.
- April 26 (evening)—Father-Son banquet, Thomasville.
- April 26 (night)—Opening of baseball season, ball park, Thomasville.
- April 28* (night)—Commencement exercises, high school, Troy.
- April 29 (morning)—Student conference from various colleges, House of Representatives, Raleigh.
- April 29 (morning)—National Youth Administration conference, Hugh Morson High School, Raleigh.
- April 29 (night)—State Federation of Woman's Clubs, annual banquet, Wilmington.
- April 30 (morning)—Young Farmers, Coastal Plain Station, Willard.
- April 30 (night)—High school commencement, Fountain.
- May 1 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- May 1 (afternoon)—Mass meeting, Coleridge Methodist Church, Randolph County.
- May 3 (morning)—Commencement address, Holly Springs High School, Holly Springs.
- May 3 (afternoon)—Boys and Girls Week, parade and celebration, Henderson.
- May 3 (night)—Commencement address, Littleton High School, Littleton.
- May 4 (night)—Commencement, Hertford High School, Hertford.
- May 5 (night)—State Interracial Conference, Wilson.
- May 6 (morning)—State Bar Association meeting, Pinehurst.
- May 6 (afternoon)—Dedication of Armory, Reidsville.

- May 6 (evening)—School teachers and Rotary Club meetings of Caswell County, Yanceyville.
- May 6 (night)—Young Democrats, Caswell County, Milton.
- May 8 (morning)—Sunday School class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- May 8 (afternoon)—Negro Forum at mass meeting, Rocky Mount.
- May 10 (morning)—Farmers Coöperative Association and Farmers Coöperative Exchange Groups, Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
- May 11* (morning)—Dedication of Armory, Raeford.
- May 12 (night)—Banquet, State Convention, Building and Loan Associations, Pinehurst.
- May 14 (night)—O. D. K. at Duke University, initiation and banquet, Durham.
- May 15 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- May 16 (evening)—Chamber of Commerce banquet, Beaufort.
- May 16 (night)—Commencement, Beaufort High School, Beaufort.
- May 18 (night)—Radio talk to Democrats of State preceding meeting of State convention on following day, Raleigh.
- May 19 (noon)—State Democratic Convention, Raleigh.
- May 20 (noon)—Board of Managers and Visitors, St. Lukes Home, Raleigh.
- May 21 (morning)—100th anniversary, Greensboro College, Greensboro.
- May 22 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- May 22 (night)—Convention of Zionists of the Atlantic states, Durham.
- May 24 (night)—Banquet, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- May 27 (night)—50th anniversary of machinists and other laboring groups, Odd Fellows Hall, Raleigh.
- May 29 (morning)—Annual meeting, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Lexington Orphanage, Lexington.
- May 31* (morning)—Commencement address, St. Marys College, Raleigh.
- June 5 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- June 6 (morning)—Commencement address, Woman's College, Greensboro.
- June 6 (evening)—Commencement, Duke University, Durham.
- June 6 (night)—Commencement, State College, Raleigh.
- June 7 (night)—Commencement, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- June 8 (afternoon)—Older Youth Conference, State College, Y. M. C. A. Building, Raleigh.
- June 12 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- June 14 (evening)—Banquet, Chamber of Commerce, Canton.
- June 14 (night)—Dedication of Armory, Canton.
- June 15 (noon)—Civitan Club, Asheville.
- June 15 (night)—Lions Club, Asheville.
- June 16 (morning)—American Life Insurance Convention, medical section, Grove Park Inn, Asheville.
- June 16 (night)—Kiwanis Club, Shelby.
- June 17 (night)—Farmers meeting and banquet given by Raleigh Chamber

- of Commerce, Meredith College, Raleigh.
- June 19 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- June 19 (morning)—Methodist Church, Clayton.
- June 26 (morning)—Haywood County Day, Lake Junaluska.
- July 3 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- July 8* (night)—State Adult Educational meeting at Roanoke Island preceding the presentation of the pageant, "The Lost Colony," Roanoke Island.
- July 10 (morning)—Spencer Methodist Church, Spencer.
- July 14 (morning)—Encampment of 252nd Regiment, Coast Artillery, Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.
- July 15 (morning)—State Tar Heel Farmers and State Convention, Pullen Hall, State College, Raleigh.
- July 26* (night)—American Bar Association, criminal law section, banquet, subject: "Probation and Parole," Cleveland, Ohio.
- July 29 (night)—Vesper Service for 4-H Clubs, State College, Riddick Stadium, Raleigh.
- August 2 (morning)—100th Anniversary Celebration, Hendersonville.
- August 2 (afternoon)—Luncheon groups, Skyland Hotel, Hendersonville.
- August 4 (morning)—Nazarene Orphan's Home, Rockwell.
- August 4 (noon)—Luncheon, Rowan County Tuberculosis Preventorium, Salisbury.
- August 4 (afternoon)—Graduates of Safety Driving Class, State College, Raleigh.
- August 4 (night)—State Farmers meeting, men and women, State College, Raleigh.
- August 5* —The Lawyer and his Government, Hot Springs, Virginia.
- August 8 (morning)—National Youth Administration meeting, Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.
- August 8* (noon)—Special Session, General Assembly, joint session, House of Representatives, Raleigh.
- August 11 (morning)—Farmers meeting, Upper Coastal Test Farm, Rocky Mount.
- August 12 (night)—Banquet, Social Security Group, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- August 12 (night)—Address before State Senate preceding adjournment, Special Session, Raleigh.
- August 12 (night)—Address before House of Representatives preceding adjournment, Special Session, Raleigh.
- August 14 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- August 18 (noon)—Governor's luncheon, Wilson Tobacco Festival, Wilson.
- August 19 (morning)—Conference, A. M. E. Zion Church embracing several states, including all Bishops of the Church, Kittrell College, Kittrell.
- August 19 (night)—Dedication, baseball park, Lexington.
- August 20 (morning)—District farmers meeting, armory, Charlotte.
- August 20 (noon)—Banquet, Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte.

- August 21 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Central Methodist Church, Shelby.
- August 25 (morning)—Opening of tobacco market, Wendell.
- August 25 (noon)—Dedication, new bridge across Chowan River and Albemarle Sound.
- August 27 (noon)—Democratic rally, Murphy.
- August 28 (morning)—Sunday School, Cashiers Methodist Church near High Hampton.
- August 28 (noon)—Zachary family reunion held at cemetery near High Hampton.
- August 31 (morning)—Farmers of Durham, Orange, Chatham, Granville, and Person counties, Durham.
- September 1 (morning)—Junior Order celebration, Weldon.
- September 1 (night)—Young Democrats, Bertie County, Colerain.
- September 4 (morning)—Banner Elk Presbyterian Church, Banner Elk.
- September 5 (morning)—Dedication of bridge across New River in Virginia, connecting Sparta, N. C., and Independence, Virginia, dedicated in honor of Hon. R. A. Doughton, Sparta.
- September 5 (afternoon)—Dedication of the completion of the highway connecting North Carolina and Virginia at Wytheville, Virginia.
- September 10* (night)—Banquet, State convention, Young Democrats, Durham.
- September 11 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- September 13 (morning)—Great Northwestern Fair, North Wilkesboro.
- September 13 (noon)—Luncheon at Hotel, North Wilkesboro.
- September 16 (afternoon)—Dedication of Armory, Sanford.
- September 16 (afternoon)—Daughters of the American Revolution, United States Constitution Day, Raleigh.
- September 17 (afternoon)—House of Memory, Oakwood Cemetery, accepting tablets honoring mothers of soldiers of all wars, Raleigh.
- September 18 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- September 22* (noon)—Rotary Club, High Point.
- September 22 (night)—Banquet, Engineers and Southern Furniture Association, High Point.
- September 25 (morning)—Sunday School classes, Washington Methodist Church, Washington.
- September 26 (morning)—Radio address from New York inviting the world to visit North Carolina, translated into French and Spanish and broadcast to Europe and South America, New York, N. Y.
- September 27 (night)—Radio address, Safety Program for State.
- September 28 (noon)—Roanoke Rapids Association of Women, subject, "Temperance," Rocky Mount.
- October 1 (afternoon)—Football game between halves, Greater University Day, Riddick Field, Carolina-State, Raleigh.
- October 2 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- October 5 (noon)—Luncheon, Farm Club, Raleigh.

- October 6 (night)—Preliminary meeting, Centennial Celebration, Duke University, Durham.
- October 9 (morning)—Sunday School Class of city firemen, Goldsboro.
- October 11 (morning)—Opening State Fair, Raleigh.
- October 11* (night)—Political campaign, Johnston County, Smithfield.
- October 12 (noon)—Dedication, N. Y. A. building, State Fairgrounds, Raleigh.
- October 14 (morning)—Democratic rally, Mooresville.
- October 14 (noon)—Graded School and Central School building, Mooresville.
- October 14 (afternoon)—South Mooresville School, Mooresville.
- October 14 (night)—Political campaign, Albemarle.
- October 15 (noon)—State Democratic women, luncheon, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- October 15 (afternoon)—Democratic rally, Chatham County, Pittsboro.
- October 16 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- October 19 (night)—Banquet, civilian workers, Fort Bragg, Fort Bragg.
- October 22 (morning)—Annual Conference, Western North Carolina, Charlotte.
- October 23 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Central Methodist Church, Shelby.
- October 23 (night)—Community Chest meeting, First Baptist Church, Charlotte.
- October 24 (night)—Democratic rally, Hendersonville.
- October 25 (afternoon)—Students, Western Carolina Teachers College, Cullowhee.
- October 25 (afternoon)—Democratic rally, Auditorium, Cullowhee.
- October 26 (afternoon)—Democratic rally, Burke County, Morganton.
- October 28 (morning)—Annual meeting, State Bar Association, Raleigh.
- October 30 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- October 30 (afternoon)—Vesper service, First Presbyterian Church, Winston-Salem.
- October 31 (afternoon)—Democratic rally, Alexander County, Taylorsville.
- October 31 (night)—Democratic rally, Hickory.
- November 1 (night)—Democratic rally, Winston-Salem.
- November 4 (morning)—Democratic rally, Kenansville.
- November 4 (afternoon)—Kenansville High School, Kenansville.
- November 4 (afternoon)—Lions Club, Clinton.
- November 4 (night)—Democratic rally, Sampson County, Clinton.
- November 5 (morning)—Student Council representing colleges of the State, House of Representatives, Raleigh.
- November 6 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- November 6 (afternoon)—Dedication of new buildings, Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro.
- November 7 (night)—Radio address closing State Democratic campaign.
- November 7 (night)—Democratic rally, Gaston County, Gastonia.
- November 11 (morning)—Radio address, National Education Week.
- November 11 (afternoon)—Dedication of Armory, Raleigh.

- November 13 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- November 15 (afternoon)—Baptist State Convention, Raleigh.
- November 15 (night)—Banquet, presenting silver service to Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Few, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- November 17 (noon)—Luncheon, North Carolina Building and Loan officials, Chicago.
- November 17* (night)—Banquet, United States Building and Loan League with 2,000 representatives from forty-five states, Palmer House, Chicago.
- November 20 (morning)—Sunday School classes, Methodist Church, Graham.
- November 21 (night)—Parent-Teachers Association, Needham Broughton High School, Raleigh.
- November 22* (morning)—District welfare meeting, courthouse, Snow Hill.
- November 22 (noon)—Luncheon, district welfare meeting, Snow Hill.
- November 22 (afternoon)—Student body, graded school, Snow Hill.
- November 27 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- November 30 (night)—Annual meeting, State Art Society, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- December 1 (morning)—Introducing Hon. Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, State Farmers meeting, Auditorium, Raleigh.
- December 2 (night)—Introducing Count René Doynel de Saint-Quentin, French Ambassador to the United States, at annual meeting of the State Literary and History Association, Raleigh.
- December 3 (night)—Radio address, Safety Program for State.
- December 4 (morning)—Combined Sunday School classes, Fayetteville Methodist Church, Fayetteville.
- December 4 (night)—Elks Lodge of Sorrow, Trinity Methodist Church, Durham.
- December 5* (afternoon)—Welcome address and presentation of President Roosevelt for degree at University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- December 6 (night)—Seaboard Medical Association of Eastern North Carolina and Virginia, Greenville.
- December 7 (morning)—State Adult Education meeting, Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.
- December 8 (afternoon)—Welcome address, Lumbermens Association of the Carolina, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- December 9 (afternoon)—Accepting State Office Building at public meeting from State Building Commission, Raleigh.
- December 11 (morning)—Sunday School, Junior Department, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- December 11 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- December 12 (night)—Banquet, Duke-Carolina football teams and guests, Durham.
- December 13 (night)—Banquet, Duke University for faculty members and wives, Durham.
- December 16* (night)—North Carolina Society, Washington, D. C.

December 18 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.

December 25 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Central Methodist Church, Shelby.

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January 1 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.

January 2* (afternoon)—Nation-wide radio broadcast, between halves of the Duke-Southern California Rose Bowl game, Raleigh.

January 5* (noon)—Message to General Assembly, joint session, Raleigh.

January 6 (noon)—Introducing Governor A. B. Chandler of Kentucky to House and Senate, Raleigh.

January 7 (night)—Introducing Governor A. B. Chandler, Jackson Day dinner, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.

January 8 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.

January 8 (afternoon)—Short wave radio operators, State meeting, Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.

January 10 (night)—Opening new building for Norfolk-Southern Railway, Raleigh.

January 11 (noon)—Introducing Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to joint session of General Assembly, Raleigh.

January 15 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.

January 16 (night)—State College faculty dinner, Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.

January 17* (morning)—Sir Walter Hotel Cabinet meeting, Raleigh.

January 18 (night)—Oscar Barker's barbecue, Durham.

January 19 (noon)—Robert E. Lee anniversary, Woman's Club luncheon, Raleigh.

January 19 (night)—State-wide radio broadcast, infantile paralysis campaign, Raleigh.

January 20* (night)—Chamber of Commerce, Civic Clubs, and Merchants Association, Burlington.

January 22 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.

January 24 (night)—Introducing Hon. Robert H. Jackson, attorney general, to State League of Municipalities, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.

January 25 (morning)—Acceptance of the old "Raleigh" engine, Hall of History, Raleigh.

January 25 (afternoon)—Pages barbecue, State Prison, Raleigh.

January 27* (night)—Banquet, *Citizen-Times*, dedicating new building, Asheville.

January 29 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.

January 31* (night)—Joint session, General Assembly, House of Representatives, question of highway funds and diversion, Raleigh.

February 3 (morning)—Founders Day, Meredith College, Raleigh.

- February 5 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- February 8 (afternoon)—General Electric representatives, state meeting, Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.
- February 9 (noon)—Introducing Hon. Nathan Strauss, civic club luncheon, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- February 12 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- February 12 (afternoon)—Sunday School leaders, Hayes Barton Baptist Church, Raleigh.
- February 15 (morning)—State conference, Mothers and Babies Health, Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
- February 17 (night)—Kiwanis ladies night, Henderson.
- February 19 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- February 20 (night)—Father-Son banquet, Y. M. C. A., Greensboro.
- February 21 (morning)—Introducing Hon. Oscar Johnson of the American Cotton Council, Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
- February 22* (morning)—Special session, General Assembly, Charlotte.
- February 22 (afternoon)—Banquet, Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte.
- February 24 (noon)—Representatives of General Electric, Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
- February 26 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 1 (night)—118th anniversary, Masonic Lodge No. 76, Greensboro.
- March 5 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 7 (night)—Opening new radio station, Gastonia.
- March 10* (night)—Banquet, National Purchasing Agents Convention, Pinehurst.
- March 12 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 14 (noon)—State Huguenot Society, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- March 16 (night)—Colored Baptist Church, Raleigh.
- March 18* (morning)—State Educational Association, annual meeting, Raleigh.
- March 19 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 20 (night)—Opening, radio station WRAL, Raleigh.
- March 24 (night)—Banquet, Future Farmers of America, Middlesex.
- March 26 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 27 (noon)—Record for World's Fair exhibit, New York.
- March 29 (afternoon)—Radio address, Raleigh, to Music Festival, Kinston.
- March 31 (night)—Love Feast, House of Representatives, preceding adjournment, Raleigh.
- April 1 (night)—Speaking from Raleigh to Asheville congratulating radio station WWNC on new home and equipment, Raleigh.
- April 3 (night)—Love Feast, Senate at closing session, Raleigh.

- April 9 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Central Methodist Church, Shelby.
- April 10 (afternoon)—School children, Belhaven.
- April 10 (afternoon)—School children, Sladesville.
- April 10 (afternoon)—Courthouse lawn, Swanquarter.
- April 10 (night)—Banquet, School Auditorium, Swanquarter.
- April 11 (morning)—CCC Camp, Swanquarter.
- April 11 (morning)—School, Englehard.
- April 11 (morning)—School, Fairfield.
- April 11 (morning)—Colored school, Fairfield.
- April 11 (noon)—School and mass meeting, courthouse, Columbia.
- April 11 (afternoon)—School, Plymouth.
- April 13 (afternoon)—Tax supervisors, House of Representatives, Raleigh.
- April 13 (night)—Banquet, Parent-Teachers, Meredith College, Raleigh.
- April 14 (night)—Banquet, State Federation Music Clubs, annual meeting, Fayetteville.
- April 16 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- April 17* (night)—State Convention of Woman's Clubs, annual meeting, Raleigh.
- April 18 (morning)—Garden Club meeting, Flora Macdonald College, Red Springs.
- April 19 (morning)—Radio recording for address at World's Fair, New York.
- April 20 (night)—Commencement, Burgaw High School, Burgaw.
- April 21 (afternoon)—Address of welcome, Duke University Centennial Celebration, Durham.
- April 23 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- April 24 (night)—State Social Service conference, annual meeting, Charlotte.
- April 26 (night)—Commencement, Robersonville High School, Robersonville.
- April 27 (night)—Commencement, Cleveland High School.
- April 28 (night)—Commencement, South Mills High School, South Mills.
- April 30 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- May 2 (night)—Civic clubs, courthouse, Statesville.
- May 4 (morning)—Dedication, courthouse, Bayboro.
- May 4 (afternoon)—175th anniversary celebration of Newbern Academy, New Bern.
- May 5 (afternoon)—Puritan Club, Jackson.
- May 5 (night)—Commencement, Jackson High School, Jackson.
- May 6 (morning)—Conference on Negro employment, House of Representatives, Raleigh.
- May 7 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- May 8 (morning)—Commencement, Trinity High School.
- May 9* (morning)—Seminar Safety Conference, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- May 9 (night)—Commencement, Walkertown High School, Walkertown.

- May 10 (night)—Commencement, Lucama High School, Lucama.
May 11 (night)—Commencement, Newton High School, Newton.
May 12* (morning)—State Bankers Convention, Pinehurst.
May 12 (night)—Commencement, Mount Olive High School, Mount Olive.
May 14 (morning)—Class of women on "Mother's Day," Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
May 14 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
May 15 (night)—Commencement, Mocksville High School, Mocksville.
May 16 (night)—State College student council chemical engineers, Raleigh.
May 18 (morning)—State Safety Conference, Industrial Commission, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
May 18 (night)—Golden Chain tapping ceremony, State College, Raleigh.
May 19 (morning)—Commencement, Pineland College and Edwards Military Institute, Salemburg.
May 21 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
May 22 (afternoon)—State College military unit on dress parade drill, Raleigh.
May 23* (night)—Regional conference of Democratic women, banquet; introducing Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, chief speaker, Winston-Salem.
May 25 (morning)—Commencement, Teachers College of Negroes, Fayetteville.
May 26 (morning)—Commencement, Oak Ridge Military Institute, Oak Ridge.
May 28 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
May 29 (night)—Commencement, Rockingham High School, Rockingham.
June 1 (morning)—Commencement, Campbell College, Buie's Creek.
June 4 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
June 5 (morning)—Commencement, Woman's College, University of North Carolina, Greensboro.
June 5 (afternoon)—Commencement, Duke University, Durham.
June 5 (night)—Commencement, State College, Raleigh.
June 6 (night)—Commencement, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
June 9 (night)—Older Youth State Conference, State College, Raleigh.
June 9 (morning)—Sunday School lesson broadcast over station WPTF, Raleigh.
June 12 (morning)—Address of welcome, Locomotive Engineers from eleven southeastern states, Raleigh.
June 13 (afternoon)—Knights of Pythias, annual meeting, Salisbury.
June 13 (night)—National Monarch Convention, banquet, High Point.
June 14 (night)—Cotton Festival, banquet, Gastonia.
June 14 (night)—Cotton Festival, coronation of King and Queen, Stadium, Gastonia.
June 16 (morning)—Farmers Day. Governor James H. Price of Virginia addressed the meeting also, Danville, Virginia.
June 18*—Recording of an address broadcast over station WBT, Charlotte.

- June 18* (night)—North Carolina Society, banquet, New York, N. Y.
- June 19* (noon)—Palace Court, World's Fair, New York, N. Y.
- June 19 (afternoon)—Dedication of North Carolina Building, World's Fair, New York, N. Y.
- June 25 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- June 26* (morning)—National Convention, Woodmen of the World, New York, N. Y.
- June 27 (morning)—National Governors Conference, Albany, N. Y.
- July 2 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Central Methodist Church, Shelby.
- July 3 (morning)—State Rural Letter Carriers Association, Shelby.
- July 4 (afternoon)—Fourth of July celebration, Kernersville.
- July 9 (morning)—Joint session of Bible Classes, Dunn Methodist Church, Dunn.
- July 9 (afternoon)—Dedication of Colored Hospital, Wilmington.
- July 10 (night)—State Automobile Dealers Association, banquet, Wrightsville Beach.
- July 12 (night)—North Carolina Society, banquet, Richmond, Virginia.
- July 12 (night)—National Convention of Baraca-Philathea Union, Richmond, Virginia.
- July 13 (night)—Future Farmers of America, State College, Raleigh.
- July 16 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Cashier's Methodist Church, near High Hampton.
- July 20 (noon)—Governor's luncheon, Wilson Tobacco Festival, Wilson.
- July 21* (night)—Rotary Club, ladies night, banquet, Laurinburg.
- July 23 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- July 25 (morning)—4-H Club, short course conference, Pullen Hall, State College, Raleigh.
- July 28 (night)—Lions Club, district meeting, ladies night, Faison.
- July 30 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- July 30 (afternoon)—Lutheran Brotherhood, district meeting, Concord.
- August 3* (night)—Farm and Home Demonstration clubs, stadium, State College, Raleigh.
- August 6 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- August 9 (morning)—Farmers Day, Smithfield.
- August 10 (morning)—Masonic annual picnic, Mocksville.
- August 11 (night)—Institute for Hospital Administrators, banquet, Duke University, Durham.
- August 11 (night)—Opening new radio station, Goldsboro.
- August 12 (morning)—Farmers meeting for Alamance County, Wilson school house.
- August 13 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- August 14* (morning)—State Federation of Labor, Raleigh.
- August 17 (morning)—State Test Farm meeting, Swannanoa.
- August 17 (afternoon)—State Sanatorium, Black Mountain.

- August 18 (morning)—Dedication of Vocational Education Building, Barnardsville.
- August 20 (morning)—Presbyterian Church, Blowing Rock.
- August 20 (night)—Opening soft ball tournament, stadium, State College, Raleigh.
- August 25 (night)—Roanoke Island, preceding presentation of "The Lost Colony."
- September 1 (night)—Travel Caravan, Radio address, WBT, WRAL, Raleigh.
- September 2 (morning)—State highway patrolmen, Senate Chamber, Raleigh.
- September 3 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- September 4 (morning)—State Barbers Convention, Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.
- September 4 (night)—Welcome, honoring Otis N. Brown, Commander-in-Chief of Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
- September 6 (night)—Preceding opening of school, Fuquay Springs.
- September 7 (night)—Farmers and Lions clubs, banquet, Apex.
- September 8* (night)—Young Democrats, Charlotte.
- September 9 (afternoon)—Tobacco Growers Association, Raleigh.
- September 10 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- September 14* (morning)—50th anniversary, Elon College, Elon College.
- September 15 (night)—Founder's Day, Mitchell College, Statesville.
- September 17 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Central Methodist Church, Shelby.
- September 19 (morning)—Seedsmen Association, Raleigh.
- September 23 (afternoon)—Between halves of football game, High School students of State, Chapel Hill.
- September 24 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- September 24 (morning)—Rally for Church and Sunday School, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- September 25* (night)—Kiwanis Clubs of the Carolinas, banquet, Meredith College, Raleigh.
- September 28 (noon)—Women's Federation of Clubs, luncheon, Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.
- September 28* (afternoon)—Radio address, tobacco farmers of State on tobacco control.
- September 28 (night)—State Baptist Hospital, banquet, Winston-Salem.
- September 29 (morning)—Watauga County Fair, Cane Creek.
- September 29 (afternoon)—Ashe County Fair, West Jefferson.
- October 1 (morning)—Methodist Church, Kenansville.
- October 3 (morning)—50th anniversary, State College, Raleigh.
- October 5 (night)—Banquet honoring former governor, Cameron Morrison, Charlotte.
- October 6 (morning)—Dedication of buildings at School for the Deaf, Morganton.
- October 6 (noon)—Luncheon, officials and friends of the School for the Deaf, Morganton.

- October 6 (afternoon)—Dedication of school building, Oak Hill, Caldwell County.
- October 8 (morning)—Sunday School classes of the city in the Methodist Church, Albemarle.
- October 9—Young Democrats, Wake County, installation of officers, Raleigh.
- October 10 (morning)—Radio broadcast opening State Fair, Raleigh.
- October 10 (afternoon)—Union County Fair, Monroe.
- October 10* (night)—160th anniversary of Phalanx Masonic Lodge, Charlotte.
- October 11 (night)—Mount Zion Baptist Association, Durham.
- October 15 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- October 15 (night)—Methodist Church, Smithfield.
- October 18 (morning)—50th anniversary, Rowland.
- October 18 (night)—Dedication of Community House, Youngsville.
- October 19 (morning)—Annual Western North Carolina Methodist Conference, Greensboro.
- October 19 (night)—Colored Presbyterian Synod, Raleigh.
- October 20 (noon)—Luncheon, discussing freight rate regulations, Atlanta, Georgia.
- October 20 (afternoon)—Radio address on freight rate situation, Atlanta, Georgia.
- October 22 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- October 25 (noon)—Celebrating completion of mountain road from Low Gap into Virginia, near Mount Airy.
- October 26 (night)—State Grange meeting, Asheville.
- October 28 (morning)—Dedication of six new buildings and observing 50th anniversary of Western North Carolina Teachers College, Cullowhee.
- October 29 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Central Methodist Church, Shelby.
- October 31 (night)—Agricultural Club, banquet, State College, Raleigh.
- November 1 (night)—Community Club, ladies night, Nashville.
- November 3 (morning)—College students attending press conference, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- November 3* (night)—North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers, annual meeting, Pinehurst.
- November 4 (afternoon)—Between halves football game, Carolina-State, observing Greater University Day, Chapel Hill.
- November 5 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- November 8* (night)—Rotary district meeting, Chadbourn.
- November 9 (night)—Annual Eastern North Carolina Methodist Conference, Fayetteville.
- November 10 (morning)—High School, student body, Ahoskie.
- November 10* (morning)—Fall Festival, Sunbury.
- November 10 (afternoon)—Student body, school, Eure.
- November 11 (morning)—Armistice Day, Warsaw.

- November 12 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- November 12 (night)—Armistice Day and Educational Week, Gastonia.
- November 15 (afternoon)—Kay Kyser Day, Rocky Mount.
- November 19 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- November 21 (morning)—150th anniversary of ratification of the Federal Constitution, Fayetteville.
- November 22 (noon)—Annual Conference, A. M. E. Zion Church, Raleigh.
- November 23 (night)—Interclub Rotary meeting, Wadesboro.
- November 24 (noon)—Wholesale grocers, luncheon, Raleigh.
- November 24 (night)—Kiwanis ladies night and teachers meeting, Salisbury.
- November 25 (morning)—Colored Parent-Teachers Congress, Washington High School, Raleigh.
- November 26 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- November 27 (noon)—District welfare meeting, Carthage.
- November 28 (noon)—District welfare meeting, Windsor.
- November 28 (afternoon)—High School, student body, Windsor.
- November 29 (night)—Institute of Government meeting and dedication of new building, Chapel Hill.
- December 3 (morning)—50th anniversary, Christian Church, New Bern.
- December 3 (afternoon)—Elks Lodge of Sorrows, New Bern.
- December 7 (noon)—Southern Governors' conference, Asheville.
- December 7 (afternoon)—Daughters of the Confederacy, Asheville.
- December 10 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- December 17 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- December 20 (morning)—Agricultural meeting, Raleigh.
- December 20 (afternoon)—Party for prisoners at the Woman's Prison, Raleigh.
- December 21 (afternoon)—United Treasury Accounting Division in Christmas meeting, Raleigh.
- December 24 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- December 28 (night)—News boys and carriers, banquet, Charlotte Observer, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte.
- December 29 (night)—Rutherford Country Club, Spindale.
- December 30 (night)—Concord Military Company, annual banquet, Concord.
- December 31 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Central Methodist Church, Shelby.

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- February 11 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- February 16 (night)—Radio address, North Carolina advertising program, Raleigh.

- February 18 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- February 21* (morning)—Dedication of Laboratory Building, State Board of Health, Raleigh.
- February 22 (morning)—High school seniors of Nash County, broadcast to all schools in county, subject: "North Carolina Government," City Auditorium, Rocky Mount.
- February 23 (night)—Methodist Church, banquet, Statesville.
- February 25 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- February 26 (noon)—Rotary Club luncheon, Greensboro.
- March 3 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 4 (night)—Dedication of new high school building, Cary.
- March 5 (morning)—Dedication of new textile building, State College, Raleigh.
- March 9 (morning)—Dedication of new building, East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville.
- March 10 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 10 (night)—Jewish Zionists Convention, Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
- March 16 (afternoon)—Presentation of steeplechase races trophy, Pinehurst.
- March 17 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 21 (noon)—Dedication of Armory, Lumberton.
- March 24 (morning)—Easter address before junior class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 24 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- March 25 (night)—North Carolina Society, governors banquet, Washington.
- March 29 (night)—Woman's Club, Shelby.
- April 1 (night)—Methodist Club, banquet, Thomasville.
- April 4 (night)—Chamber of Commerce, annual dinner, Reidsville.
- April 7 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- April 7 (night)—North Carolina Jewish Society, banquet, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- April 8* (morning)—Dedication of new courthouse, Kinston.
- April 8 (afternoon)—Caswell Training School, student body, Kinston.
- April 9 (night)—Interracial State Conference, Kinston.
- April 12 (afternoon)—Chemical Engineering Conference, State College, Raleigh.
- April 12 (night)—Woman's Club, Kenly.
- April 14 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- April 16 (night)—Grand Lodge of Masons, annual meeting, Raleigh.
- April 17 (afternoon)—Dedication of new buildings, State Hospital, Raleigh.
- April 19 (night)—Commencement, Atkinson High School, Wayne County.

- April 21 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- April 22 (noon)—Probation Convention, luncheon, Winston-Salem.
- April 22 (evening)—Banquet honoring Mr. W. A. Blair, Winston-Salem.
- April 22 (night)—State Social Service Conference, annual meeting, Winston-Salem.
- April 24 (night)—Banquet and dedication of new Cabarrus County Hospital, Kannapolis.
- April 25 (night)—Dedication, waterworks and sewer system, Creedmoor.
- April 27* (afternoon)—Dedication, monument to Governor Thomas W. Bickett, Monroe.
- April 28 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- April 28 (night)—National Youth Administration banquet, honoring Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- May 1 (noon)—Junior Woman's Clubs, state meeting, luncheon, Greensboro.
- May 1 (night)—Introducing former Governor Paul V. McNutt, State Federation of Women's Club, Greensboro.
- May 3 (night)—Commencement, high school, Swansboro.
- May 5 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- May 6 (night)—Commencement, South Edgecombe High School, Edgecombe County.
- May 7 (night)—Commencement, Cool Springs High School, Forest City.
- May 8 (night)—Registration for primary, state-wide.
- May 9 (morning)—75th anniversary, H. Weil and Brothers, Goldsboro.
- May 9 (noon)—Rotary district meeting, luncheon, Rocky Mount.
- May 10 (morning)—Commencement, Westbrook High School, Sampson County.
- May 12 (morning)—Grace Street Methodist Church, Wilmington.
- May 12 (noon)—Vocational coöperative high school group and employers, Wilmington.
- May 12 (night)—Graduates, James Walker Memorial Hospital, Wilmington.
- May 13 (morning)—Commencement, high school, Pittsboro.
- May 13 (noon)—Lions Club, Pittsboro.
- May 15 (morning)—Commencement, high school, Windsor.
- May 15 (night)—Commencement, high school, Edenton.
- May 16 (night)—Democratic county chairmen, banquet, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- May 17 (afternoon)—Democratic State Convention, Raleigh.
- May 19 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- May 19 (afternoon)—20th of May celebration and vesper services, Charlotte.
- May 21 (noon)—100th anniversary of the completion of State Capitol and entry of first railroad, Raleigh.
- May 22 (morning)—Southeastern Methodist jurisdictional conference, Asheville.
- May 23 (night)—Commencement, high school, Graham.
- May 26 (morning)—Combined Sunday School classes, Central Methodist Church, Shelby.

- May 27 (morning)—Commencement, Greensboro College, Greensboro.
May 27 (night)—Commencement, Peace Junior College, Raleigh.
May 30 (night)—Strawberry festival, Wallace.
May 31 (night)—Commencement, city schools, Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
June 3* (afternoon)—Commencement, Duke University, Durham.
June 3* (night)—Commencement, State College, Raleigh.
June 4—Commencement, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham.
June 7 (night)—Older Youth Conference, banquet, State College, Raleigh.
June 9 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
June 9 (night)—Lions Clubs, state meeting, Durham.
June 10 (morning)—Commencement, Woman's College, Greensboro.
June 11 (night)—Commencement, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
June 12 (night)—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Cannon, New York, N. Y.
June 13* (afternoon)—Launching of U. S. Battleship *North Carolina*, Brooklyn Navy Yard, over nation-wide radio hook-up, Miss Isabel Hoey was sponsor.
June 16 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
June 17* (noon)—Civitan Club, Raleigh.
June 18 (night)—Woman's College, University of North Carolina, banquet, Greensboro.
June 19 (night)—State Forestry Convention, Raleigh.
June 20 (noon)—Rotary Club, Rhododendron festival, Asheville.
June 21 (night)—Judicial conference of Fourth United States Circuit, banquet, Grove Park Inn, Asheville.
June 23 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
June 25* (morning)—American Legion, state convention, High Point.
June 29 (afternoon)—Dedication of Morrow Mountain State Park, near Albemarle.
June 30 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
July 2* (noon)—Farmers field day, Oxford.
July 4 (morning)—Celebration, Yadkinville.
July 4* (afternoon)—Fourth of July and semi-centennial celebration, North Wilkesboro.
July 7 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
July 8* (noon)—Rotary Club, Elizabeth City.
July 8 (afternoon)—State Merchants Association, annual meeting, Elizabeth City.
July 10* (night)—Radio address, tobacco control, Raleigh.
July 11* (noon)—Dedication of new building of Negro State Hospital, Goldsboro.
July 19 (night)—Radio address, tobacco farmers on crop control, Raleigh.
July 21 (morning)—First Methodist Church, Canton.

- July 26 (morning)—4-H clubs, State convention, State College, Raleigh.
July 28 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
August 1* (night)—Farm men and women, State convention, Riddick Stadium, State College, Raleigh.
August 4 (morning)—Presbyterian Church, Blowing Rock.
August 5 (morning)—Food Dealers Association, Agricultural Building, Raleigh.
August 8 (night)—American Legion Post meeting, Raleigh.
August 11 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
August 12* (afternoon)—State Federation of Labor, annual meeting, Durham.
August 16 (morning)—Dedication of new Vocational School, Leicester.
August 18 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
August 22 (morning)—State Highway meeting, Raleigh.
August 23 (noon)—Banquet honoring the Governor of North Carolina, Tobacco Festival, Wilson.
August 25 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Central Methodist Church, Shelby.
August 26 (morning)—Centennial celebration, City Hall, Shelby.
August 28 (noon)—Governor's Day luncheon, centennial celebration, Hotel Charles, Shelby.
August 29 (morning)—Catawba County farmers, Conover.
August 29 (night)—Kiwanis Club, Shelby.
August 30 (morning)—50th anniversary, Bain Academy, Mint Hill, Mecklenburg County.
September 1 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Cashiers Church, Jackson County.
September 2* (afternoon)—Dedication of Smoky Mountains National Park, nation-wide radio hook-up, Newfound Gap.
September 3 (afternoon)—Little World Series baseball game, Albemarle.
September 4*—Dedicating the Department of Justice Building, Raleigh.
September 5 (night)—North District Bar Association, Lumberton.
September 8 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
September 8 (afternoon)—Inter-denominational Young People's meeting, Greensboro.
September 10 (night)—Dedicating new school building, Fayetteville.
September 12 (night)—Dedicating Little Theatre, Raleigh.
September 13 (morning)—Freshman class, State College, Raleigh.
September 13 (afternoon)—Acceptance, Samuel A'Court Ashe monument, Capitol Square, Raleigh.
September 14 (noon)—Young Democrats, luncheon, Raleigh.
September 15 (morning)—Sunday School Class, First Baptist Church, Raleigh.
September 17 (night)—Banquet honoring B. V. Hedrick, president of World-wide Baraca, Salisbury.

- September 19 (night)—Carolina Coöperative Council, Spray.
- September 20 (morning)—Students from various colleges, Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh.
- September 22 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- September 24 (afternoon)—Dedication of Armory, Louisburg.
- September 25* (night)—North Carolina bankers and visitors, banquet, Atlantic City, N. J.
- September 26 (morning)—American Bankers Association, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J.
- September 29 (morning)—St. James Methodist Church, Tarboro.
- September 30 (afternoon)—Radio address over WPTF, to schools throughout the State, Raleigh.
- September 30 (night)—Senior class and student body, Wake Forest College, Wake Forest.
- October 1* (afternoon)—Dedication of Memorial Hospital, Charlotte.
- October 2 (afternoon)—Opening of Carnation Milk Plant and Iredell County Fair, Statesville.
- October 3 (afternoon)—Democratic rally, Ninth Congressional district, Salisbury.
- October 4 (morning)—Dedication of Anderson High School building, Caswell County.
- October 4 (afternoon)—Caswell County Fair, Yanceyville.
- October 6 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- October 8 (morning)—Opening of State Fair, Raleigh.
- October 9 (noon)—State welfare group, luncheon, Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.
- October 9 (night)—Young and old Democrats, rally, Tarboro.
- October 10 (morning)—Radio address, American Legion membership campaign, Raleigh.
- October 10 (night)—Radio address, supporting re-election of President Roosevelt, Raleigh.
- October 12 (morning)—Dedication of new buildings and celebrating 147th anniversary of Founders Day, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- October 13 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- October 13 (night)—Church of the Covenant, Greensboro.
- October 14 (night)—Dinner honoring Hon. J. Melville Broughton, nominee for governor, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- October 15 (night)—State Municipal League, annual meeting, banquet, Charlotte.
- October 17 (afternoon)—Dedication of United States Veterans Hospital, Fayetteville.
- October 19 (night)—Presentation of football given by the Ambassador Theatre, between halves of game, State College, Raleigh.
- October 20 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- October 21 (night)—Democratic rally, Hendersonville.
- October 22 (night)—Democratic rally, Gastonia.

- October 23 (morning)—Radio address, citizenship meeting, Charlotte.
October 23 (night)—Democratic rally, Erwin.
October 24—Accepting Virginia Dare tablet presented by the Daughters of American Colonists, State Capitol, Raleigh.
October 25 (afternoon)—Lindsay Warren Day, Washington.
October 26 (morning)—Student body, legislative assembly, annual meeting, House of Representatives.
October 27 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
October 28 (night)—Democratic rally, Elizabeth City.
October 30 (night)—Democratic rally, Clinton.
October 31 (afternoon)—Democratic rally, Durham.
November 1 (night)—Democratic rally, Lexington.
November 2* (night)—Closing Democratic campaign, state-wide radio hook-up, Raleigh.
November 3 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
November 8 (night)—Raleigh Academy of Medicine honoring Dr. J. B. Wright, Raleigh.
November 10 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
November 11 (night)—Masonic meeting, William G. Hill Lodge, Raleigh.
November 12 (night)—Duke University faculty, Durham.
November 14 (noon)—Kiwanis Club, Durham.
November 14 (night)—Dedication of new school building, Tryon.
November 17 (morning)—Combined Sunday School classes of all Methodist churches, Trinity Church, Durham.
November 17 (night)—Banquet, honoring General Jacob L. Devers, commander at Fort Bragg, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
November 18 (night)—Junior Chamber of Commerce, annual meeting, Winston-Salem.
November 20 (night)—“Democracy and Government,” Saint Mary’s College, Raleigh.
November 21 (noon)—Wake County Tuberculosis Association, luncheon, Woman’s Club, Raleigh.
November 24 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
November 26 (afternoon)—Dedication of new buildings of Pineland College and Edwards Military Institute, Salemburg.
November 26 (night)—Eastern Star, district meeting, banquet, Carolina Hotel, Raleigh.
November 29 (noon)—Kiwanis Club, Raleigh.
December 1 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
December 2 (morning)—Labor Department School for Inspectors, State College, Raleigh.
December 3* (night)—Seaboard Medical Association, Washington.
December 4 (night)—North Carolina Art Society, annual meeting, House of Representatives, Raleigh.



MRS. CLYDE ROARK (BESS GARDNER) HOEY.

Mrs. Hoey was the sister of O. Max Gardner, governor of North Carolina, 1929-1933. See page 746 for In Memoriam by Mrs. R. L. McMillan.

- December 5* (morning)—First selectees inducted into service at Fort Bragg, courthouse, Fayetteville.
- December 6* (night)—Southern Society of New York, banquet, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.
- December 12 (night)—Kiwanis Club, ladies night, Pinehurst.
- December 15 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- December 18* (night)—Banquet when silver service was presented on behalf of Council of State and other state officials, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.
- December 19* (night)—Banquet, celebrating completion of twenty-five years' continuous service by more than 800 employees of the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis.
- December 22 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.
- December 22 (afternoon)—Address to all prisoners at Central Prison and by radio to all prison camps in the State, Raleigh.
- December 23 (night)—Christmas Song Service, courthouse square, Shelby.
- December 29 (morning)—Sunday School Class, Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh. (This day was observed in both morning and evening service in honor of Governor Hoey and family.)
- December 29 (afternoon)—Laymen's district meeting, West Market Street Methodist Church, Greensboro.
- December 30 (night)—Banquet given by citizens of Raleigh honoring Governor Hoey and family, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh.

APPENDIX II

IN MEMORIAM

By MRS. R. L. McMILLAN

I am grateful to the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs¹ for the honor and privilege conferred upon me in suggesting that I write a tribute to our friend, Mrs. Clyde R. Hoey.

The bewildering sadness which I felt on the morning of February 13, 1942, did not last long. Then there came to my heart an emotion of gratitude or rejoicing in the beauty of the immortal spirit of our beloved friend. Her physical work is finished. She is at peace and rest. We shall think of her this spring when the dogwood, red bud, yellow jasmine, rhododendron, and laurel glorify North Carolina roadsides. We shall think of her this summer when the North Carolina farm groups meet to exchange recipes and to improve the standards of living in North Carolina homes. We shall think of her next fall when our boys and girls are returning to our schools for the burgeoning out of the best that is in them. We shall think of her when our boys go into the service of our country because we know that her prayers were with them. We shall think of her next Christmas when we begin to make garlands and wreathes and cookies and cakes for our homes and schools and clubs. She loved us, she loved life and she loved all the pleasant constructive activities of our lives together.

She loved beauty in all its manifold winsome forms. I shall not forget her enthusiastic pleasure in seeing for the first time the lovely old Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville; her delight in the Reidsville Garden Club's luncheon table, beautiful beyond words with hundreds of fragrant Cheerfulness narcissi, which she loved so much; her joy in the enormous box of Mother's Red camellias given her by Mrs. Sam Clark, Sr., of Tarboro; her appreciation of "Cousin Becky's" White Fruit Cake recipe; her love of the fertile Good Earth of Cleveland County; her delight in a black and white drawing of a North Carolina cotton boll star which symbolized for her the divine guidance of the Christmas star; her intelligent interest in roadside beauty and improvement of small homes along those roadsides. In paying tribute to her influence in North Carolina's development and all plans for restoration and conservation, may we say:

How shall we honor whom we revere—
Lover of all the arts and of our land?
How, but to cherish Beauty's every flower?
How, but to live with Beauty, and so be
Apostles of Rejoicing to mankind?

She loved humanity. She was interested not only in the conservation of humanity's resources but in the conservation of humanity itself. She was not only sympathetic with the underprivileged; she worked with them and for them. Orphanages, hospitals, penal and corrective institutions, mental

¹Mrs. Hoey died suddenly on February 13, 1942. Having been a member of the Shelby Woman's Club from its organization, and a staunch supporter of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. R. L. McMillan of 1810 Park Drive, Raleigh, N. C., was requested to write an "In Memoriam" which was published in *The North Carolina Clubwomen*, March, 1942. It is reproduced here. See page 744 for picture of Mrs. Hoey.

clinics, women's clubs, garden clubs, Sunday schools, churches, and all agencies for human betterment were near her heart.

Last week at the Conservation Conference at State College in Raleigh, I asked twelve North Carolina women to suggest in one word Mrs. Hoey's outstanding characteristic. They were listed in the following order: Kindness, Intelligence, Cheerfulness, Loyalty, Friendliness, Unselfishness, Dependability, Coöperation, Tactfulness, and Pleasantness.

I asked my son, Archie, who is in the United States Marines, to give a brief estimate of Mrs. Hoey's character because I knew that he and other young people understood her deep interest in them. "*Semper Fidelis* (Always Faithful), the motto of the United States Marines, could have been Mrs. Hoey's personal motto," was his reply. I, too, have been asked to suggest in one word the purposeful force in Mrs. Hoey's constructive life. Love, I believe, has been the motivating purpose of all her work. Love, in the fine sense that means the manifestation of an effort to promote the Gospel of the Prince of Peace wherever it affects our homes, our communities, and our nations—Love that uplifts, that brings beauty, fragrance, serenity, rhythm, peace, hope, kindness, grace, color, and variety into our lives and the lives of others.

All North Carolinians, men, women, and children, have sustained a personal loss in Mrs. Hoey's death. To each of them I would like to send a copy of the prayer of consolation written by Saint Francis so many years ago. It was this prayer which I sent to Mrs. Hoey when she was in deep sorrow because of a bereavement in her family a few years ago. And it was of this prayer that she wrote me, "I cannot tell you how those words by Saint Francis have comforted me. Somehow, they seem to be meant just for me at this time." I am sure that she would like for each of us to feel that they are meant for us now:

Lord, make me an instrument of Your peace!

Where there is hatred—let us sow love.

Where there is injury—pardon.

Where there is doubt—faith,

Where there is despair—hope,

Where there is darkness—light,

Where there is sadness—joy.

O Divine Master, grant that I may not so
much seek

To be consoled—as to console,

To be understood—as to understand,

To be loved—as to love,

for

It is in giving—that we receive,

It is in pardoning—that we are pardoned,

It is in dying—that we are born to eternal life.

APPENDIX III

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

A JOINT RESOLUTION EXPRESSING SYMPATHY UPON THE DEATH OF, AND APPRECIATION OF THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF MRS. BESSIE GARDNER HOEY.

Whereas, the State of North Carolina suffered a great loss in the death of Bessie Gardner Hoey, beloved wife of our highly esteemed former Governor, Clyde R. Hoey; and

Whereas, to so many members of the General Assembly she was a warm, personal friend, whose friendship was considered a distinct privilege and benediction to enjoy; and

Whereas, throughout the years of her life she steadfastly sought to be of service to her neighbors, her community, and her State, thereby promoting happiness, comfort and contentment to untold numbers:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

Section 1. That the members of the General Assembly of North Carolina take this method of expressing appreciation of the life and character of Mrs. Bessie Gardner Hoey and the high qualities of citizenship exemplified by her noble and unselfish services, and their sympathy for Governor Hoey and other members of the family in the great loss and sorrow that all alike have sustained.

Sec. 2. That a copy of this resolution be sent to members of Mrs. Hoey's family, and that a copy be spread upon the journals of both branches of the General Assembly.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified, this the 14th day of January, 1943.¹

¹*State of North Carolina 1943 Session Laws and Resolutions*, Resolution No. 2.

APPENDIX IV

EDITORIALS ON PUBLIC POLICIES

During Governor Hoey's four-year term many editorials appeared in the newspapers of the State. Most of these editorials reflected approval and some were exceedingly complimentary of his public statements and policies. Few, if any, harshly criticized him. Editorials are included from twenty-eight newspapers, some of which were carried in other newspapers and magazines. Included is an editorial from the *North Carolina Legion News* which, according to Mr. Claude S. Ramsey, editor, is the only editorial ever carried in that publication. No effort has been made to carry all editorials.

A MAGNIFICENT SPEECH

January 7, 1937

Whether or not it came to pass that the Hon. Clyde R. Hoey's mood on January 7, 1937, was "as kind as kings upon their coronation day," it is indisputable that his inaugural address is utterly entrancing. Consider it, messrs.—:— He treats of the State of North Carolina, a domain rich to the point of abundance in natural blessings but poor in the goods and services of this world. Through no great fault of our own, but rather of circumstances and lack of leadership, this condition has fastened itself upon us; yet while it may be excused, it is no longer to be tolerated.

But, it is inquired, cynically, who will lead us onward and upward, and how? Why, the State of North Carolina, under the direction of Governor Hoey, and by adjusting here, exploiting there, planning, consulting, pleading, urging. That is how.

Don't mistake our tone. It is anything but levitous. There is in Governor Hoey's inauguration speech all the fire of inspiration and the consecration of purpose. The man has caught a vision, a vision of the people of a commonwealth happy in their work and their play, striving mightily, gaining, holding, yet always with careful regard for common justice and always with beneficent heed to the less fortunate, the aged and the destitute.

It may be contended that for the State of North Carolina to come to the rescue of itself would resemble that impossible feat of lifting oneself by the bootstrap; in short, that it can't be done. It may be retorted at once, how else could it be done? Obviously, we shall sink or swim according to the effort and the ability we put in it. It is Governor Hoey's intention that we shall swim.

It first occurred to us to say, blandly, that Governor Hoey's address of today was almost a composite of all the challenging, constructive editorials ever published in the newspapers of this State. We prefer to revise that description. It is, rather, the epitome of a matured philosophy of life

applied to the practical business of government. Under such stewardship, the State of North Carolina should look forward eagerly to the next four years.¹

GOVERNOR HOEY'S ADDRESS

January 8, 1937

Beginning his administration yesterday with the good will of his fellow citizens attested by the thousands of North Carolinians who poured into Raleigh from every part of the State to see him inaugurated, Governor Clyde R. Hoey reaffirmed convincingly in his inaugural address the purpose to which he has pledged himself of giving North Carolina during the next four years an administration which will bind all parts of the State into a closer unity, conserve and promote the interests of every section of the commonwealth and every element of the population, and make for the general prosperity.

There are no surprises in Governor Hoey's inaugural message. Those who followed his campaign speeches will find that in his address at Raleigh yesterday he closely tracked the commitments which he gave as a candidate. The note of emphasis that runs through his address, we would say, is that of coördinating the work of the various services to which North Carolina is committed as a State in such a manner as to increase the effectiveness of administration, extend the benefits of these services, satisfy all interests that their respective rights are being protected, and advance the State harmoniously as a whole.

The administration of government in North Carolina in this spirit is of supreme importance, for the resources of this State have been pooled in the common interest to a great degree; to a greater degree, in fact, than is true in any other state. Governor Hoey shows his appreciation of the implications of this situation in his specific recommendations relating to the schools and highways. His suggestion for a redistricting of the State for administering the highway system, it may be said in this connection, should command applause. He shows it in the note of caution which he offers as to those matters which are experimental; the putting in effect of the changes authorized by the constitutional amendments and the enactment of legislation relating to social security. He shows it when he urges the reapportionment of the State which the Constitution requires and when he urges the adoption of a program which will promote the development of the State's varied resources, especially through proper advertisements of these resources to the outside world.

We cannot undertake here a specific discussion of the Governor's recommendations. More than one of them will invite detailed consideration later, as the matters with which they deal come up for the attention of the general assembly. We are particularly glad that he has urged emphatically the enactment of labor legislation "in harmony with the civic conscience and economic thought of the nation." We do not, of course, agree with him in the position he takes as to a State-wide referendum on the liquor

¹Editorial in *The Charlotte News* (Charlotte), January 7, 1937.

question. His own stand in this matter is consistent with his record; but the findings of the Liquor Study Commission, which he invites the law-makers to study carefully, seem to us to prove that this situation has already moved to a point where further action will be impracticable except in line with the majority report of that Commission. But in this as in all other matters Mr. Hoey puts forward his view in a manner and spirit inviting respect.

His address taken as a whole is a comprehensive survey of major problems facing the people of North Carolina in this new day; and he would have us face these problems constructively, confidently, in the conviction that the North Carolinians of today can make the North Carolina of tomorrow a better State than the North Carolina of yesterday; not laying aside that prudence for which the State has ever been famed; not sacrificing those fundamental values which are our heritage from the past; but pressing forward bravely, in a spirit of broad tolerance, buoyed by faith in ourselves and in the resources which are ours, united in the common purpose of building a commonwealth in which all can take pride. North Carolina has had no one as Governor who knew the State in all its parts better than Governor Hoey. We are sure that it has never had a Governor more zealous than he to serve the State in all its parts.²

A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

January 8, 1937

Governor Hoey's aims and ambitions, outlined in his address to the General Assembly, constitute a sane and progressive program for the State of North Carolina. There will be critics, of course, but on the whole *The Tribune* believes a fulfillment of such a program would bring lasting benefit to the State.

Friends who have "read between the lines" in conversations with the new governor find little of surprise in the message; all who have followed his long and successful career must feel that his recommendations are but reflections of his determined policy of putting the State and its interests first.

Mr. Hoey stuck to his campaign promises in this, his first official pronouncement. As a candidate he promised the people he would seek:

Free textbooks for elementary and grammar students;

Revision of the sales tax as it touches necessities;

A balanced budget;

Restoration of teacher salaries;

A highway setup commensurate with the State's needs;

Social security for the aged and infirm;

The right of the people to act on the liquor problem;

A generally well-rounded program designed to enhance the State's standing with the Nation and safeguard its humblest citizen.

²Editorial in *The Asheville Citizen* (Asheville), January 8, 1937.

These are outlined in his legislative message and will receive his endorsement and support on legislation to be offered later in the General Assembly. They constitute a state-wide coverage, designed to touch the lives of the State's great and little with equal benefits.

Mr. Hoey could not with consistency have advocated anything but a vote by the people on the question of handling liquor. He is a Democrat and a dry; he told the people as a candidate that he thought they should decide with their ballot as to the system they want. Such referendum will stir up hatred and renew old sores, to be sure, but after all we live in a democracy and the people are supposed to make decision in such matters.

There will be applause, we think, for his determination for a balanced budget and there should be even more applause for his suggestion that the highway commission be so constituted as to give the rural folk a more equitable voice in its deliberations and decisions. Whether justified or not, the highway commission and its programs are a sore spot in most sections of the State, and if Mr. Hoey can arrange the setup so that more people can be heard he will have remedied a situation which has grown more aggravated each year since the State took over the burden of handling all highways within its borders.

There should be social security legislation covering the aged, the blind, the crippled and others classified as indigent. Mr. Hoey makes provision for such legislation and promises to give it active support in the assembly.

Giving recognition to the old warning that the State needs nothing so much as a good press agent, the new governor suggests that North Carolina stage a fair such as Texas put on last year, firm in the belief that such an exposition would pay handsome dividends. We would suggest that after the exposition is over the State still employ an adequate bureau to keep its advantages before the Nation.

It is the sincere belief of this paper that Governor Hoey will be remembered as one of the best loved and most popular men ever to serve the State, and that he will win that coveted honor because of the fairness and sanity of his administration; because he will be in deed as well as in word the governor of all the people; because he is courageous, loveable, kind, conservatively progressive, tender and sympathetic and yet bold enough to lead the way as a pioneer in seeking those policies which are calculated to make life for his people more abundant.

Governor Hoey is widely known in every part of the State, thus can command the services of people not in one but in every section. He is respected, thus can make his administration respected. He is familiar with the State's needs, with the hopes and aspirations of the people. He is big of vision and resourceful enough to translate his visions into everyday needs.

The legislative program he has outlined bespeaks his character: Not for one group or several groups but for all of the people in all the State, whatever station in life.

The program deserves a sympathetic hearing by the solons; it justifies the belief of his countless friends who await the day of reckoning with

firm conviction that this man must be accorded full recognition with the immortal Aycock.³

A LEADER SPEAKS

January 8, 1937

Had Governor Hoey moved from his oath to the lectern in the Memorial Auditorium yesterday and made a stirring oration he would have done no more than fulfill his high reputation as orator. But he did much more than that. To the people of North Carolina he spoke not in the old resounding tradition of Southern oratory, but as a leader armed in recognition of the realities and ready to serve them without illusion and without dismay.

Certainly, the Governor's hair is not so long as comment has made it; his dress is not so strange. But there was something no less than remarkable yesterday when Governor Hoey, gray-headed man in a dress eccentric in its old-fashionedness, gave clearest statement this State has ever had from an executive to the new thinking and aspiration of a people who have fully outgrown Appomattox and who are no longer looking to a past with longing but instead to a future with determination.

To such a people Governor Hoey made a statement in leadership which by any standards must be recognized as liberal, realistic and intelligent. Other governors have spoken at inaugurations in more difficult times, but few, if any, governors have faced so many complex problems in a society so desirous of advance and yet so poorly equipped to pay its way. Without care for phrase or flourish but with candor and courage, the Governor faced them all.

There may have been some in the auditorium who expected and missed the old pattern of Southern oratory. But a wise orator spoke in a State which has grown tired of sheer sonorousness and sick of verbal sunsets. In such a State Governor Hoey made a magnificent address. To a people listening in eagerness, he presented a program behind which they can unite with enthusiasm, confident that they march with a leader concerned in speaking not for his words but for their bread.

A man has spoken leadership. Let him move as he has spoken and he need have no fear but that the people will be behind him.⁴

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—COGENT AND CLASSIC

January 9, 1937

Governor Hoey's inaugural message was a classic.

Unless its primary nature is kept clearly in view, the impression would be justifiable that instead of being a State-paper, it was a contribution by the Shelby oracle to the good literature of the State and of the times.

There is, to be sure, no loss of vitality, to this striking deliverance in

³Editorial in *Concord Tribune* (Concord), January 8, 1937.

⁴Editorial in *The News and Observer* (Raleigh), January 8, 1937.

the circumstance that it was so ornately clothed in eloquent diction, with well-rounded, smooth, rippling and rhythmic sentences.

The vigor of the message is unimpaired by the beauty of the verbiage.

The new Governor has the unusual faculty of clothing his profound thought and his serious convictions in phrases that intrigue and fascinate. He was at his best in the rhetorical preparation of this, his first official communiqué to the people of North Carolina with the Legislature as his sounding-board.

Without engaging in a detailed elaboration of even the major points of the Governor's message, one instant impression leaps out from its lilting lines.

That is the courageousness of Mr. Hoey in facing the issues of chief controversy in North Carolina at this time.

There was no skipping over the hard spots he foresees in his path.

Neither was there evasiveness in stating his own position on these questions upon which he knows his fellow-citizens to be sharply divided.

Perhaps, two of these more controversial problems are those of *liquor control* and the *sales tax*.

Mr. Hoey has in his possession the report of the Liquor Commission which it will be his duty to transmit to the Legislature.

That report breaks down into a majority and minority recommendation.

Mr. Hoey states his view as coinciding with that of the minority.

The mind of the Legislature does not at this time at least go along with him or this minority recommendation on the liquor question.

That body, according to prejudgments, favors county option. So does the majority report of the Commission.

Mr. Hoey favors a state-wide referendum for final decision on this issue. So does the minority report of the Commission and the minority members of the Legislature.

It will be time enough later to speculate upon the effect of Mr. Hoey's views on this mooted matter.

For the moment, let us be content merely to applaud him for his boldness and determination in this matter.

The instinctiveness and elemental principles of democracy call for this question to be determined by all the people of North Carolina and not by the population of individual counties acting only for themselves.

Mr. Hoey has always defended that kind of democracy. He is showing the courage again to fly in the face of what he perhaps senses to be a hostile majority sentiment in North Carolina in urging that, come what may in the way of results, the postulates of democracy should be honored, before anything else is considered, in the solution of this problem.

The Governor is fully aware, also, of the circumstance that large bodies of the citizenry of North Carolina have been clamoring for and continue to insist upon the abolition of the sales tax.

In fact, his opponent in the primary race for the Governorship went places at a sensational gallop largely because he made an out-and-out issue of this levy and promised, in the event of his success, to advise and seek its elimination.

But Mr. Hoey is undaunted by this opposition.

It is not that he is disrespectful of the views of those who demand that

the sales tax be stricken out, but he definitely and finally concludes that to annul this levy would be seriously to impair the public services of the commonwealth.

And he so counsels with the Legislature. As much as he dislikes it, he dislikes the more that which would ensue were the tax to be abolished.

The demagogue would have taken precisely the opposite course.

One playing to the grandstand and interested chiefly in getting somebody to applaud would have advised the Legislature to strike out this unpopular levy.

In that event, the State would have reverberated with hosannas for the new Governor.

The sales tax has no militant defenders.

The vast majority of the people, certainly the rank and file, the masses, wish very much it were removed. All the militancy and the greater part of the reasonableness of the case is in their possession.

But the new Governor is taking the long-range view.

Honoring with his appreciation of the general distaste for this levy, he foresees the fiscal ruin that would be wrought were it to be removed and the public services, chiefly public education, made to bear the destroying blight of inadequate appropriations.

The message of the new Governor was comprehensive in the scope of its constructive suggestions.

Mr. Hoey is not content merely to wreath an aureole of rhapsodic praise around the brow of past State administrations or to agree that in matters relating to the uplift and progress and social and economic development of this commonwealth, nothing remains to be done except to continue doing what has already been undertaken.

There is distinctly the note of pioneering in his moving and dynamic message—much, indeed, of prophetic vision and crusading passion.

The full text of his message was thought out with clarity and put together with statesmanly architecture. It is built around sixteen distinct phases of the general program which he advances and emphasizes.

The whole exhibits the energy of Mr. Hoey's aspirations for the future of the commonwealth, and each relates itself to some particular phase of possible improvement looking toward a more humane, economical and at the same time progressive administration of the public affairs of the people of North Carolina.

These sixteen points are as follows:

1. Free public school textbooks.
2. Repeal of the sales tax on necessities.
3. Reorganization of the State Highway Commission for greater attention to the needs of local roads.
4. Cheaper automobile license tags.
5. Discontinuance of diversion of highway funds to other State purposes.
6. Cooperation with other South Atlantic States in the passage of agricultural control legislation.
7. Coordination of the work of the central State educational administration.
8. Restoration of teacher salaries.
9. Increased vocational training.
10. Adoption of "reasonable" regulation of working conditions.

11. A careful study of the liquor commission report, with no legislative abrogation of prohibition "until another opportunity is given for a full and fair expression of public opinion at the ballot box."
12. A long-time program of increased facilities at State charitable institutions.
13. Additional legislation, amplifying old age and unemployment compensation regulations adopted at the December special session, to embrace the entire Federal social security program.
14. A national exposition, along the lines of the Texas centennial, to advertise North Carolina to the Nation.
15. A balanced budget.
16. Reapportionment of legislative representation.

Without taking the tedium of detailing the importance of each of these points, we submit that they constitute, as a whole, what, when wrought out, will begin another epochal PROGRAM OF PROGRESS in North Carolina.

It will be a program lacking, of course, in the sensationalism and physical impressiveness of that epoch in the State's history in the past when it shook itself loose from its inferiority complex and built itself a hundred million dollars worth of paved roads.

But in essential respect, Mr. Hoey's PROGRAM OF PROGRESS will minister to more vital advancements than those relating primarily to material conquests.

Manifestly, the prophet's instinct has pictured to his imagination the possibilities for such social, educational, cultural and moral improvements and developments as will set North Carolina aloof and apart in having written a new chapter to the history of commonwealth civilization.

Hear him:

I believe in North Carolina—in her resources, her potential possibilities, her hidden and revealed wealth, her glorious history, her independence, and self-reliance, and above all—her unconquered spirit. She has lived with poverty; she understands self-denial; she has endured hardships and privations, and she knows how to abound.

The prosaic and practical tasks of government will, of course, largely engage the Governor. He has come into the kingdom at such a time as challenges his capacities as a business executive and administrator.

North Carolina is happily among the first of the states clearly to show its emergence from the deep distresses of the depression, but it faces yet the necessity for a government that will be sensitive to the relatively mediocre tax-paying abilities of the people.

Mr. Hoey will find it difficult to find enough money to carry out the essential public services in a manner that will justify his pride in this area of his administration.

But with all of the loftiness of his aspirations and his genial poetic spirit, Mr. Hoey is no immature and impractical novice in the field of scientific government.

His private career has demonstrated his business talents. He knows the necessities of rigid but intelligent economies. The State will not discover in him a careless spendthrift nor one whose administration of the practical business of the commonwealth is kept at loose ends.

By bringing to bear upon his management of the affairs of State the same policies and principles that have guided him in his management of the affairs of his private engagements, Mr. Hoey will strive, first to make sure that every public service receives every cent that the people of the State can afford to furnish in taxes for such government, and, second, he will see that they get a dollar's worth of service for every dollar spent of their taxes.

North Carolina greets its new Governor with glad acclaim.

He will be the chief executive of ALL THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Hoey is not a man to cherish ill will or to practice reprisals.

Large-hearted and magnanimous to the point of Good Samaritan extravagance, he will be the governor of no clique or clan or faction or social stratum or business or labor society.

Perhaps, the best known of all North Carolinians in private life and certainly as well loved as any in the last half century, Mr. Hoey will be found approachable by any and all alike, a Governor the door of whose mansion remains open and inviting to the people, and a Governor whose executive office will be closed to no worthy or self-respecting pleader.⁵

THE PRESS APPLAUDS

January 9, 1937

LIBERAL

Clyde R. Hoey, Governor of North Carolina, may turn out to be a more liberal executive than some of those who opposed him and some who supported him are ready to believe. His inaugural address today, lengthy and embellished with the oratorical periods of which the Governor is fond, nevertheless had a great deal of meat in it.

It cannot well be discussed briefly and on the spur of the moment, but the declaration for full participation in social security, the proposal for free textbooks and the approval of agricultural control measures indicate a measure of liberalism which may surprise a great many.

Of greatest immediate interest, probably, is the hard and fast declaration of the Governor on the return of liquor. That is the highlight of the entire address.—*The Durham Sun*.

* * * * *

INSPIRING

In his inaugural message, Governor Hoey deviates but little from his pronouncements during the primary and pre-election campaigns; policies that the voters obviously approve, else they would not have supported him so handsomely. He reiterates his interest in the welfare of the average man and his family and covets for him a better chance in life . . . reiterates his stand on the liquor question: that the people should have the right to express their will in this important matter.

In his concluding remarks before the General Assembly, Governor Hoey says: "I covet for our beloved State harmony, peace and good will among all classes of our people and mutual confidence and respect for each other."

Those are inspiring words, and truly spoken.—*The Statesville Daily*.

⁵Editorial in *Charlotte Observer* (Charlotte), January 9, 1937.

COMPREHENSIVE

In a comprehensive inaugural address, Governor Clyde R. Hoey today reviewed for the people their assets and liabilities and called upon them to go forward to still larger accomplishments in making North Carolina a better place for living.

This message offers ample proof that the Governor has given earnest thought, based upon intimate knowledge of all sections of the State, to the problems and opportunities now before the people.—*The Asheville Times*.

* * * * *

MASTERFUL

Clyde R. Hoey took the pilot's wheel of the Ship of State today as Chief Executive for the next four years and delivered an inaugural address which is a masterful State document.

His major objectives are progressive enough to satisfy those who demand that our State keep its financial feet on solid ground.

His policies will be safe and sane.

His administration will be marked by human service in the State government. His mind and heart will always carry the burdens of the inmates of the various institutions. He will ever be mindful of the children and strive to give them equal educational advantages. We will endeavor to cultivate peace, harmony, and good will among all classes and groups and above all render a humanitarian service such as North Carolina has not experienced before from governmental sources.

As pilot of the Ship of State, we predict that he will keep us from the treacherous shoals and that none of the three and a half million passengers aboard will get seasick unless they already have some chronic and incurable disorder of mind.—*The Shelby Daily Star*.

* * * * *

CAREFULLY CONSIDERED

Governor Hoey before the General Assembly yesterday was little different from Candidate Hoey on the stump. His language was more carefully considered perhaps; new meaningful phrases such as "North Carolina is too poor not to educate" were injected at strategic points and a wider survey of the whole State picture was given at one time. But all in all the message to the joint session of House and Senate was a diligent follow-up and interpretation of campaign pledges.—*Greensboro Daily News*.

* * * * *

GREAT

If Governor Clyde R. Hoey lives up to the principles proclaimed in his really great inaugural address yesterday, he will carry North Carolina far during the next four years toward the goal of justice and a more abundant life for the average man and woman.

This address ought to prove the beginning of a new era of progress for the Commonwealth—an era that will mean more to the State than any similar period in a generation . . .

Our most earnest hope, in common, we are sure, with that of every forward-looking citizen of the State who believes that government can help

in the establishment of a better social order, is that Governor Hoey will fight for the ideals that make up the inspiring picture he has painted for us on his first day in the Governor's office.—*Winston-Salem Journal*.⁶

ROOSEVELT AND HOEY—A STRIKING COMPARISON

January 9, 1937

The inaugural speech of Governor Clyde R. Hoey contains statements of political philosophy which place the chief executive of North Carolina in line with President Roosevelt on several vital points of principles and government policy.

In the first paragraph of his inaugural address Governor Hoey said:

No one conversant with the progress of our civilization in the past fifty years, when travel, communication, transportation and our whole manner of living has been revolutionized, would expect government to remain static. This is a changing world and growth and progress is the law of life. This applies to government as well as all other human activities.

Further along we find him saying this:

Government must keep pace with human progress and the spirit of humanity is finding universal expression in the functions now performed by the government, which were formerly confined to benevolently inclined people, the church and religious organizations. We are living in this day and the supreme test of the character of our government is the measure and quality of its service to the people.

President Roosevelt in his message to Congress this week spoke on the new problems that face the nation in a changing world in this wise:

Because all of us believe that our democratic form of government can cope adequately with modern problems as they arise, it is patriotic as well as logical for us to prove that we can meet new national needs with new laws consistent with an historic constitutional framework clearly intended to receive liberal and not narrow interpretation.

The United States of America, within itself must continue the task of making democracy succeed.

Discussing the status of the farmer and the working man, Governor Hoey said:

We must increase the income of our people on the farm, in the store, shop, office and factory as well as the school room and the trades. We cannot make a state prosperous on low wages and small income.

President Roosevelt in his message expressed doubt as to the efficacy of state action in regulating industrial practices or providing a remedy for the evils of farm tenancy. In one instance he declared:

That decent conditions and adequate pay for labor and just return for agriculture can be secured through parallel and simultaneous action by forty-eight states is a proven impossibility. It is equally impossible to obtain curbs on monopoly, unfair trade practices and speculation by state action alone. There are those who sincerely or insincerely still cling to state action as a theoretical hope. But experience with actualities makes it clear that federal laws supplementing state laws are needed to help solve

⁶Editorials appearing in several newspapers in the State and reprinted in *The News and Observer* (Raleigh), January 9, 1937.

the problems which result from modern invention applied in an industrialized nation which conducts its business with scant regard to state lines.

Speaking of social security, Governor Hoey said:

I regard the adoption of the whole social security program as the most forward and advanced step in this generation and the most humane enactment of any legislative body in all the history of the nation. It is inspirational to consider a great nation and other coöperating units of government joining hands in helping the old and needy, the blind and helpless, and the underprivileged and dependent children.

Discussing this and related matters President Roosevelt declared:

The recovery we sought was not to be merely temporary. It was to be a recovery protected from the causes of previous disasters. With that aim in view—to prevent a future similar crisis—you and I joined in a series of enactments—safe banking and sound currency, the guarantee of bank deposits, protection for the investor in securities, the removal of the threat of agricultural surpluses, insistence on collective bargaining, the outlawing of the sweatshops, child labor and unfair trade practices, and the beginnings of security for the aged and the worker.

Thus we find that in many fundamental particulars, Governor Hoey has placed himself and the state administration in line with President Roosevelt and the New Deal. With state and federal governments working together to enhance the welfare of the people and preserve the vital principles of progressive democracy, North Carolina should travel far in the direction of a newer and finer social order during the four years that lie ahead.⁷

WIDELY TRUMPETED MESSAGE

January 13, 1937

The Inaugural Message of Governor Hoey is being widely heralded over North Carolina and even outside of the State for the statesmanly masterpiece that it was.

Even newspapers in this State which were not supporters of Mr. Hoey in the primary are as vocal in their laudations as those who stood by him in that party contest.

The progressiveness and militancy of that message are the points about it that are eliciting the greater rhapsodies.

Why anybody, however, should have entertained the slightest misgivings that Mr. Hoey might not have rung as true as his message indicates on these two programs, is beyond understanding.

There has never been any reason to suggest that he was either a reactionary or a laissez-faireist.⁸

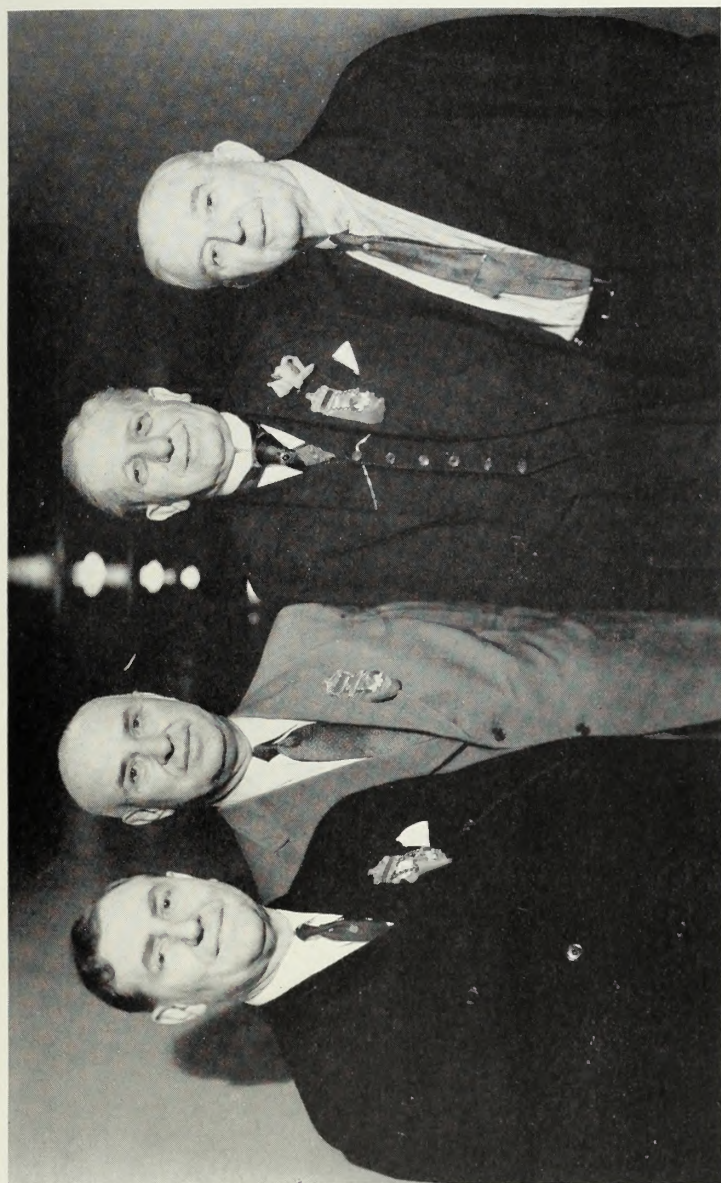
EDITORIAL OPINIONS

January 16, 1937

The inaugural message of Governor Clyde R. Hoey is entitled to general commendation. It will take an extreme critic of the new North Carolina

⁷Editorial in *Winston-Salem Journal* (Winston-Salem), January 9, 1937.

⁸Editorial in *Charlotte Observer* (Charlotte), January 13, 1937.



THE FOUR LIVING FORMER GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Left to right: J. C. B. Ehringhaus, governor, 1933-1937; O. Max Gardner, governor, 1929-1933; Clyde R. Heey, governor, 1937-1941; and Cameron Morrison, governor, 1921-1925. See page 799 for editorial on the "Four Governors."

executive to find cause for complaint with his program as outlined.

In fact, *The Record* considers the speech full of pleasant surprises due to the many progressive proposals which Governor Hoey presents for the advancement of our State and its people.—*Hickory Daily Record*.

* * * * *

If newly inaugurated Governor Clyde R. Hoey is successful in achieving the 16-point program he espoused for the State yesterday in his inaugural address, then North Carolina need have no fears for its future during the next four years under present demands and conditions. What new problems and emergencies will develop during the next four-year period, no one, of course, can prophesy. But certainly on outstanding issues confronting the social and economic life of the State today. Mr. Hoey, in the minds of friend and foe, has begun his administration with at least a vocal grappling that is most reassuring.—*Burlington Times-News*.

* * * * *

In commenting on the excellent inaugural address of Governor Clyde R. Hoey, Thursday, *The Record* purposely omitted saying anything about the stand taken by the new state executive with reference to the liquor question.

Although, as most of our readers know, this newspaper has arrived at the definite conclusion that Tar Heel people have already sanctioned the scrapping of the Turlington Act and have made a mockery of prohibition throughout the eighty-two counties which are supposed to be "bone dry," we realize that Mr. Hoey was committed to call for a state-wide referendum and demand that all citizens be given an opportunity to vote on whether the sale of booze is to be legalized in North Carolina.

Whether or not the state legislature will heed the advice of the governor when it comes to making a decision on this matter is doubtful.

The Record is convinced that the report of the fact-finding commission which studied the booze situation will prove a more dependable guide for the legislators than the personal prejudices of Governor Hoey.—*Hickory Daily Record*.

* * * * *

Thousands of people all over North Carolina tuned in on their radios Thursday to hear the address of Governor Clyde R. Hoey to the general assembly. And with due consideration to all of his predecessors, not in the history of the state has a more statesmanlike address been made before that august body. Outlining the policies of the state in a clearcut, simple manner the incoming governor covered all phases of governmental activities from that of caring for the poor to the education of the state's citizens. Reiterating some of his campaign pledges Mr. Hoey was very definite in the policies advocated, and pledged his personal efforts in carrying out these policies.

Although his campaign was bitterly fought, the chief executive has taken office without any strings tied to his hands, and, therefore, is better in a position to conduct in a sane, safe manner the functions of government. His name will, we believe, go down in the archives of history as

one of the greatest governor's this state has ever had.—*The Catawba News-Enterprise*.

* * * * *

From the lips of Clyde R. Hoey as he assumed the duties of the governorship yesterday there came a message in which all of North Carolina may see shaping a clearheaded and vigorous leadership to meet the immense challenge of the four years that will be the Shelby man's tenure.

In words, Governor Hoey shapes a sturdy fabric for carrying the burden that is to be his in times demanding real progress rather than something we have too long taken for progress only to find it was parasitic and masquerading under the name.

Governor Hoey's program must appeal to sound North Carolinians irrespective of political complexion of preference.—*High Point Enterprise*.⁹

GOVERNOR HOEY'S LEADERSHIP

February 24, 1937

Governor Hoey has manifested admirable balance in his relations with the Legislature concerning issues before the law-makers, and in nothing more so than in the quiet but definite exercise of his influence against the gerrymandering of Madison County for political purposes.

How much persuasion the Democratic leaders needed in the matter this newspaper does not know. Yet it is evident that Governor Hoey saw the necessity of putting forth the power of his office when a fundamental principle of local self-government was at stake.

This victory of the Democratic party over its own impulses to short-sighted action gives basis for the expectation that the party will both reverse violations of that principle already recorded in legislative acts and keep itself clear from them in the future.

Thoughtful citizens of North Carolina today give thanks for Governor Hoey's perception of what is political righteousness and his unwillingness to see his party turn its back upon it.¹⁰

"HOEY PERSONALITY" GETTING QUICK LEGISLATIVE RESULTS

February 24, 1937

The mild but determined revolt which has been in evidence in both houses for several days against some of the administration measures—especially against the old age pensions and free textbooks bills—is giving signs of weakening. Accordingly, most observers are inclined to believe that when the house and senate members come back Monday afternoon or night they will just about have recovered from the rather bad case of legislative jitters they developed this week and will be more in a mood to heed the wishes of Governor Clyde R. Hoey. This means that the house will go ahead and pass the old age pensions bill just about in the same

⁹Editorials appearing in several newspapers in the State were reprinted in *The State Magazine* (Raleigh), January 16, 1937.

¹⁰Editorial in *The Asheville Times* (Asheville), February 24, 1937.

form as it was passed by the senate and that the senate will approve the free textbooks bill, which has already passed the house, most observers believe.

For while it is agreed that the general assembly has gotten into more of a snarl and jam during the past week than it has so far this session, those who know Governor Hoey and the methods he uses to untangle legislative snarls, say that he has already smoothed out most of the trouble over the pension and textbooks bills and that by next week the way will be paved for the enactment of the rest of his "must" bills and an early adjournment.

For the past three days, Governor Hoey has been holding a series of quiet little conferences with various members of the house and senate which have been working wonders. For it is agreed that Governor Hoey has a most persuasive manner and that when he invites members of either house to his office and talks with them a while and explains why he wants certain bills enacted, a majority of them go back upstairs and vote as the Governor asks them to. There is no doubt that so far the Hoey smile and the Hoey personality, together with the Hoey determination and leadership, are proving much more potent and getting much quicker results than the famed Ehringhaus smile and personality ever got. The Ehringhaus policy was to let the general assembly muddle and wallow along and find its own way out of tangles, no matter how long it took. The Hoey policy is to steer the legislature around holes and log jams, if possible, and if it does get stuck occasionally, to come to its aid and give it a pull or a lift until it is out on solid ground again.

There are four or five other important measures still to come before the assembly for action within the next two weeks, however, which may cause additional trouble and require all of the Governor's political tact and ability to prevent them from causing trouble, observers also agree. Among these are the state advertising fund bill, providing an appropriation of \$125,000 a year to be used in advertising the state; the highway safety and highway patrol reorganization measure; the bill to reorganize the State Highway and Public Works Commission and the School Machinery Act. This latter act may cause more trouble than all the rest put together, depending upon whether Governor Hoey sides with State Superintendent of Public Instruction Clyde A. Erwin and the school superintendents or decides to remain neutral.

It has been assumed all along that the state advertising bill would go through both houses with little difficulty, since it has been known from the start that it had the full approval of Governor Hoey—and since it was introduced by Senator Lee L. Gravely, regarded as the ablest and smoothest floor leader in the entire assembly. But if the senate and house continue to buck at making any more appropriations, the way they have this past week the bill may encounter more opposition than has been expected, in spite of the Hoey pressure behind it. There is no doubt that there is an increasing number who are convinced the general assembly has already appropriated more money than it had any business to, that there isn't going to be enough revenue to balance the budget as it now stands and that if it is not careful, it is going to launch the state on another expensive "joy ride."

There are also indications that some opposition may develop to the creation of the new Highway Safety Commission as advocated by Governor Hoey, and including the driver's license division, the highway patrol and a new bureau of identification with a staff of state detectives. For the entire cost of this new division would be paid from highway funds, and the anti-diversionists may object. So there is still some trouble in the offing.¹¹

BACK OF THE SESSION

March 7, 1937

Those North Carolinians who love mysteries—and who doesn't—ought to have a great time trying to decide what has happened to their own general assembly in that harmony has prevailed and the session has zipped along in almost unprecedented fashion.

Doubly puzzling is the comparative serenity in view of what preceded the session. There was a sharp deflection of Democratic votes in the election, indicative of what had gone before and accepted as further evidence by observers of dislocation in the Democratic ranks and of subsequent trouble in the legislative days ahead. There is no need for going into the acrimonies, charges and assaults of the primary campaign. Sufficient it is to say that North Carolina had not seen the like and that anything but harmony was the immediate outlook.

Came the convening of the general assembly, however, and all these differences were settled, buried, choked to death, stacked away, or somp'in. Issues which were expected to prove most controversial have been promptly disposed of with a modicum of clash and clatter. Even the revenue bill, with an unprecedented appropriation, has gone sliding through with a speed and a quietude virtually unheard of in usually raucous North Carolina. True, there is time yet for warfare to break out; but if the present tone and tempo continue the session will wind up on something that closely approaches schedule.

How to explain it? Several possible explanations, all largely in the realm of conjecture, are anyone's for the using. The so-called party machine may have done a thorough job in the legislative elections. The committee set-up may be just right for furtherance of administration aims and objects. There may be a perfectly natural reaction of the populace and their legislators alike to the long parliaments which North Carolina has witnessed and come to condemn during the last sexennium. But the *Daily News*, for its own part, is willing to give a major share of credit to Governor Hoey, his knowledge of North Carolina politics, politicians and political currents, his ability to analyze the legislative mind and his skill in the application of practical political psychology. If anybody knows his North Carolina and his North Carolina politics, the present occupant of the mansion should. Without any semblance of domination but rather in a spirit of understanding, he has kept the assembly busy, as witness his

¹¹Article by J. C. Baskerville in a number of afternoon dailies, February 27, 1937. See *The Evening Telegram* (Rocky Mount), February 27, 1937.

early presentation of the budget report and the little time allowed from the very beginning for the mischief and the agitation of idle hands or idle minds.

The legislature got off on the busy foot, and praises be! has stayed that way.¹²

GOVERNOR HOEY WON ON HIS LEGISLATIVE SCORE,
ASSEMBLY CHECK SHOWS

March 25, 1937

EXECUTIVE STEERED SOLONS TOWARD EARLIEST ADJOURNMENT IN NEARLY 10 YEARS AND SUCCESSFULLY ADVOCATED 12 MAJOR MEASURES; CHILD LABOR RATIFICATION LOST BUT LABOR CONTROL MEASURES WERE ENACTED —OF A SORT; TEACHERS WON SALARY INCREASES; LOST ON MOVE TO STYMIE LIQUOR LEGISLATION, LOST ON REAPPOINTMENT

Governor Hoey, as head of the dominant Democratic party, steered the 1937 General Assembly to sine die adjournment over the shortest course traveled by a legislature since North Carolina went into the big business of running its schools, highways, and prisons on a state-wide basis.

North Carolina is the only state in which the governor has no veto power. But since the inauguration pledges of the chief executives frequently are the promises of the Democratic party, "must" measures are usually enacted into law.

One hundred and sixty of the 170 members of the legislature were Democrats.

Governor Hoey, a seasoned statesman, a veteran party leader, a master strategist, fared even better with the assembly than have most of his recent predecessors.

On inauguration day, in a speech which was almost unanimously acclaimed by the state's press, he outlined 16 specific recommendations.

Observers, who rate governors' prestige on the success of "must" legislation, today had chalked up the following score for Hoey:

Won 12, lost 2. Compromise 1. In doubt 1.

Governor Hoey successfully advocated:

1. Free basal textbooks for elementary school children, a bill calling for a \$1,500,000 bond issue to provide the books was enacted into law.

2. Reorganization of the state highway and public works commission, with the division of the state into highway districts. A measure calling for the appointment by the governor of 10 highway commissioners and a chairman, who will divide the state into 10 districts, was ratified.

3. Cheaper automobile license tags. The minimum charge for license places was cut from \$8 to \$7, and the cost reduced from 40 to 35 cents per hundred pounds of car weight.

4. Participation in the federal social security program. Aid to the indigent blind, aged, and dependent children laws were passed. With the unemployment compensation measure, enacted in a special session called by

¹²Editorial in *Greensboro Daily News* (Greensboro), March 7, 1937.

former Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, the statutes brought North Carolina under all provisions of the federal social security program.

5. Increased facilities at state institutions. A measure appropriating \$2,344,000 for permanent improvements at the institutions was enacted.

6. Coördination of the school administration. The school machinery act, providing for more centralized control of the public school system, was passed.

7. Increase the salary of school teachers. A 10 per cent pay raise was authorized.

8. Tobacco compacts. The assembly enacted a tobacco compact law, which subsequently was made ineffective because Georgia and South Carolina did not pass similar legislation.

9. Removal of the sales tax on certain "necessities of life." The tax was removed from nine necessities.

10. A balanced budget. Revenue department officials say the budget is nearly, if not completely, balanced.

11. An appropriation for vocational education. An allotment of \$25,000 a year for adult education and \$264,200 for regular vocational work was approved.

12. "Reasonable" regulation of working conditions, with state rather than federal control. A bill calling for the ratification by this state of the federal child labor amendment was killed. Passed was a state child labor bill prohibiting children under 16 years of age working in industry.

Also enacted was a measure to limit hours of work in industry to 55 a week for men, the first state limitation on them, and 48 for women. Many businesses and industries were exempted.

The Governor advocated and lost:

1. Reapportionment of the membership of the house of representatives on the basis of the 1930 census. A bill calling for reapportionment was killed in the house.

2. No action on the liquor question "until another opportunity is given for a full and fair expression of public opinion at the ballot box." The legislature enacted a county option liquor law.

The governor advocated and a compromise was reached on a national exposition to advertise North Carolina. The lawmakers appropriated \$250,000 for the "systematic" advertising of the state. A commission was also appointed to study the possibility of this state's participating in the New York world's fair and the Golden Gate exposition, but no appropriation was made.

State officials disagree as to whether the governor won or lost on a recommendation that the practice of diverting highway funds to other purposes cease.

During the last two years, an even \$1,000,000 has been transferred annually from the highway fund to the general fund. During the next two years, a general fund tax of 3 per cent on the retail sales of gasoline will be levied for general fund diversion.¹³

¹³This article by the Associated Press was sent to the afternoon papers. This copy was taken from the *Burlington Times-News* (Burlington), March 25, 1937.

GOVERNOR HOEY MET ONLY TWO REVERSES IN FIRST
GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROGRAMHIS REAPPORTIONMENT AND LIQUOR REFERENDUM RECOMMENDATIONS
TURNED DOWN

March 28, 1937

If Governor Hoey had kept a score card on the legislative program which he presented to the General Assembly on January 7, his record now would show 13 victories, two defeats and one draw.

The General Assembly refused to do what the Chief Executive called the "fair" thing and re-apportion its membership. It ordered a county-by-county vote on liquor, not the State-wide referendum he advocated. It abandoned ideas of a North Carolina World's Fair but authorized participation, without State aid, in the New York Fair and the Golden Gate Exposition of 1939.

A play-by-play account of the Governor's progress in the Assembly would show that he recommended:

1. A State-wide referendum on liquor.

The house refused to listen and voted, instead, for local option. The governor had said, "You will never build a great State or a great county upon profits derived from the sale of liquor."

2. Immediate compliance with all phases of the Federal Social Security Act.

A \$12,000,000 social security program—assistance to needy aged and dependent children, and the blind—was passed. The Governor said: "... adoption of the whole social security program as the most forward and advanced step in this generation and the most humane enactment of any legislative body in all the history of the Nation."

3. Passage of a tobacco compact bill.

Hardly had the session started, when such a measure was rushed through (to quote the Governor's inaugural speech) "so that North Carolina may lead the way in tobacco compacts . . . early enough to limit the spring plantings." But hope for control collapsed when Georgia and South Carolina failed to enact such legislation.

4. Free textbooks for all elementary public schools.

Heartily in favor of such recommendations, the assembly enacted the measure into law, recalling as it did that "the consummate task confronting the people of North Carolina is proper education of all the children. . . . We must educate, train and equip people to work with their hands . . ."

5. Restoration of teachers' salaries.

A 10 per cent increase was provided.

6. Unification of State school agencies.

The Legislature voted to place on a new executive committee of the State School Commission the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Treasurer, Auditor and three appointees.

7. Removal of the State sales tax from necessities of life.

The tax on meals remained in the revenue act but was removed from nine food articles. Said the Governor:

I cannot recommend repeal (of the sales tax) if we are to maintain an efficient public service for the simple reason that the necessary revenue

cannot be otherwise provided at this time. I do recommend the exemption of the basic necessities of life, including meals at hotels and restaurants."

8. A State Highway Commission composed of 10 members, instead of the present seven, and chosen by districts.

A measure was passed setting up a 10-member commission with a chairman, the districts to be located by the commission.

9. "A still further reduction" in price of automobile tags.

The House voted to lower the fee to 30 cents with a minimum of \$6. The Senate disagreed, raised it to 35 cents and \$7. A conference committee agreed to the rate of 35 cents per hundredweight.

10. Prompt action to increase membership of the State Supreme Court by two under the recently-approved constitutional amendment.

During the early days of the session measures were introduced jointly in both houses and passed, conforming to the constitutional amendment.

11. Careful consideration of powers granted by the four tax amendments approved by the people last November 3, and action in a manner not to disturb unduly the economic balance.

The Assembly refused to exempt homesteads to classify property as authorized by the tax amendments and referred those problems to a commission, as recommended by the Governor. Income taxes were raised only 1 per cent in the highest brackets.

12. Minimum wage and hour standards of labor.

The Uzzell-McBryde maximum hours bill finally passed near the end of the session. It does not provide for a wage scale, but does set a 55-hour, six day week for men and a 48-hour week for women with numerous exemptions.

The Governor said in his inaugural speech:

"The greatest enemy of our progress in North Carolina is—poverty."¹⁴

A STATEMENT OF FAITH FROM THE GOVERNOR

March 28, 1937

Addressing the Merchants' Association of Greensboro Governor Hoey used the occasion to let fall a cryptic and succinct declaration of his social, political and economic faith.

He said:

"I believe that a commonwealth needs to strive for better development, better citizenry, the training of youth, the caring of the old aged and the preserving of law and order, and this is what I am in favor of in making North Carolina the best state in the nation."

These are more than mere platitudes grippingly coming from the tongue of the Governor of North Carolina.

The people of the State know Governor Hoey to believe in precisely those principles and objectives which were vocalized in his Greensboro address.

And of especial significance, it seems to us, is the inclusion within the scope of this declaration of his purposes of the phrase—"THE PRESERVATION OF LAW AND ORDER."

¹⁴News article in *The News and Observer* (Raleigh), March 28, 1937.

Even though North Carolina is in the midst of no disorder, and even though the peace and dignity of the commonwealth are not being outraged and abused, there is a peculiar timeliness to such a statement from the State's chief magistrate.

Other parts of the country are being rocked with disorders amounting in some instances to revolt and rebellion against the law.

Dangerous situations have been allowed to develop.

In some of them the power of the government has not been especially expressive or impressive.

Governor Hoey, therefore, chooses an apposite moment in which to interject into this comprehensive but brief summary of the basis of his faith this emphasis upon the preservation of LAW AND ORDER.

It would have been expected of him.

Governor Hoey is no classist. He is not a man to take partisan sides and to choose favorites in any industrial dispute.

His sympathies are always with and for the RIGHT. That has been the story of his private career. It will be the record of his public life.

The Governor is a friend of laboring people. That is commonly known.

Every fair-minded citizen of North Carolina ought to appreciate that circumstance.

Every such citizen ought also to agree with him that labor has a right to an open door, to fair weather and to decent opportunities.

North Carolina does not countenance unfairness and injustice to its working people. It abhors exploitation of any of its citizens; it resents the spirit of oppression; it will not tolerate tyrannies on the part of any one class toward another.

He is also sensitive to the rights of capital.

He believes that it is entitled to all reasonable rewards of honest energies and legitimate investments. He will not consent that the time has come here or anywhere in America when there should be either a despotism of wealth or a despotism of workers.

He will not agree, we feel sure, that any group of manufacturers or employers in any area of our industrial life would be within the bounds of law or of morals in arbitrarily dismissing from employment any worker or any group of workers without reasonable or just cause, based upon incompetency or unfaithfulness. He would not assent that any employer is justified in rejecting from his pay roll any worker or any group of workers for no other reason than that they, perchance, are identified with some labor organization.

By the same token, he would neither agree that any group of laborers, asserting their organized power and authority, would be within the bounds of the same law or the same morals, in taking possession of an industrial property, in driving the executives into the street and refusing them admittance to and upon their own establishments. Nor would he agree that such a similar group or union of either a minority or majority of such workers would be within the limits of the same law or morals in using force or arms or any method of intimidation, coercion or threat to compel other of their fellow employees to join with them, or otherwise to pay the penalty of losing their means of livelihood in these plants.

He would not hold that it would be in concord with the peace and

dignity of the laws of North Carolina or the honor and good name of the commonwealth for the statutes of the State to be abrogated and temporarily set aside for any group of citizens, no matter who they may be, capitalists or laborists, cotton manufacturers or cotton mill employees, were they to undertake to execute their personal purposes and to force their class-will against the will of others or against that of the good of society as a whole, and thus deny to a free people a free exercise of their sovereign rights.

The preservation of LAW AND ORDER carries with it, automatically, an era of peace, and industrial happiness and prosperity for the people of North Carolina and for this the Governor pledged himself in this Greensboro address to strive.

His position ought uniformly to be applauded.

He is reaching out toward that which is right and good and fair and just and righteous and moral.

No good citizen will seek less!¹⁵

GOVERNOR HOEY'S PLEDGE OF EQUALITY UNDER LAW

March 29, 1937

Since his inauguration Governor Hoey has shown a grasp of his duty as a Governor that promises to make him one of the Nation's few outstanding executives. He came to Raleigh with a definite realization of what lay ahead of the Legislature and a clear and reasoned program by which to chart his own exercise of influence. He had been an effective legislator and knew the problems and the dangers as well as the opportunities of his office. To a remarkable extent he exerted his influence and yet managed to give the General Assembly the freest hand any such gathering has had in years. He brought opinions to Raleigh without becoming opinionated. He gave advice without becoming dogmatic. The speed with which the Legislature undertook and accomplished its tasks was an achievement to which he contributed in the most important degree.

In the brief session Governor Hoey gave the State incalculable value in service and in direction while observing scrupulously his own part in the government. But it remained for him to express after the adjournment of the Legislature a purpose to work for peace and to enforce the law in the spirit of democracy that is the most hopeful assurance the people have had in a generation. Speaking to the threat of another great textile strike, the Governor said:

"It might not be amiss to restate the rights and obligations of all classes of our citizenship. Under the law, labor has a right to bargain collectively, to petition, to strike if it so elects, to picket peacefully. Labor likewise has the right to bargain individually, the right to work and the right not to be interfered with in that right to work.

"The right to quit work and the right to work are both sacred and every citizen has the right to exercise his choice without fear, without molestation, and without intimidation.

¹⁵Editorial in *Charlotte Observer* (Charlotte), March 28, 1937.

"Sit down strikes are unlawful and cannot be tolerated in North Carolina. We are a people believing in law and order, and no man or set of men has the right to take charge of the property of others and hold it adversely against the will of the owner. Men would have no more right to sit down in a mill and refuse to vacate than an employer would have to go into a labor union hall and refuse to let the unionists hold a meeting.

"I call on all the people of North Carolina to obey the law and have mutual respect for the rights of each other and to realize that this commonwealth has been and must remain one of law and order. We must work out our problems in peace, in justice, and in righteousness, and these problems can never be solved by strife, disorder and violence.

"I pledge the whole power of the State in coöperation with the interested parties in undertaking to aid in the solution of their problems upon a basis of justice and fairness, and I likewise pledge the power of North Carolina to enforce the law and to maintain order and protect the rights of all the people of the State."

The true principle of the rights and obligations of all citizens whether free agents or working within special organizations could not have been more clearly and forcibly stated. There is nothing in the words that can justly be construed as a purpose to interfere in any way with the right to organize, with the right to persuade, with the right to bargain collectively. But there is expressed a grim determination to see to it that the State of North Carolina will know and exercise its own rights in guaranteeing the freedom to which all its citizens are supposed to have been born.

A new textile strike is scheduled to get under way. It probably will be called at the strategic moment when mills will be needing production to fill new orders and to recuperate from the long period of depression during which many of them continued to operate, not for profit, but as a public duty. The strike is a matter of election on the part of the tens of thousands of mill employees. But if they strike, they must do so within the limits of their rights and privileges under the law.

The Governor has "made himself plain." Let us hope he will be understood.¹⁶

WILL NOT BE TOLERATED

March 29, 1937

Governor Clyde R. Hoey has done well to speak out so positively and so plainly in denunciation of such illegal seizure of property by strikers as has been practiced in Michigan, bringing the law of that state into open contempt.

No one who knows Governor Hoey or who knows North Carolina has believed for one moment that the sitdown strike would be allowed to gain a foothold in this state. It is utterly obnoxious to the spirit of the people and North Carolinians can have nothing but resentment for methods of the kind which have been encouraged and practiced at Flint and at Detroit

¹⁶Editorial in *The Raleigh Times* (Raleigh), March 29, 1937.

where the government of a sovereign state was openly defied by the unions which Mr. Lewis is leading—openly defied and reduced to impotency.

That sort of thing, Governor Hoey has declared, will not be permitted in North Carolina; and his statement was eminently in order in view of the various announcements that have been made regarding the plans of Mr. Lewis for descending upon the industries of this state. Here in North Carolina, as we have said, we all knew that this would be Governor Hoey's attitude. But Mr. Lewis might not have known it. He is now on fair notice.

The law on these matters, as Governor Hoey has stated it, fairly mirrors the public mind of the people. In North Carolina the "right to quit work and the right to work are both sacred and every citizen has the right to exercise his choice without fear, without molestation, and without intimidation." The Governor pledges "the whole power of the State in coöperation with the interested parties in undertaking to aid in the solution of their problems upon a basis of justice and fairness" and he pledges himself further "to enforce the law and to maintain order and protect the rights of all the people of this State."

He will keep these pledges. Mr. Lewis and the Committee for Industrial Organization should understand this clearly. The sentiment of the people of this state is overwhelmingly behind the governor when he declares that "sitdown strikes are unlawful and cannot be tolerated in North Carolina."¹⁷

MR. HOEY RULES OUT THE SIT-DOWN

March 29, 1937

Governor Hoey's firm declaration that law and order will be preserved in North Carolina wherever labor and management come to differences will be applauded by all who recognize that when government fails to function its usefulness is undermined and life and property are no longer safe. Every segment of the citizenry applauds Governor Hoey's firm stand—it is protection for labor as well as capital and the public interest.

The "sit-down" will not be tolerated in North Carolina, the governor makes clear. It is patently trespass and unlawful seizure of property regardless of how local authority may look upon it. Had it been so looked upon in France last summer and in Michigan and other places recently, the breakdown in governmental authority incident to its operation would never have occurred. The camel got his head under the tent and shortly the Arab was out—so with the sit-down strike, government is ousted from the position it should and must occupy in upholding law.

In the present critical period of labor relations it is of the utmost importance that problems of mutual concern to labor and management be approached in the calm light of reason. Neither side to a controversy can get anywhere by striking an attitude of ruthless independence in the face of differences. Tolerance under even extreme conditions is necessary—but when there is compromise with disrespect for law, the price is too great and the reaction almost necessarily dangerous.

¹⁷Editorial in *The Asheville Citizen* (Asheville), March 29, 1937.

One of the ablest leaders of labor in the Southern area commenting upon the Hoey statement against sit-down strikes declared unequivocally that labor wants none of them, anyhow in North Carolina. There is a better way of settling differences and without the cost of strikes and danger through seizure of property—it is around the conference table that strikes are settled, or avoided, not on the picket line or in the realm of hot-headedness.¹⁸

THE GOVERNOR'S WARNING

March 30, 1937

Acting on the theory that the best way to "cure" a disease is to prevent it, Governor Hoey has warned C. I. O. officials and union labor organizers who are planning an organization drive in the textile area of the South that North Carolina will not tolerate sit-down strikes.

The Governor holds that sit-down strikes are illegal, and on this point he is backed by the courts and the law books, despite the contentions of unionists and some liberals who contend that the laborer has a vested right in his job and is therefore no trespasser when he remains in the plant after striking.

Whatever the theoretical conclusion may be, it is clear that the sit-down plan makes for confusion and is an open invitation to violence. That the latter has been avoided in the automotive controversies is a tribute to the sound discretion and calm demeanor of plant operators, and government officials. The strikers openly invited trouble when they took their bold step.

If this situation had developed in certain of Southern textile communities violence very likely would have occurred, since we have not been bothered with strikes to the extent that the industrial North has, and are not prepared to accept them in the matter-of-course manner it has begun to assume. Too, we have among us many "hot heads" who seldom turn down an invitation to raise Cain.

Hence the value of the Governor's warning at this time. It leaves no doubt in the minds of union organizers and would-be sit-down strike agitators as to the policy of the State. Governor Hoey does not necessarily take sides in any argument between capital and labor when he insists that a method of conducting a strike which is unlawful will not be tolerated in this State.

As chief law enforcement officer of the Commonwealth he is bound in honor to see that the law is obeyed, and if the sit-down strike is contrary to the intent and meaning of existing statutes, it does not become his duty to theorize on the question, especially when it is apparent that a failure to follow the statutes may lead to violence and bloodshed within the bounds of the State.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the C. I. O. will ponder carefully the warning of the Governor and refrain from attempting here the tactics pursued in Michigan and elsewhere. It is a part of the duty of every respectable labor union in this country to demonstrate to the public that

¹⁸Editorial in *The High Point Enterprise* (High Point), March 29, 1927.

it has a sense of social responsibility—that while it will fight aggressively for the rights of the laboring man and woman, it will conduct its fight within the bounds of legal processes and will sponsor no modes or methods which threaten the lives of men and women in industry or the welfare of the general public.

Unless the unions give the country this assurance they are likely to lose more in the long run than they will gain temporarily. Alluring though it may appear to the enthusiasts who are enamored for the moment by the righteousness of sheer mass might anarchy and civilization are inimical—they won't mix.¹⁹

GOVERNOR HOEY'S POSITION ON SIT-DOWNERS

March 31, 1937

The clear and unmistakable statement of Governor Hoey about sit-down strikes comes as a most welcome and encouraging move, in contrast with that of the Federal government whose spokesmen have said that they had no authority to interfere.

In the event there should be such trouble, it is good to know that he has expressed himself before the emergency shall have arisen. He has made his position plain to both the people and the organizers of the CIO, to the unionists and the non-unionists, to the manufacturers and to the workers. There ought to be no misunderstanding if and when such a strike should happen. There is no uncertainty about Mr. Hoey's position.

We believe the textile people are too well satisfied with their present wages, hours and working conditions to be misled by any such arguments as deceived them in 1934. If there are any troubles or grievances, and we are not saying there are none at all, they can be settled between the operators and the operatives themselves without the meddling of the outsiders. We believe with Mr. Hoey, that such differences can be adjusted between employer and employee.

"While discussing this matter," he said, "I wish to express the hope that any differences between the employers and the employees in this State will be peacefully adjusted and that any serious disruption of business conditions or of the relationship existing between all of our people will be averted.

"It might not be amiss to restate the rights and obligations of all classes of our citizenship. Under the law, labor has a right to bargain collectively, to petition, to strike if it so elects, to picket peacefully. Labor likewise has the right to bargain individually, the right to go to work and the right not to be interfered with in that right to work.

"The right to quit work and the right to work are both sacred, and every citizen has the right to exercise his choice without fear, without molestation, and without intimidation.

"Sit-down strikes are unlawful and cannot be tolerated in North Carolina. We are a people believing in law and order and no man or set of men has the right to take charge of the property against the will of the

¹⁹Editorial in *Winston-Salem Journal* (Winston-Salem), March 30, 1937.

owner. Men would have no more right to sit down in a mill and refuse to vacate than an employer would have to go into a labor union hall and refuse to let the unionists hold a meeting.

"I call on all people of North Carolina to obey the law and have mutual respect for the rights of each other and to realize that this Commonwealth has been and must remain one of law and order. We must work out our problems in peace, in justice, and in righteousness, and these problems can never be solved by strife, disorder, and violence.

"I pledge the whole power of the State in coöperation with the interested parties in undertaking to aid in the solution of their problems upon a basis of justice and fairness, and I likewise pledge the power of North Carolina to enforce the law and to maintain order and protect the rights of all the people of this State."

If there are any differences of opinion about working conditions, let us hope that the problem will be approached in the calm light of reason, not by strikes. Let there be counsels around the boards and over the luncheon tables, heart-to-heart talks in which free and open expression of views and opinions is encouraged, with no thought of threat or reprisals. If this is done, we are confident, we shall have no serious labor troubles in North Carolina.²⁰

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW SHOWS FORWARD TREND

August 13, 1938

The special session of the North Carolina General Assembly, which has been in session here this week in what has been the hottest week of the year in Raleigh, has passed into history.

Called into session for the third time since they were first elected in November, 1936, the legislators gave approval to the two bills Governor Clyde R. Hoey called them to Raleigh to enact into law so that North Carolina may share in the spending-lending program laid down by President Roosevelt and the Congress in an effort to speed the return of prosperity by putting the unemployed to work.

House and Senate lost no time in adopting on Monday what is known in legislative circles as "the gag rule" to prevent the consideration of any major measures save those requested by Governor Hoey.

On schedule time the House and then the Senate on three separate days as is required for measures pledging the credit of the State and its subdivisions passed first the bill authorizing issuance of \$4,620,000 in State bonds to be supplemented by the Federal Public Works Administration to provide for the expenditure all told of \$8,200,000 for new State buildings and to renovate others.

Approval was later given to the measure requested by the North Carolina League of Municipalities to allow counties and municipalities to issue bonds without vote of the people for self-liquidating projects.

The only real battle of the special session for the hot and perspiring legislators came on the municipalities measure over the inclusion of the provision requiring municipalities to obtain a certificate of "convenience

²⁰Editorial in *Gastonia Daily Gazette* (Gastonia), March 31, 1937.

and necessity" from the State Utilities Commission before they could undertake the construction of municipally-operated power or gas distribution plants.

The House Monday, under the leadership of Pickens of Guilford, Brooks of Johnston, Barnes of Wilson, Lumpkin of Franklin and others, struck the provision from the bill, but after a compromise was effected Tuesday night to provide that the measure would not affect the construction of municipal power plants now under construction or for which bonds have been authorized the provision was re-inserted after a sharp fight by a vote of 51 to 40.

Pickens accepted the compromise amendment offered by Bryant of Durham, and then Brooks and Johnston and others asserted the amendment was "a surrender to the power companies."

Without any undue ado the legislators passed quickly the measure offered by Representatives Fenner of Nash and Caffey of Guilford to appropriate \$75,000 from the State treasury so that North Carolina may be appropriately represented at the New York World's Fair of Tomorrow in 1939. Governor Hoey recommended the passage of the measure.

A large amount of the State and PWA money will be spent right here in Raleigh.

The largest sum goes for new buildings and fireproofing of present structures at the State Hospital for the Insane at Raleigh. Dix Hill, as the institution is familiarly known, will get \$1,280,500.

The State is spending \$692,000 to erect a State Department of Justice building at the corner of Fayetteville and Morgan streets on the site of the old Casso Tavern where President Andrew Johnson's father, Jacob Johnson, worked as a porter back in the early part of the last century. Johnson was the only president to be born in Raleigh.

Another \$200,000 is to be spent for a home for the State Unemployment Compensation Commission on Caswell Square in the northwestern section of Raleigh. It will house the UCC employees, who have long complained of inadequate quarters.

Still another \$386,000 is to be spent on new buildings and renovation of present structures at the State College in West Raleigh.

The State School for the Deaf and Blind in Raleigh, will get \$56,000 for new buildings.

All told, \$2,736,500 of the sums voted will be spent right here in Raleigh.

Governor Hoey Saturday expedited the forwarding of the State's application to the PWA authorities in Washington. They must be in the national capital by August 15 and the governor anticipates final approval for the applications not later than September 15.

Under the terms laid down by the PWA work must actually be under way on all structures by January 1, 1939.

This means jobs for hundreds of workers in Raleigh as well as in other parts of the State where saws will be buzzing and hammers will be hammering as the structures take shape.

The State Department of Justice building will harmonize to a great extent with the present Supreme Court building. Members of the court will move to their new home after it has been completed. Also in the new structure will be the office of Parole Commissioner Edwin M. Gill, Probation Commissioner Harry Sample, the State Bureau of Identification and

Investigation, and all other divisions whose work pertain to the administration of justice in North Carolina.

"We think it will be better to house all justice administering agencies under the same roof," said Governor Hoey.

The special session has given the three avowed candidates for the Speakership of the 1939 House—Craven's D. L., "Libby" Ward, Durham's Victor Bryant and Nash's W. E. Fenner—a chance to get in some good licks for their respective candidacies. All were members of the special session and Ward and Bryant directed the PWA bills through the House.

Many of the members of the special session will not be back for the regular session in January.

Among those who sang their swan songs are: Speaker of the House Gregg Cherry of Gaston, a member since 1931, Representative Clarence Mitchell of Wake, who was defeated for renomination by Charles Park, Jr., of Raleigh, Senator James A. Bell of Mecklenburg, chairman of the Senate's appropriation committee, Senators Emerson T. "Curly" Sanders of Alamance, Gilmer Sparger of Stokes, Henry Ingram of Randolph; Mrs. E. L. McKee of Jackson, only woman ever to serve in the Senate of North Carolina; Senator John Sprunt Hill of Durham, a member since 1933; Senator Lee Gravely of Nash, a prospective candidate for governor in 1940; Representative Oscar Barker of Durham, who retired to make an unsuccessful race for Congress in the Sixth District; Senator J. C. Pittman of Lee; and others.

Among those coming back are the veteran Representative Walter Murphy of Rowan, a member of 14 regular and nine special sessions since he first came to Raleigh in 1897; Representative Willie Lee Lumpkin of Franklin, who transfers to the Senate after having served five consecutive terms in the House; Representative C. Wayland Spruill of Bertie, who also transfers to the Senate after four terms in the House; Representative Fred Thomas of Harnett, who goes to the Senate after two House terms; Representatives William T. Hatch and Arch T. Allen of Wake, who were renominated as well as Senator L. Y. Ballentine of Wake; Senator Tom Gold of Guilford; Senator Jack Joyner of Iredell; Senator John Larkins of Jones; Representative Fred Seeley of Carteret; and many others who are known but who are not probably so well known.

Of course, those mentioned as returning will have to face Republican opposition in the November election but in practically every instance they are heavy favorites to win.

It has been a session that has given further proof of the oft-repeated assertion that Governor Hoey can get almost anything he wants from the legislature.

A preview of the drama that will be unfolded here next January was seen this week in the unsuccessful attempt of Senator L. A. Martin of Davidson to defeat the "gag" rule on legislation so Senator Wall Ewing of Cumberland could offer a bill for the outright repeal of the State's 20-year-old controversial absentee ballot law in primary as well as general elections.

Governor Hoey, however, promised foes of the absentee ballot he would recommend a program for "fairer and cleaner" elections in the regular session in January, but did not promise he would ask for the repeal of the absentee ballot so popular in many sections of Western North Carolina.

There was no attack during the special session on the local option liquor laws under which Wake County as well as 26 other counties are engaged in the legal whiskey business.

But the attack is expected in January when such foes of liquor as Iredell's Zeb Vance Turlington, father of the celebrated Turlington Liquor Act of 1923 which made the State so bone dry, and Cleveland's Odus M. Mull come to the 1939 House.

The strategy expected is to demand a state-wide referendum on liquor control in the belief such a vote would show the State to be dry so far as the majority of Democratic and Republican voters are concerned.²¹

AFFAIRS OF STATE

August 14, 1938

Raleigh, Aug. 13—(Special)—Even a child in the grammar grades could see that the most amazing thing about the special session of the North Carolina General Assembly we have had with us in Raleigh this week is the dexterity with which none other than Governor Clyde Roark Hoey has the solons eating out of his hands.

It is not to say that the Governor has cracked the w. k. whip, or that he has a mediocre bunch of men and women to deal with in the members of the 1937 General Assembly, who have been in one regular and two special sessions since they were first elected in November 1936.

In short, the Hoey mastery of the regular session of 1937 and the special session of this week can be summed up by saying it is nothing more or less than the popularity of the 61-year-old Shelby lawyer, who has traveled more since becoming Governor over North Carolina, taking, as he is wont to put it, "the government to the people" than anything else.

Further proof of this was shown in the joint resolution the able and efficient Senator "Pat" Taylor of Anson offered, commending His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, and the Council of State for calling the special session in general and Governor Hoey in particular for "the era of good feeling" he has brought about during his incumbency.

True it is that economic conditions in the State have been better during the Hoey regime than they were during the terms of Governors O. Max Gardner and J. C. B. Ehringhaus, who had veritable nightmares with the Legislatures meeting during their administrations, but, all in all, economic conditions in North Carolina have not been tops even during the Hoey administration.

As plain as an old shoe and a familiar figure on Raleigh's Fayetteville Street, Governor Hoey has done more perhaps to bring the warring factions of the Democratic party together in his nearly two years as Governor than has any other living man.

O. Max Gardner came to the governorship in 1929, warning that the sky is the limit and money is no object of the Coolidge and Hoover administrations, which was nothing more or less than signals of the approaching storm.

²¹Article by Wade Lucas appearing in *The Raleigh Times* (Raleigh), August 13, 1938.

The storm hit the nation. It hit North Carolina and Governor Gardner was not one to rock a boat already leaking at the seams. He sat tight, did what he thought was for the good of the State, and got cussed up one side and down the other for what he did. His contributions to the State as governor will long be remembered and felt despite what captious critics may have to say.

The storm had not subsided when Governor Ehringhaus came in office in January, 1933. Banks were closing and there was chaos not only in North Carolina but in the nation as well. He, too, sat steady in the boat and resisted efforts of his critics to persuade him to go chasing after imaginary rabbits to fill the too many empty stomachs in the State.

The skies had cleared when Clyde Hoey became Governor in January, 1937. He has done much to keep in full view the silver lining so many of us try to see in the dark clouds that envelop so many of us. Truly, he is in full command of the Ship of State and there is little or no signs of mutiny.

Just what the future holds in store for Shelby's distinguished son during the balance of his administration is truly a matter of conjecture. But with the regular session of the 1939 General Assembly no further away than next January, there are still no dark clouds arising on the horizon.

He is still working his magic wand over the legislators and they seem to like it because they seem to believe that whatever he recommends is all right.

Your reporter of things political has been in Raleigh during the administrations of the last four governors and he knows the second session of the assembly is always the hardest for any governor.

Our governors are handicapped by not having the veto power over legislation enacted by the Legislature. Consequently, our governors must be gifted in the art of persuasion, and they must be able to be good ringmasters to be able to control legislators who at times are wont to chase all manner of imaginary rabbits.

Governor Hoey has been unusually fortunate to have in Chatham's Wilkins Perryman Horton a lieutenant-governor who sees eye to eye with him on most legislation, and in Gaston's R. Gregg Cherry, a speaker of the House who has ruled the House with such eclat that he has proved your reporter right when I tagged him the "Iron Major of Gaston." What a man!

Speaking of speakers of the House, we might say the three avowed candidates for speaker of the 1939 House have been in the special session this week and they have not lost a minute getting in lies for themselves. Durham's Victor Bryant, Craven's D. L. "Libby" Ward and Nash's W. E. Fenner are not regarded as rubber stamps so far as Governor Hoey is concerned, but in the main, all three have supported him well and ably so far.

The Governor says he is taking no part in the three-cornered fight for speaker. He says all three are his friends. If he is pulling any wires for either, this corner has not caught him doing it yet.

Living in a border county so far as the east-west alternating of the speakership is concerned, Durham's Bryant is handicapped. Some assert he lives in the west, and others contend he lives in the east.

To assertions that J. Elmer Long, Durham lawyer, was elected as

lieutenant-governor in 1924 while running against Buncombe's Bob Reynolds and Ashe's Tam C. Bowie, Vic Bryant merely points out that Long, at the time of his nomination, was a resident of Alamance county and moved to Durham after his election. Furthermore, Vic Bryant denies he was ever a candidate for speaker in 1937 when his good friend, Gaston's Cherry, was elected.

The speakership fight, fortunately for the State as a whole, is a battle between three good men. Either will make a good speaker and Governor Hoey would be among the first to admit this.

Senator Martin made the headlines in the special session this week by assaulting the absentee ballot law with vim and vigor and denied on the Senate floor assertions bandied about legislative corridors that he tried to defeat the "gag" rule on all legislation save that sponsored by Governor Hoey so he could offer a bill to provide for a state-wide referendum on liquor control in the November general election.

Also looming as a possible candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1940 is Iredell's Con C. Johnston, who is one of the two past State commanders of the American Legion in the present Legislature. Mr. Turlington defeated Representative Johnston for renomination, but many of the 80,000 veterans of the World War in North Carolina are clamoring for more recognition than they have had and don't be surprised if Con Johnston goes to the post in June, 1940, when the first primary is held.

NOTES. Aside to the Greensboro fan of this department: Really all of you should know Charlie Cornwallis, Jr., a little better . . . There is already talk about Capitol Hill that 1952 may see Senator-nominee Ralph Gardner of Cleveland going after the governorship his pappy, O. Max Gardner, held, and his uncle, Clyde Hoey, is now holding . . . Mecklenburg's Marvin Ritch, who has been nominated for the 1939 so-called Independent-Democrat opposition in November, came here this week and said he is "a he-man Democrat" and is ready for any opposition his opponents hope they can put out against him . . . It's been a hard week for your reporter . . . but it has been enjoyable, too.²²

HOEY VICTORY

January 4, 1939

It's a delicate matter, and comment thereon may border on lese majesty, but in seeking to draw the last bit of compensatory contemplation from the late lamented Rose Bowl football game, we find it impossible to refrain from recording the signal victory which the Governor of North Carolina scored over the Governor of California.

The Dukes went down in a glorious defeat. But Clyde Hoey scored a shining triumph in proving to millions of radio listeners that the governor of North Carolina knew that California was not "Californy" while the governor of the west coast commonwealth aroused the just resentment of thousands and thousands of Carolinians by repeated references to "North Ca'lina."

²²Article written by Wade Lucas and printed in *The Durham Sun* (Durham), August 14, 1938.

Perhaps such things are better ignored, and the niceties of speech are possible secondary to a great many other considerations in the realm of statesmanship.

Nevertheless the people of this state have just cause to be proud of the splendid impression which their governor made with his Rose Bowl address, and the simple requirements of self-appreciation justify recording the contrast with the rude diction of California's spokesman who offended the ears of his radio audience—or such part of it as was equipped to know better—with "North Ca'lina."²³

NORTH CAROLINA 10,000; CALIFORNIA 0

January 4, 1939

At any rate, North Carolina outclasses California when it comes to governors.

When the interchange of brief broadcasts between them during the intermission of the Rose Bowl football game had been concluded, the comparative gubernatorial score was

North Carolina 10,000; California 0.

Governor Olsen was totally unimpressive. He seemed to have nothing to say, and did that poorly.

Except, of course, a few remarks which may have been intended to be funny, but which as wit, were both inane and innocuous.

It's one of the most tragic mistakes of public men or public speakers to attempt to be humorous when they have no sense of humor.

Or to experiment with wit through the always dangerous media of sarcasm and satire which Governor Olsen elected to use.

On the contrary, the remarks of Governor Hoey, spoken with his usual limpid fluency, were couched in effective refined phrase, insinuated no ill spirit, but bubbled over with good will and neighborliness.

If a state is to be known by the governor it keeps, North Carolina has no envy of California's climate.²⁴

COMMERCE SECRETARY HOEY

January 4, 1939

"We invite you to a land rich in history and hallowed in tradition, having within the confines of this commonwealth both the birthplace of English civilization in the new world and the birthplace of aviation in America."

Thus, Governor Clyde R. Hoey concluded his brief radio address Monday night during the Rose Bowl game in Pasadena. His introducer was Amos Freeman of the Amos and Andy team who stood by a microphone in California, while Governor Hoey delivered his remarks in Raleigh, nearly 3,000 miles away without the least interruption or delay in the program. Marvelous, indeed, is this age.

²³Editorial in *Salisbury Evening Post* (Salisbury), January 4, 1939.

²⁴Editorial in *Charlotte Observer* (Charlotte), January 4, 1939.

And when he had concluded, Amos Freeman referred to him as a good Governor and a good Chamber of Commerce secretary. Yes, he is both. He never lets an opportunity go without boosting this great old state and last night he told 'em, millions of his listeners, that North Carolina is a grand state with mighty mountains, rich agricultural lands and highly developed industrial centers.

Governor Hoey is a good chamber of commerce secretary. As a booster he is worth more than a hired secretary because he is our chief executive, commanding an audience at all times. Yes, and Governor Hoey knows what he is going to say and says it when he gets on his feet. He got in two words where Governor Olson of California got in only one over the precious radio moments.

Duke made a field goal but the Governor scored a touchdown.²⁵

ALL AMERICAN GOVERNOR

January 5, 1939

Duke lost a heart-breaking game to Southern California in the Rose Bowl classic, as doubtless you have heard, but Governor Clyde R. Hoey certainly scored All-American rating over Governor Olsen in the between-the-halves radio salutation.

Hoey, addressing a national audience, was just as good as Hoey teaching his Sunday school class or talking to the folks at home.

His voice had a warmth, an appeal, a friendliness that comforted the heart. His phrases displayed the usual master touch and sureness that Hoey's thousands of North Carolina friends know. He said just enough and not too much in praise of the state and in extending the state's welcome.

Our impression was that Governor Olsen of California came off a bad second in the exchange.

And did you notice that the California governor mispronounced North Carolina?

Just how did he say "Carolina"? Something like "Carlin-a."²⁶

GOVERNOR HOEY'S NINETEEN POINTS

January 6, 1939

Raleigh, Jan. 5.—(AP)—Governor Hoey told the legislature today that he had "no mandatory measures" and did not expect to point out any particular bill as "forbidden."

He recommended specifically the following:

- (1) A balanced budget. No tax reductions, including sales tax, unless governmental service is trimmed accordingly.
- (2) Uniform election laws.
- (3) Revision of the absentee ballot law.
- (4) Refusal to submit a constitutional amendment to prohibit highway fund diversion.

²⁵Editorial in *The Shelby Daily Star* (Shelby), January 4, 1939.

²⁶Editorial in *Transcript-Messenger* (Goldsboro), January 5, 1939.

- (5) Issuance of \$5,000,000 in road bonds.
 - (6) A 12th grade in the public schools, by adding an eighth grade to grammar school courses.
 - (7) A "permanent" state tax measure.
 - (8) Salary increments for ten years for school teachers, instead of eight years as now.
 - (9) Pay for teachers divided into 12 equal installments, instead of monthly as they work.
 - (10) Increased tuition in the colleges and university operated by the state.
 - (11) Provision of graduate and professional courses for Negroes at North Carolina College for Negroes and the A. and T. College.
 - (12) A new state-wide registration for primaries and elections.
 - (13) Splitting of large voting precincts.
 - (14) Return to electrocution for capital punishment, abandoning gas.
 - (15) Giving juries and judges discretion in imposing the death penalty or life imprisonment for rape, arson, burglary and murder, instead of mandatory death sentences for the crimes.
 - (16) Increasing the highway patrol by 50 men in the interest of highway safety.
 - (17) Amending the laws limiting hours of work in industry "to more nearly harmonize with present standards."
 - (18) Continued provision for state advertising.
 - (19) Creation of "a real tax research" division.
 - (20) Give "earnest consideration" to: A retirement fund for all public workers, including teachers; strengthening the anti-lynching law; expanding the health and vocational education programs, as well as library service and adult education; establishment of a permanent exposition; better regulations for appointing magistrates; providing for rule-making by the Supreme Court; enactment of a bill for roadside improvement and beautification. He said he might discuss those further later.
- Governor Hoey told the legislators they could be especially proud of these things:
- (1) The greatest building program ever undertaken in all the history of the state, now underway to extend through 1939.
 - (2) The sale of \$4,620,000 state bonds for the building program at a record low interest rate of 2.07 per cent.
 - (3) The economical administration of state government, so that less than five cents of each tax dollar goes to pay the cost of government, and the school administration's efficiency which allows 82 cents of each school dollar to go into teacher pay.
 - (4) The fine progress made in public education in the schools and colleges, for whites and Negroes.
 - (5) The progress of the Negro race and the amicable relations between the races, as "North Carolina does not believe in social equality between the races, and will not tolerate mixed schools for the races, but we do believe in equality of opportunity in their respective fields of service and the white race cannot afford to do less than simple justice to the Negro."
 - (6) The expansion and increased service of benevolent institutions.

(7) The "magnificent work" the parole office is doing and the "fine work" of the new probation comission.

(8) The progress in agricultural diversification.

(9) The splendid condition of the highway system in general, especially secondary roads.

(10) The position of the state in labor legislation, especially in the forefront in child labor acts, and the amicable relations between capital and labor.

(11) The reduction of traffic deaths in 1938.

(12) The results of the advertising program, aiding in securing 122 new industries and increasing tourist visits.

(13) The "indispensable blessing" of social security payments to unemployed, aged, needy blind, and indigent children.

(14) The "loyalty, efficient service and fine consecration" of all state officials and their fine coöperation for the benefit of the state.²⁷

FOOTBALL AND GOVERNORS

January 6, 1939

It would probably be safe to predict that a fourth of the population of the United States listened to the Rose Bowl game. It is a happy circumstance that we can listen to cheers instead of bombs dropping from airplanes. As long as we can be so athletically-minded we shall be further away from war.

The Duke team lost the game, but the manner in which it played the game won even deeper approval of the people of North Carolina and the East. Not whether one wins or loses a game is what matters, but how he played the game; and in this Duke lost nothing. North Carolina has nothing to regret, and much praise in its representatives at the Rose Bowl.

And when it comes to the matter of gubernatorial comparisons North Carolina can be pardoned for a bit of strutting. Governor Hoyer was brilliant and sensible in his remarks. If ever there is a championship staged for oratorical honors we nominate our own governor Hoyer with predictions aforehand that North Carolina wins. Our governor acquitted himself with lasting credit to the state, and has further endeared himself to his people. It was in less than a minute that the California team won the game; but in just a few short minutes Governor Hoyer showed the whole country what a real governor is like.²⁸

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK

January 6, 1939

Elsewhere in this newspaper today is carried the lengthy, complete text of Governor Hoyer's message to the General Assembly. One feels he can scarcely be contradicted in making the statement that no gubernatorial message in the history of the state has been more sincere, more complete or

²⁷Article in *The News and Observer* (Raleigh), January 6, 1939.

²⁸Editorial in *Cooleemee Journal* (Cooleemee), January 6, 1939.

more easily interpreted. Every loyal Tar Heel owes it to himself, to his community and to the state to read this message, which may be considered more in the light of a true picture of North Carolina today than a formal report.

Because of his position, his inherent ability, his long and intensive study of our problems, his conscientiousness and his deep love for the Old North State, Governor Hoey has been able to present a picture unparalleled in the history of the state.

There was a time—we hope it is still true—when youngsters were accustomed to searching for literature appropriate for memorizing in declamation contests. We can recall now that a speech delivered by the late Governor Aycock has served a valuable purpose in this connection. For the young man of today who is searching for such material we would highly recommend that portion of Governor Hoey's message carried under the heading, "The Future Outlook." It is reprinted below in order that special prominence might be given a literary masterpiece:

I am proud of North Carolina. I am not unmindful of our shortcomings and limitations. We have grappled with poverty for generations and we are still poor. We lack many things. We have come a long way and we still have a long way to go—but we are on the way. We know the problems to be solved and the difficulties to be overcome, but we are neither discouraged nor dismayed and we shall not be defeated. We are conscious of real accomplishments in the past and of substantial attainments in the present and we know the needs of the future. We are determined that as the lengthening shadows of tomorrow's sun shall fall across this Commonwealth it shall be illumined with a brighter hope for all the people than they have dared to conceive heretofore.

We face the future unafraid. We go forward daringly. We shall be practical enough to count the cost, idealistic enough to see the possibilities, courageous enough to follow the gleam and unselfish enough to make the sacrifice. We will dedicate ourselves patriotically to the high task of state building. Rich in history, hallowed in tradition, unfailing in faith and unyielding in loyalty—this citizenship rises to meet the future with resolute purpose and high hope. United in the common bonds of good will, free from class distinctions and racial hatreds, from group antagonisms and factional prejudices, we shall educate our children, train and equip our young men and women for work and make them self-reliant and independent, care for the unfortunate, minister to the old and afflicted, develop our industries and improve our agriculture, enrich rural life and better the condition of those who labor, raising the standard of living for all and preserving here the essence of free government, where human and property rights shall be safeguarded and every constitutional guaranty of the citizen held sacred.

With a fresh baptism in the faith of the fathers, a new reverence for God and spiritual values, a better understanding of the brotherhood of man and a determined purpose to lift humanity to higher

levels, we can build here in this blessed state a civilization that will save the Nation.²⁹

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

January 6, 1939

A governor's message has been read before the North Carolina State Legislature. To us it seems an especially sound and logical train of recommendations. We don't suppose any man, surrounded by any group of advisers, could frame a document of the sort, which would please any other man down to the dotting of every "i" or the crossing of every "t," but Governor Hoyer, we believe, came very close to turning out a perfect document insofar as the sentiment of most thinking North Carolinians is concerned.

We suspect his opposition to a constitutional amendment forbidding highway fund diversion, of any sort, absolutely and until the State again changed its constitution, will arouse some protests, but, if the citizen will read carefully the eloquent and plausible way in which the Governor argues his case, it will be difficult to disagree with him. For ourselves, we are opposed to such a constitutional amendment. Many of us have an abiding distrust of the future and of future North Carolinians in our State, for some reason. We seem to believe we (the Carolinians of today) cannot be wrong and that, on the other hand, those who come after us are not likely to be right—that they will run wild and dissipate their inheritance. We stick too many things into the constitution in an effort to saddle our own convictions immutably upon the future and to render static the State's procedure as well as the State's law, without regard for the unforeseen—the inevitable alterations in situation and environment—which the passing years will bring.

Mark it down that the Governor does not favor promiscuous diversion of highway funds, or for that matter, any diversion, except in pronounced emergencies. But he does lay down the principle that the people of North Carolina who come after her present legislators will legislate just as sanely and as wisely as our legislators are apt to legislate today. He believes it foolhardy to bind the State hand and foot and his analogy of the "mortgage" is an apt one.

We do have at least one exception to take. Perhaps a more careful study of the message than time available thus far has permitted, will prompt others, but we are doubtful of the wisdom of another highway bond issue, even for only \$5,000,000. It is true we are reducing our highway indebtedness in steady, laudable fashion, but our ability so to do should prompt us to continue to do so against the day when we may find it more difficult, especially since highways revenues, thus far, have been highly satisfactory. We see the governor's point. He is eager to keep the highways up to highest efficiency and he probably anticipates, too, the availability of an unusual amount of federal funds, but we wonder whether the better tone of business and the bright prospects for 1939 will not insure sufficient highway revenue for North Carolina to operate hence-

²⁹Editorial in *Evening Telegram* (Rocky Mount), January 6, 1939.

forth, insofar as highways are concerned, on the same "pay-as-you-go" plan that the Governor demands in the general budget. Virginia is succeeding in a pay-as-you-go highway program.

We are pleased that the Governor is thinking of the school teachers, with ten-year increments and a year-round payment basis. We feel it was wise for him to propose to the Legislature that it give earnest consideration to a retirement fund for all public workers, including teachers, who do not enjoy social security under the federal set-up.

We have already expressed our equal insistence on a balanced budget. Certainly revision of the absentee ballot law, on a most rigid basis, if not its complete, abandonment, is desirable. On the matter of returning to the electric chair for legal executions, we are of open mind. One way is about as harrowing to the spectators as the other. Experts in those matters may be able to tell the Governor and the Legislature which is more humane from the standpoint of the condemned. Upon further study, we may strenuously oppose jury discretion in the matter of all capital crimes. The highway patrol could stand an increase.

Particularly, do we hope the Legislature will give approval to the Governor's proposals for graduate schools at our Negro institutions and respectfully submit that North Carolina College for Negroes is fitted, by location, tradition and leadership, for the role of a great Negro university.

His message to the North Carolina General Assembly further confirms our belief that the North State has a powerful and wise leader in charge.³⁰

IN THE OLD NORTH STATE

January 6, 1939

Called to order Wednesday, the North Carolina Legislature heard, Thursday, Governor Hoey deliver in person a long and thoughtful message on education, agriculture, highways, better election laws, increased salaries for teachers, a statute aimed directly at making the now rare North Carolina lynchings virtually impossible.

With a speed of delivery which he would not countenance on the highways—about 200 words a minute—Governor Hoey logically devastated the far-flung movement for a constitutional amendment forbidding diversion of the highway funds for other purposes.

The Governor is the field marshal of the forces opposing both diversion and the placing of a temporary statute in the charter law of the state.

To implement the orations, printed exhortations and prayers for greater safety on the highways, Governor Hoey asked for road bonds in the sum of \$5,000,000. The money would be used to carry out Revenue Commissioner Maxwell's great project of crooked roads made straighter, narrow highways carrying a vast traffic made wider.

The Tar Heel legislators were not, perhaps, prepared to hear such a recommendation for bonded debt, even with this state's automatic pay-off system for highway indebtedness. But the Governor reminded the Legislature and the people that the state can borrow money at very low rates of

³⁰Editorial in *Durham Morning Herald* (Durham), January 6, 1939.

interest. (Last October North Carolina bankers bought over four millions at 2.07 per cent.) Mr. Hoey also explained plans for some profitable refunding of outstanding bonds.

Frankly running counter to strong public opinion favoring repeal of the absentee ballot law, the Governor asks if North Carolina electoral honesty is below the levels in 40 other states. But an apparent majority of the people believes that this law is too heavy a weight on the aspiration to do well in the matter of elections.³¹

THE GOVERNOR IS RIGHT

January 31, 1939

Governor Hoey's recommendation with regard to the possible diversion of state highway funds is so moderate and so just that it is difficult to understand all the hysterical clamor which it has aroused.

Can it be true, as has been pointedly suggested in certain quarters, that this agitation is being inspired, financed and directed by groups which have an immediate financial interest in the largest possible expenditure by the state on its highway system?

Governor Hoey is no enemy of good roads. His record is too old and too consistent to require any defense. For a quarter of a century he has advocated the cause of good highways. During the two years of his administration he has shown his true sentiments by his official actions.

Highways are indispensable to the progress of the state. Funds derived from taxes levied exclusively on automobile owners should be expended largely for the extension and improvement of our highway system. But highways do not constitute the only activity of the state government. There are other functions which are equally as important. For instance, it is just as important for the state to educate its children adequately as it is to provide good highways for its motorists.

Our highways have fared well. We have spent prodigious sums upon their construction and maintenance. The State of North Carolina is perhaps more advanced in the matter of good roads than in the matter of any other state activity. Our highway system will compare with the best in the country. Can as much be said for our public schools?

Governor Hoey recommends simply that the state be authorized to divert, if necessary, from the highway fund to the general fund a sum equal to a 3 per cent sales tax on gasoline. Be it remembered that the state is not specifically levying a sales tax on gasoline, as it is on virtually all other articles of commerce. As *The Citizen* understands the Governor's plan, this diversion will not be given effect unless it is necessary to do so to keep the budget in balance.

This newspaper for one wishes to see state highway funds devoted as far as possible to highway purposes. We would not approve any plan that would levy burdensome taxes on motorists for activities from which they would not reap benefit. At the same time the significant truth must be

³¹Editorial in *The Asheville Times* (Asheville), January 6, 1939.

recognized that there is nothing sacred about moneys derived from gasoline taxes and license fees.

The alternatives to Governor Hoey's recommendation are far from inviting. If he is overridden by the General Assembly then one of three things must happen: Either the appropriation intended for the schools and other state institutions must be decreased, or additional taxes must be levied or the budget must be thrown out of balance. No one can gainsay the fact that our schools can wisely use every penny that is sought for them. No one can dispute the truth that additional taxes at this time would be most unwelcome. Few people will deny that an unbalanced budget would be most unwise.

The motorists of North Carolina are not a special class for whom special benefits should be sought. They have children to educate. They have other taxes to pay. They do not seek or desire that the State of North Carolina shall maintain a superlative highway system while it starves its schools or breaks the backs of its taxpayers under other levies or imperils its credit.

Governor Hoey is taking a broad and wholly sensible view of the situation. He is trying to be fiscally sane at a time when financial sanity is exceedingly difficult. He is entitled to the support of the people of North Carolina who want a well rounded state. Certainly it should not be possible for selfish interests to have their own way in a matter of such far-reaching importance.³²

THE "BATTLE OF THE CENTURY" IN THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE

February 2, 1939

Raleigh, Feb. 1—(Editorial Correspondence.)—The long-smouldering energies of the interests in North Carolina that primarily and commercially center in highways have been released in the present General Assembly with a fury none ever expected.

We speak, of course, of what is technically being called the fight now being made for and against diversion of highway funds to the use of the general treasury of the state.

The clash of opinion has long existed in North Carolina. It has hitherto been more or less quietly insulated and confined to the unvocal sentiments of the people.

But at the moment it may properly be classified as the most stirring issue of the sort that has engaged the mind of the Legislature since the ancient time when there was so much talk that the railroads of North Carolina had prevailed over and controlled the General Assembly.

This particular outbreak was never rated to rank above any other contest in the present Legislature in the popular estimation.

It was thought to be a mere pygmy in magnitude. It has turned out to be the giant fight in the current assembly of the law-makers.

Nor is this all, nor perhaps the more impressive phase of the case.

There may be in the building in this issue a powerful and controlling political sect within the Democratic party in North Carolina of the future.

³²Editorial in *The Asheville Citizen* (Asheville), January 31, 1939.

It has been openly noised abroad about here that the "next Governor of North Carolina and perhaps the Governors for the next generation" will be made or unmade by the outcome of this surprising Armageddon.

Clearly, the forces fighting the use of the highway funds for general governmental services—any part of such funds—are of tremendous potentiality.

One has only to turn one's mind loose to come to some rather accurate conclusion as to its vastness in numerics and in money.

The oil companies of the country, through their distributing branches in North Carolina, are furnishing the mudsills for the foundation of the phalanxes of the anti-diversionists.

The cement manufacturers are, of course, interested. All the industries producing any material that enters into the construction of highways might supposedly be expected to have a stake in the outcome.

The sand interests, the contracting interest, the labyrinthine and ramified organizations of motorists and all those in any way serving the motor traffic of the state, the bus and truck folks, the filling station owners and operators, all these feel that the future of their investments and of their revenues are in some manner wrapped up in the outcome of this contest.

And these, collectively, constitute a massive and monetarily powerful group.

What other similar amalgam of popular commercial collective passion could be aroused that would compare with this which the combined interests of those whose pocketbook in some manner or other touches the pavement of a highway, either in the building thereof or in the travelling thereupon, can be conceived?

Nor is this all.

By clever use of devices of information—some will, of course, call it propaganda—these combined factors, marshalled by the petroleum industry of the state, have moved out upon the silent but thoughtful sentiments of the people of North Carolina who are in no wise pecuniarily concerned either in the materials going into the construction of roads nor in the business of contracting nor in the sale of oil and gas nor in the bus and truck organizations.

But those who own an automobile and want always to be assured of good roads upon which to pilot their cars, plus, also, those in the backwoods who live on secondary and unpaved roads but who are being made to believe that if the highway funds are molested, they will always be compelled to live in the mud.

The simple facts of the situation lie on the surface.

They have only been magnified and, perhaps, even dramatized by the report of the Governor's Advisory Budget Commission.

We are not disposed to engage critically in a discussion of the propriety or the strategy of that commission's handling of the diversion issue more than, casually, to remark that it was the setting up by that body of \$2,000,000 from the highway department's resources to be credited as a balance at the beginning of the next fiscal year which seems to have set off the fireworks.

Of course, the fight would have been on here in the Legislature anyway,

but it would not have reached the explosive and excited proportions, perhaps, that have now been attained.

This bookkeeping technique served, at any rate, to inform the highway fund defenders that THERE WAS GOING TO BE A DIVERSION OF AT LEAST THESE TWO MILLIONS.

One wonders whether this whole bitter engagement might not have been subdued or suppressed or, in the main, defeated, if the budgeteers had merely announced that the Governor has had the authority for the past two years to divert \$7,000,000 of highway funds to the general treasury, but that not a cent had so far been diverted: and that, only the status quo was advised for the next two years—that is, that the Administration merely asks that it have the authority to divert in case of an extreme emergency in the general fund expenditures, otherwise the highway monies would continue to rest in the vaults of the highway department.

That, of course, is a speculation, but it has bobbed up hereabouts to the degree of arousing considerable interest in what might have resulted in the event the budget commission had not come out flat-footedly, and with exact facts and figures, demanded of the Legislature authority to use at least \$2,000,000 as a balance with which the now virtually depleted general fund could begin the first year of the next biennium.

Of course, this clear purpose to divert angered the anti-diversionists to the pitch of their passion to defend their cause with all the might and resources at their command.

Hence, the great audience of protestants who thronged the Revenue Building yesterday afternoon, conspicuously bearing red ribbons announcing themselves as being "Anti-Diversion" and the admixture of rhapsodies and invective that featured this public hearing.

The interests fighting for holding the highway funds separate and inviolate from approach by the general governmental necessities got their hosts together, bore down in throngs upon the legislative committees, many of them got blue-mad about the whole business, and all of them set their teeth and bared their breasts to the influences within the Legislature and the Administration that dare touch with their unholy fingers these hallowed finances belonging to the roads of the state.

It may as well be said, in the meantime, by the way of prediction that the anti-diversionists probably correctly sensed the realities of what is likely to happen unless they are able to put through the Legislature a motion to forbid it.

The spending agencies of the state are asking now for \$10,000,000 more than the present revenues will accommodate from the general fund.

These requests are coming largely from the public school, the higher educational and the humanitarian institutions under state chaperonage.

The Legislature is up against the problem of either trying partially to satisfy these clamoring and insistent beneficiaries with more money, or telling them they must live for the next two years on the meager diet they have been receiving in the way of appropriations.

If, however, the diversionists are given access to \$7,000,000 during the next biennium from the treasury of the highway department, nine chances out of ten they will begin to appropriate more liberally to these service-agencies of the general government.

The background of this immediate and highly feverish controversy was fashioned two years ago.

The petroleum interests were not long thereafter in moving to set up their defenses. They thought they saw what was coming and what, one may as well admit, has come, at least in sure prospect—actual diversion of these highway funds.

Two years ago the Legislature handled this issue this way:

It authorized the Governor to use \$1,000,000 during each of the two years of the biennium in case of a shortage of general funds, plus what a three per cent sales tax on the revenue from gas and oil would aggregate.

The revenues from gas and oil would yield, at a rate of the current three per cent sales tax, about \$2,500,000 annually, or a total for the biennium of \$5,000,000. This, plus the \$2,000,000 additional authorized, would constitute a maximum of \$7,000,000 which the general state fund could command from the special highway fund if the worst happened.

But it did not happen during the past two years.

The general fund sustained itself. It was able to accommodate the appropriations by reason of the fact that a surplus of approximately \$5,000,000 had been built up in this fund.

Now, however, that surplus has been spent.

Appropriations made by the 1937 Legislature ate it up and the prospect is that the end of the present biennium in June will witness a sort of Sahara in the general fund.

It was for this reason, one supposes, that the budget commission set up \$2,000,000 to be taken from the highway fund and credited to the general fund with which the latter could set off at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The outcome of this terrific legislative struggle? Well, the Administration still seems to be in control of the Legislature.

The humanitarian and educational interests of the State are hard for members of the General Assembly to thwart. They are too many and too powerful in their possibilities. These would be greatly imperilled unless diversion is allowed.

Before Governor Hoey made his amazingly effective address opposing the anti-diversionists Tuesday night, it was current gossip here that his view would prevail.

And now that he has used the powers of his persuasiveness to maximum effect in his genuinely fruit-bearing address to the joint houses, it may all the more be taken for granted that the highway funds to the extent of \$7,000,000 will be placed at the disposal of the Administration for use should occasion of emergency arise.

In the event of such victory, the Governor can claim it, it is his fight.

Never militant in manner or by nature, he can battle when he is backed against a wall or when he thinks a principle is at stake in which the public welfare stands to lose unless he takes out his weapons.

He is now for the first time as Governor showing the people of North Carolina that he can be martial and "battle for the Lord" when he is convinced that the cause is righteous.

In a sense this fight is that of the special against the public interests.

And in any equation of that sort, the immensely popular and oratorically brilliant Governor Hoey is never allowed by his conscience to make but one choice.³³

THE REAL DANGER

February 2, 1939

Governor Hoey made his position on highway funds unmistakably clear in his speech Tuesday night to the General Assembly. He indulged in no criminations but he gave a complete answer to the attacks which have been directed at his recommendation. His arguments were all the more persuasive because they were couched in temperate language and supported by figures rather than by immoderate claims.

The highway system of North Carolina has nothing to fear from Governor Hoey. It has a vast deal to fear from the excessive zeal of those who are now opposing his recommendation with such vehemence.

If the so-called anti-diversionists have their way now, they may create a public resentment that sooner or later will demand a diversion that will really injure the highway system.

For the people of this state are not willing to see the highways petted while other agencies of the government are treated like stepchildren. They are not prepared to pay higher taxes or to have an unbalanced budget in order that the highway system can go its expansive way blithely and unconcernedly. Assuredly, they hold that important as good roads are, they are not more vital to the state than the proper education of the children.

What Governor Hoey seeks from the road funds as the maximum to be used only in case of emergency will not seriously cripple the activities of the highway commission. That body will still be left with a huge sum which, if wisely and impartially expended, will go far in taking care of reasonable needs. Governor Hoey has stated that he will not divert this amount or any portion of it unless the general fund is in real distress. He has had this same authority during the past two years and has not exercised it. With such a record of proven fidelity, he can be trusted not to take from the highway funds any moneys not required to conserve the credit of the state or to protect the other agencies of the government from perilous economy.

If the anti-diversionists were as wise as they are industrious, they would be quick to recognize and to accept the reasonableness of the Governor's position. They can persevere in their present stand only at the risk of encouraging a real and permanent diversion. They may imagine that they are supported by a majority of the people of the state. They are not. If they foolishly join the issue, they may find themselves faced with a public sentiment that will demand less for highways and more for schools, the mentally sick, the aged and the destitute.³⁴

³³Editorial in *Charlotte Observer* (Charlotte), February 2, 1939.

³⁴Editorial in *The Asheville Citizen* (Asheville), February 2, 1939.

TAIL WAGGING DOG

February 2, 1939

A mighty good example of the tail's wagging the dog is seen in the current battle over the diversion of \$7,000,000 worth of highway funds into general channels of expenditure at Raleigh.

Governor Hoey hit the nail squarely on the head last night when he declared that the state actually "owns the roads" and the roads "do not own the state." And it's just that simple. If one wealthy member of a family is living with that family, sharing in its joys and sorrows, and getting all the benefits derived from the prestige, etc., that his family enjoys, then it is only natural that he should be called upon to do his part when the wolf comes to the door.

Of course, North Carolina is proud of its highway system. But good roads were created through the efforts of governors who no doubt now would like to see them help in carrying the burdens of the state. Much of the state's indebtedness was brought about through the desire to have these good roads. And additional indebtedness can be averted if the funds obtained by this agency are used in contributing to the general fund.

It's not a cruel, harsh thing that Governor Hoey is asking. It's merely a human thing that isn't going to hurt half as much as some persons and agencies would have us believe.³⁵

THE GOVERNOR WINS

February 2, 1939

By an unmistakable oral vote of approval, the Senate Finance Committee of the Legislature yesterday approved Governor Hoey's stand in the highway-fund conflict. In the House it was announced that no time has been set for the committee vote of that body.

Thus when the issue was clearly put, when Governor Hoey had plainly stated the alternatives which include a possible backward step in the state's provision for education and the welfare institutions, the response of the Finance Committee was prompt and decisive.

The people in general undoubtedly will indorse the committee's verdict. The state is opposed to higher taxes on gasoline, it is opposed to more diversion of highway funds than is absolutely necessary, but the people have discovered nothing in the highway money or highways which places educational and charitable institutions on the secondary list.³⁶

THE GOVERNOR'S APPEAL

February 3, 1939

In his plea for diversion of a limited amount of highways funds, if necessary, to provide for essential state service, Governor Hoey said

³⁵Editorial in *The Fayetteville Observer* (Fayetteville), February 2, 1939.

³⁶Editorial in *The Asheville Times* (Asheville), February 2, 1939.

virtually the same thing to the legislature and to the people of North Carolina Tuesday night that *The Journal* said a few days ago, when he queried:

"But what shall it profit the children to have a road to the school-house if there is no money to run the school?"

The question vividly sets forth the issue of balanced values in the operation of the state government. As the Governor so well expressed it, North Carolina is one body with many members. If one member is injured the whole body suffers.

Former legislatures have recognized this truth. Diversion of highway funds when necessary to meet vital needs of the State is not new. For four years the state law has approved that policy. Under this law our highways have not suffered, other institutions and agencies have been maintained, the budget has been balanced and North Carolina's credit has ranked among the best in America.

But now the anti-diversionists insist that the State should keep two pocketbooks—one for the highway fund and another for the general fund, and that no matter how empty one of these pocketbooks becomes not a dime ever should be taken from the other to supply the deficit.

Under such a policy the highway pocketbook might be bursting with cash, while some of the vitally important state services dependent upon the general fund pocketbook would be seriously impaired for lack of money.

We do not believe the State should be afraid of itself. It should not mistrust its own ability to transfer funds from one pocketbook to the other when necessary to maintain all essential services.

The Governor's powerful appeal for a well-rounded program to meet all the needs of the people should not be in vain. And it will not be, if the members of the General Assembly keep their eyes steadily on the Commonwealth as a whole.

Such vision on their part will insure equity in the distribution of all revenue from all sources among all the necessary institutions and agencies of a progressive state government.³⁷

HOEY FOR PRESIDENT

March 31, 1939

The house in the North Carolina General Assembly last night very graciously adopted resolutions recommending that the Democratic national convention nominate Governor Hoey for the presidency. It was expected that the senate would act upon the resolutions favorably today.

Far be it from us to speak adversely concerning the gesture, advisedly. Governor Hoey's career as the State's chief has certainly shown that he has executive ability that would amply serve, were he elevated to the presidency.

But when the good fellows get together in a Democratic national convention they think in terms of those sections that are never considered

³⁷ Editorial in *Winston-Salem Journal* (Winston-Salem), February 3, 1939.

"solid." Hence the South has no chance to get a presidential candidate. Oh well! Occasionally we do get a candidate for vice-president—after much political sweating.³⁸

BOOSTING GOVERNOR HOEY

March 31, 1939

Almost unprecedented was the sudden action originating in the House and later extended into the Senate that resulted in unanimous endorsement of Governor Hoyer for the presidency of the United States. This action on the part of the General Assembly certainly speaks well for the ability of Governor Hoyer to deal with legislators in legislative matters. Far too often, legislators are at odds with the chief executive, not only in state but national affairs.

Governor Hoyer has not hesitated to take stands which on some occasions have been extremely bold but which he thought were right, and in most instances he has received the whole-hearted support of the legislators. One has only to read elsewhere in this newspaper today the summary of legislative work as compared with gubernatorial suggestions in the Governor's message of the current General Assembly to note how completely Mr. Hoyer has dominated the session.

We have no doubts concerning the resolution passed by the legislators this week—Clyde R. Hoyer would make an outstanding president of the United States. We believe North Carolinians would back him to the limits. We believe further that residents of other states, having learned of the fine record he has made in North Carolina, also would be willing for him to occupy the White House.³⁹

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

WHEN THE LEGISLATURE ENDORSED GOVERNOR HOEY AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1940, MANY NORTH CAROLINA PAPERS HAD SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT IT IN THEIR EDITORIAL COLUMNS.

Hence it is with interest that we take note of the unanimous action of the North Carolina House of Representatives in endorsing Governor Hoyer for the Democratic nomination for president next year.

"It was mighty nice of the House," smilingly acknowledged the Governor in taking note of what he termed a pretty courtesy. But Mr. Hoyer added that he does not take his "candidacy" seriously.

Since our legislatures do not often endorse our governors for president, it was indeed a nice compliment. And it can well be termed a sincere one, considering the fact that some of the men now being highly rated as presidential prospects won't tower above our Clyde in any respect, and can't match him in some.—*The Dispatch* (Lexington).

³⁸Editorial in *The High Point Enterprise* (High Point), March 31, 1939.

³⁹Editorial in *Evening Telegram* (Rocky Mount), March 31, 1939.

The House of the Legislature launched a resolution recommending that the Democratic national convention nominate Governor Hoey for President in 1940. That is one resolution that the whole State can endorse. The governor is entirely worthy of the honor. Governor Hoey said "this was a most gracious gesture on the part of the House" and that he was deeply grateful, but "of course I have no delusions about the matter." If candidates for President were selected on the sole basis of their ability and fitness for the high office, instead of geographical location figuring largely, Governor Hoey no doubt would be among the most likely ones to be chosen for the honor.—*The Robesonian* (Lumberton).

* * * * *

Governor Hoey is given a boost for President by the North Carolina General Assembly which is deserved recognition of an able and conscientious leader, capable in every way to become the nation's chief.

Presidents are made by wisely laid groundwork long in advance of the convention. The instruction of delegates must be secured and the candidate must be brought into the limelight in such a way that his name and his record must be favorably regarded by the masses as well as the delegates. If North Carolina will follow up the suggestion and see that Governor Hoey is given an opportunity to speak and show himself in every state of the Union, we are confident that he will be regarded elsewhere as highly as he is regarded in his home state.—*The Shelby Daily Star* (Shelby).

* * * * *

The unanimous adoption by the North Carolina General Assembly of a resolution recommending that the Democratic National Convention nominate Governor Clyde R. Hoey for President in 1940 constitutes a fine tribute to the sane and progressive leadership of the State's chief magistrate.

There is nothing remiss in the action of the lower house of the General Assembly in paying Governor Hoey this tribute to his vision and progressive leadership. They honor a man who possesses many of the attributes of great statesmanship and who will retain them whether or not he occupies any other high offices. *Winston-Salem Journal* (Winston-Salem).

* * * * *

Governor Hoey is the type of man who would make an excellent President. He has united this State as no other governor has. He has demonstrated his ability as a leader.

North Carolina is entitled to a President. Governor Hoey is the man. He is not only a great statesman, but an able orator and a Christian gentleman. Governor Hoey has helped to solve many of the State's problems. No governor, in many years, has had the influence Hoey has wielded on the "second Legislature" of his term.

North Carolina continues to march forward in all lines. Let's get behind Hoey and nominate him.—*The Rutherford County News* (Rutherfordton).

* * * * *

The Hoey-for-President boom launched in Raleigh yesterday is a noble and honorable gesture, that is all. Mr. Hoey is of Presidential calibre, all right, but he will have to be in the public eye, nationally, longer than he has been to receive serious consideration. The North Carolina legislature

did the right thing in offering him as the favorite son of the State, and the honor is well deserved. Send him to the United State's Senate in place of Bob Reynolds and he will be Presidential timber in a year or two. Put that in your pipe.—*Gastonia Daily Gazette* (Gastonia).⁴⁰

NORTH CAROLINA'S GOVERNOR

September 5, 1940

Governor Hoey's speech at the park dedication ceremonies Monday was admirable in text, tone and delivery. The stirring note of patriotism which characterized it throughout attracted the attention of the large audience and led to frequent bursts of hearty applause. It was a notable group of speakers that graced the occasion and Governor Hoey did not suffer by comparison with any. The North Carolinians who were present showed that they were proud—deservedly proud—of the handsome fashion in which he acquitted himself. He reflected real credit on the state.⁴¹

THE GOVERNOR STOLE THE SHOW

Because of the exquisite character of his address in connection with the dedication of the Great Smokies National Park, Governor Hoey is being widely praised in the press of the State as having "shared honors" with the President on that occasion.

From what we hear, the Governor not merely shared the honors. He stole them from the President, making, perhaps, as masterly a speech as he has ever made among the thousands he has delivered.

When he is at his best, Governor Hoey entralls his audience, and he never seems to have bad days.⁴²

A GREAT GOVERNOR AND A GREAT FRIEND

January 1, 1941

The American Legion has never had a better friend in the Governor's Mansion than Governor Clyde R. Hoey has proven to be. If he had been one of us, he could not have been more understanding of our objectives and more sympathetic and effective in his coöperation.

Clyde R. Hoey was nominated in particularly spirited primaries. In those elections the Legionnaires of North Carolina exercised their right as individuals and divided. Some voted for him. Others voted for other candidates. Some being Republicans did not participate in the primaries and supported the Republican nominee in the general election.

But Governor Hoey has won the respect and affection of all of us, irrespective of partisan or factional allegiance. He has won our respect and affection by being a truly great Governor and by finding the time always to be the friend of the American Legion.

⁴⁰These editorials are reproduced from *The State Magazine* (Raleigh), April 1, 1939.

⁴¹Editorial in *The Asheville Citizen* (Asheville), September 5, 1940.

⁴²Editorial in *Charlotte Observer* (Charlotte), September 5, 1940.

North Carolina has been peculiarly fortunate in her Governors. They have always been men of ability and character and deep devotion to the state's genuine interests. North Carolina has never been more fortunate, however, than she has been these past four years in having Clyde R. Hoey as her leader.

The Legionnaires of North Carolina salute him now and join in the warm hope that he will be happy, healthy and successful in whatever his mind finds to do in the years that lie ahead.⁴³

FOUR GOVERNORS

January 2, 1941

*The News and Observer*⁴⁴ yesterday carried a picture⁴⁵ of four North Carolina governors. Governor Hoey was quoted as saying that so far as he could recollect it was the first picture ever taken of four North Carolina governors. It was hardly necessary for the Governor to be so cautious. There have been few occasions when it was possible to make such a picture.

North Carolina has been hard on its governors. There have been occasions when there was no living ex-governor of the State. When Governor-elect Broughton takes office next week there will in all likelihood be four living ex-governors. That will probably constitute an all-time record. Certainly, it will be a record for this century.

The State is proud of its ex-governors and would welcome the day when there were even more of them. But despite that pride, it is not likely that many of them will ever give their address as the United States Senate. It is a singular fact that every former governor of the State is now in private life.

A POPULAR GOVERNOR

January 2, 1941

Within the week Clyde R. Hoey, the genial gentleman from Shelby who has occupied the Governor's Mansion for the past four years, will have stepped down and have been supplanted by J. M. Broughton, the Raleigh attorney who was chosen by the people as the Chief Executive of this progressive State.

While welcoming Broughton the people of North Carolina will not lose Hoey without the deepest regrets. The picturesque Cleveland Countian has made a most satisfactory Governor. True, he was in office during a period when economic conditions were on an economic upswing, and this made his task the easier. He had the good sense to refrain from

⁴³This is the only editorial ever published in the *North Carolina Legion News*. It appeared in the issue of January, 1941. Information furnished by Claude S. Ramsey, editor of the *North Carolina Legion News*.

⁴⁴Editorial from *The News and Observer* (Raleigh), January 2, 1941.

⁴⁵This was a picture of O. Max Gardner, governor 1929-1933; J. C. B. Ehringhaus, governor 1933-1937; Clyde R. Hoey, governor, 1937-1941; and J. Melville Broughton, at that time governor elect. It appeared in *The News and Observer*, January 1, 1941. See page 760 for a picture of the four living former governors of North Carolina.

inaugurating any extreme or radical departures from the normal. Seeing things going well he was content to confine his efforts to keeping them in the groove instead of over-reaching himself in trying to pull any rabbits out of the hat.

Possessed of a mellifluous and fluent gift of speech remarkably easy on the public ear, Governor Hoey has not spared himself in the distinctions of his golden words soothingly and inspiringly in any section of North Carolina from whence has come the call for his presence, be it at a bar association banquet, the opening of a county fair, or the dedication of some public structure—and the public has loved him for it.

North Carolina is a State which is in transition from an agricultural empire to an industrial democracy and in this transition it has been prone to suffer from the growing pains sometimes known as "labor troubles." It is a compliment to the smooth ability of Governor Hoey that his administration has been marked by a remarkable absence of labor strife in North Carolina in an era when the same was rampant in most other industrial centers of the country.

And so, Governor Hoey steps down one of the most popular citizens of the Old North State.

It is our prediction that it will not be long before the people of North Carolina decide to elevate him to an equally useful public job: perhaps a seat in the United States Senate.⁴⁶

A GREAT GOVERNOR

January 9, 1941

As Clyde R. Hoey retires today from the office of governor he does so with the conscious realization that his administration has been one of the most progressive and fruitful from the standpoint of actual accomplishment that the State has experienced in many years.

If there were those who thought in 1936 that Governor Hoey would follow the path of extreme conservatism and reaction as chief executive of North Carolina, all the scoffers have remained to pray. At the very beginning, Mr. Hoey charted a liberal, enlightened course, and he has consistently followed it.

No governor ever stayed closer to the people than Governor Hoey has during the last four years, by visiting all sections of the State. In an unprecedented number of public addresses he kept the people constantly informed about the work of his administration. Surely no man ever worked harder at the job of Chief Executive and leader of the people of North Carolina than Mr. Hoey has worked during these four years.

A detailed list of accomplishments which have become a part of the policy and life of the commonwealth under Governor Hoey would be tedious. But summed up in a nutshell, they include:

Enactment of a permanent revenue measure; the adoption of the state advertising program which has increased state tourist revenue from \$36,000,000 to \$102,000,000 annually and helped to bring over 400 new

⁴⁶Editorial in *The Fayetteville Observer* (Fayetteville), January 2, 1941.

industries into North Carolina; increase in school appropriations of over \$6,000,000 annually; adoption of free textbooks for school children, and increased emphasis on vocational training; expansion of highway system with over 2,500 miles of roads constructed; removal of sales tax from eleven basic articles of food; reorganization of the prison system with a new parole and probation setup designed to reform and rehabilitate prisoners; establishment of a state department of justice with enforcement arm to assist local officers; increase of personnel in state highway patrol, and advancement of highway safety work; enactment of social security legislation; the launching of the greatest building program for state institutions; balanced budget; net reduction of \$26,000,000 in state bonded debt; sane, liberal marriage and child labor laws; reformation of election laws; provision of equality of post-graduate educational opportunity for Negroes in relation to white students in colleges of the State.

These constitute some of the outstanding achievements of the Hoey administration, working in coöperation with progressive and socially-minded legislators, educators, industrial, business and professional leaders.

Other accomplishments of less obtrusive nature are of no less value and real significance.

Governor Hoey has demonstrated throughout that he is not afraid of ideas, yet so deep has been his wisdom, so persuasive his tact, so consistent his discretion, that he has brought about almost revolutionary change and progress in certain fields without arousing animosity or stirring up extended controversy!

Perhaps his greatest triumph has been that of cementing together in a solid and determined phalanx practically all the believers in the workers for the social, cultural and material progress of North Carolina. Today Governor Hoey turns his record over to history, which unquestionably will give him high rank among North Carolina's finest chief executives.

In one respect, we are sure he enjoys a distinction that few if any of our governors have ever achieved. He is even more popular at the close of his term than he was at the beginning. We do not believe any governor of North Carolina ever has carried with him into private life more of our people's love than Clyde R. Hoey takes with him back to his home in Shelby today.⁴⁷

THE PAUSE THAT REFRESHES

January 9, 1941

Few governors of North Carolina in recent years have left the first office in the State at the end of their terms so generally liked by all the people as Governor Hoey was when he departed for his home in Shelby on Thursday.

As Governor he had been caught in no such controversial issues as marked the administrations of most of his predecessors. As Governor he advanced no program which stirred either the enthusiasm or the opposition of the people. His administration was a period in which there was growth of much good feeling among all factions after division in bitter-

⁴⁷Editorial in *Winston-Salem Journal* (Winston-Salem), January 9, 1941.

ness. Perhaps it was a healing administration. The four years which were included in it made a period in which the State rested and grew stronger after the difficulties and divisions in the years before it. But beyond the advance in good feeling, which was important, the chief accomplishments in the State under Hoey were accomplishments largely made and paid for in a program which took its direction not from Raleigh but from Washington. Ironically, indeed, the chief advances in North Carolina in the last four years derived largely from a national administration for which the Hoey administration in North Carolina seemed often to have little enthusiasm.

Governor Hoey served the State well, nevertheless. His term was a period of recuperation from collapse. His term was a pause, perhaps necessary after collapse, in a State program of advance taking its inspiration and its energy from the State itself.

Governor Hoey has given the State the pause that refreshes in a pleasant, non-controversial administration. But by this time convalescence should be over. North Carolina may thank him for wise and able administration of the pause as it begins to use its strength beyond recuperation for a new advance in the life of a State which still has in terms of the standards of other states in America a long way to go.

Pause is over. Now is the time for progress to begin again at home.⁴⁸

A SHAFTESBURY OF A STATESMAN

January 9, 1941

Governor Clyde R. Hoey takes formal leave of his people today, officially ending his service of four years as chief magistrate of this Commonwealth.

They will be reluctant to his leave-taking.

Whatever his own emotions may be as he lays down the scepter of leadership, from the mountains to the sea, among the old and the young, there will course impulses of regret that their good friend who has been their Governor is retiring from public affairs.

To the point of tedium the fiscal achievements of the State under the mentorship of Governor Hoey could be put down one by one. They have been multiple.

Enlightened and humane policies were inaugurated in the interest of the manifold thousands disenfranchised of normal privilege: legislation enacted to benefit the old, dependent children, the blind, the unemployed, and the needy of whatsoever class or condition; programs of probation for the 10,000 of the State's prison population; the introduction of helpful religious and educational influences for convicts; better and more sanitary and comfortable camps built for them, and kindly, encouraging contacts for this wayward and friendless population developed.

Improved roads of 2,500 mileage built, highway funds protected from diversion, no increase of taxes, and the public debt of the State reduced \$26,000,000 during his tenure.

To the distinctive credit of the wise and sagacious leadership of the

⁴⁸Editorial in *The News and Observer* (Raleigh), January 9, 1941.

State given by Governor Hoey, 25 separate and important achievements have been sifted out of the mass of his official transactions to mark the extent and the wisdom and progressiveness of his fiscal management of the affairs of his people.

But, after all, stood up against the services that have been rendered out of the abundance of his good will and clean character as a man, ponderous and important as all of these are, they are paltry and puny.

Governor Hoey will not long be remembered by any of these measurements.

But he will never be forgotten by the people of North Carolina for what he has done for his people by his contagiously good presence, his democracy of spirit and his sheer purity of personality.

By virtue of this shedding abroad among them of himself there has come to them nothing less than a spiritual exaltation.

Like the good goddess of the Greeks who came to Thebes, he has left bright benedictions in every thousand steps with which he has bestrode his commonwealth during these past four years.

What boots it that he has travelled greater distances, covered more miles, made more speeches and contacted more of his fellow-citizens than any predecessor unless, through all of these associations and journeyings, he has left his people with faces brighter and hearts lighter and burdens lifted and aspirations deepened and outlooks animated as Governor Hoey unvaryingly has cast his influence upon them?

His has been an energy historic in North Carolina for its moral compactness as well as its physical resourcefulness.

From uncounted rostrums he has lifted his golden voice in the great cities, upon the coastal plains, at the top of the tallest mountains, on occasions notable and noteless, to audiences overflowing and meager, in churches, schools, at events of state, to political rallies, in the backwoods and on the housetops—here, there and everywhere he has travelled to meet the elite and the ornery and to be equally at home among them all of whatever social name or financial fame.

He has only known them as his own people to whom he came to serve with indiscriminating fidelity and loyalty to their needs.

Vast and nameless the worth and width and range of the personality and character of this man.

One fairly thinks of him in the same niche of commonwealth influence as that achieved by Lord Shaftesbury whose leadership in his empire flashed through his century as a standing rebuke to social wrongs and a mighty, imperial impetus to social and moral reformations—reformations wrought not so much by the super-imposition of laws upon his people as by the sheer inspiration of his wisdom and his goodness.

All of North Carolina has likewise felt the force of the colossal character of Governor Hoey. His mere presence among his people has made bad men good and good men better.

And he retires amid their thunderous appreciations.

They will ever feel far more than an emotion of transient admiration. For him they will cherish a deep and lasting and intimate affection, so generous of himself has he been, so unselfish in his personal services, so kindly in his ministrations, so attentive to those usually unnoticed, so eager

to run errands for the helpless and the handicapped, so gentle in his sympathies, so wise in his knowledge of their nature, so encouraging to their despairs, so exalting in his good-will, so discerning of their needs, so approachable at their call, so happy in his companionships with them, so blessing in his presence and so Christian in his charity!

North Carolina stands in grateful salute to its continuing First Citizen!⁴⁹

A GOVERNOR MAKES A NOTABLE RECORD

January 28, 1941

Governor Clyde R. Hoey, ending four years of service as North Carolina's chief magistrate, is leaving behind him a record that deserves mention far beyond the borders of that great Southern state. His tenure has been marked by achievements affecting every phase of life in his State, all for betterment.

Enlightened and humane policies were inaugurated in the interest of the manifold thousands disenfranchised of normal privilege, says the *Charlotte Observer*. Included was legislation to benefit the old, dependent children, the blind, the unemployed, and the needy of whatsoever class or condition; programs of probation for the 10,000 of the State's prison population; the introduction of helpful religious and educational influences for convicts; better and more sanitary and comfortable camps built for them, and kindly, encouraging contacts for this wayward and friendless population developed.

During the four years 2,500 miles of improved roads were built, highway funds were protected from diversion, no increase was made in taxes, and yet the public debt of the State was reduced \$26,000,000.

"To the distinctive credit of the wise and sagacious leadership of the State given by Governor Hoey," comments *The Observer* in an editorial typical of praise being accorded the retiring executive by other papers of North Carolina, "25 separate and important achievements have been sifted out of the mass of his official transactions to mark the extent and the wisdom and progressiveness of his fiscal management of the affairs of his people."

Important as these achievements are to the State Governor Hoey will be remembered more for what he has "done for his people by his contagiously good presence, his democracy of spirit and his sheer purity of personality." He has travelled "greater distances, covered more miles, made more speeches and contacted more of his fellow-citizens than any predecessor," and has "left his people with faces brighter and hearts lighter and burdens lifted and aspirations deepened and outlooks animated" through his influence upon them.

"He has only known them as his own people to whom he came to serve with indiscriminating fidelity and loyalty to their needs. . . . All of North Carolina has felt the force of the colossal character of Governor Hoey.

⁴⁹Editorial in *Charlotte Observer* (Charlotte), January 9, 1941.

His mere presence among his people has made bad men good and good men better."

All of which goes to show what it means in later life for a youngster to get started right. Governor Hoey's first work was in a printing office at the age of 13, and later he became editor of his county newspaper. The fact that he subsequently studied law and was admitted to the bar, served several terms in the legislature, and one in Congress, and has held other important positions is merely incidental. He laid the foundation for his highly successful public career during that period when he was closest to human nature as a country newspaperman. There is no better training ground.⁵⁰

APPENDIX V

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

On June 8, 1937, Davidson College conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon Governor Hoey. The next June Duke University and the University of North Carolina likewise conferred honorary degrees upon him.

On August 13, 1938, the Legislature passed a resolution commending Governor Hoey in calling the Legislature in special session to enact permanent improvement legislation and to make the necessary appropriations therefor.

In March, 1939, the Legislature passed a resolution endorsing Governor Hoey for the presidential nomination by the Democratic party.

The Young Democrats, on September 8, 1939 in convention adopted resolutions endorsing Governor Hoey's administration, and acclaiming the charm and graciousness of Mrs. Hoey.

On September 4, 1940, the Justice Building was officially dedicated. Governor Hoey made an address and Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy, on behalf of the North Carolina Supreme Court, accepted the court chambers.

A short time before Governor Hoey's term of office ended, the heads of the departments and institutions of the State government, gave a dinner at the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., in appreciation of his four years of service as chief executive of the state of North Carolina. At this dinner a silver service was presented to Governor and Mrs. Hoey, and Lieutenant Governor Wilkins P. Horton made the address of presentation.

During his four years in Raleigh, Governor Hoey taught the Men's Bible Class of the Edenton Street Methodist Church. Just prior to ending his residence in Raleigh, the Edenton Street Church gave a program honoring him and Mrs. Hoey.

These citations, resolutions, and addresses are herewith published as miscellaneous items under appendix V.

⁶⁰Editorial in *The Florida Times Union* (Jacksonville, Florida), January 28, 1941. It is reproduced by special permission.

CITATION IN AWARDING A DEGREE

By

W. L. LINGLE, president of Davidson College, at the Commencement Exercises, Davidson, June 7, 1937

CLYDE ROARK HOEY, LL.D.

Lover, teacher, and practicer of the word of God.
Man whom his fellow citizens trust.
Able lawyer and distinguished jurist.
Wise and consistent statesman.
Governor of the great State of North Carolina.⁵¹

CITATION IN AWARDING A DEGREE

By

W. P. FEW, president of Duke University at the Commencement Exercises, Durham, June 6, 1938

Clyde Roark Hoey, Governor of North Carolina, born and bred in the State with a whole pattern of life built of its texture, intimately familiar with its folk and their ways, dedicated to its service and richly rewarded with its confidence, by every circumstance of birth and training fitted to bring the State and its government home to the bosom and businesses of men, deeply welcome at this Centennial Commencement as the distinguished Chief Executive of a Commonwealth that has fostered this institution for a hundred years.⁵²

CITATION IN AWARDING A DEGREE

By

FRANK P. GRAHAM, president of the University of North Carolina at the Commencement Exercises
Chapel Hill, June 7, 1938

Clyde Roark Hoey, a Confederate Soldier's son who has worked mightily to rebuild a commonwealth amid whose remergence he was born; while yet a boy, the chief support of a fatherless home; a journeyman printer, who at seventeen became, on credit, the owner of a bankrupt newspaper and the editor in a community which has long responded to his personal integrity, tireless ability and engaging personality; a natural lawyer, he went from the summer law school of the University of North Carolina into a distinguished career at the bar; elected to the Legislature before he was old enough to vote, served also in Congress, and has long been an effective crusader for great causes, is today the champion of social security, free

⁵¹This citation was made in conferring the degree of doctor of laws upon Governor Hoey.

⁵²This citation was made in conferring the degree of doctor of laws upon Governor Hoey.

textbooks, the twelfth grade, and a state system of country-wide libraries. As Governor he has the sincere patience and sympathy to hear all sides in coming to his clear and positive decisions. His natural human friendliness includes all sections, sects, races, and ages. He is the eloquent and unifying voice of the whole people who love him and whom he would lead to a better day for themselves and their children.

By vote of the faculty and the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, we confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws with all its rights and privileges.

A JOINT RESOLUTION COMMENDING THE GOVERNOR AND THE
COUNCIL OF STATE UPON THE WISDOM SHOWN IN CALL-
ING EXTRA SESSION GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ONE
THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED THIRTY-EIGHT

Whereas, Governor Clyde R. Hoey, as Chief Executive of this State, has by wise, courageous, and democratic leadership since the beginning of his administration, carried on the affairs of State in a manner highly pleasing to all of the people of the State, bringing on an era of good feeling, dissipating all dissension in the Democratic party, commanding the admiration of members of all political parties of the State; and

Whereas, a demonstration of this leadership was exhibited in the calling of the Extra Session of the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight for the purposes stated in the Message of the Governor to the General Assembly;

Now, therefore: Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring:

Section 1. That we commend the Governor and Council of State upon the wisdom displayed in calling the extra session of the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight for consideration and enactment of laws recommended by His Excellency in his Message to the joint session of the Legislature.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified, this the 13th day of August, 1938.⁵³

A JOINT RESOLUTION ENDORSING HIS EXCELLENCY, CLYDE
R. HOEY, FOR NOMINATION BY THE DEMOCRATIC
PARTY FOR THE HIGH OFFICE OF PRESI-
DENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Whereas, His Excellency, Clyde R. Hoey, has served unselfishly, untiringly, patriotically and well as Governor of this State since his election to that high office in November, one thousand nine hundred thirty-six; and

Whereas, due to his unexcelled leadership and ability in coping with the problems which have confronted him as the Chief Executive of this State, he has masterfully and successfully encountered and solved the

⁵³Public Laws of North Carolina, 1939, Resolution No. 4, page 874.

many and varied problems which have arisen during the term of his office with high credit to himself and to the great people of this State; and

Whereas, he has most successfully demonstrated his ability as a great leader by uniting the people of this State in the advancement of their common cause for the better social, economic, and political welfare of the State of North Carolina, and by his unselfish, patriotic and efficient administration, and leadership has demonstrated his capacity and fitness to serve as the Chief Executive of all the people of the United States.

Now, therefore, Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

Section 1. That we most heartily recommend and endorse His Excellency, Clyde R. Hoey, Governor of North Carolina, to the Democratic Convention to be held in one thousand nine hundred forty for the nomination of the Democratic party for the high office of President of the United States of America.

Section 2. That a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded to the chairman of the next Democratic State Convention, which meets for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Democratic Convention, with the request that certified copies of this resolution be presented to the National Democratic Convention at its meeting in one thousand nine hundred forty.

Section 3. That this resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified, this the 31st day of March, 1939.⁶⁴

RESOLUTIONS

September 8, 1939

Whereas, in 1936, the Honorable Clyde R. Hoey was elected governor of the State by the biggest vote ever accorded the candidate of any party for this position, continuing an unbroken succession of able Democratic executives in the South's leading commonwealth; and

Whereas, by means of his sincerity and integrity as a man, his wisdom and ability as a state executive, and his unerring loyalty to the highest traditions and principles of the Democratic party, our time-honored party has enjoyed an era of unprecedented harmony, and the State has enjoyed a period of unexcelled tranquility in all its domestic business and industrial affairs, and has increased its stature tremendously among the states of the Union; and

Whereas, it is both the honor and the pleasure of the Young Democrats of North Carolina to recognize such high quality of leadership in the party and outstanding contribution to the State,

Now, therefore, we, The Young Democrats of North Carolina, do hereby resolve,

⁶⁴*Public Laws of North Carolina, 1939, Resolution No. 40, page 907.*

First, that we do hereby declare our highest appreciation of, our utmost loyalty to, and our proud endorsement of Clyde R. Hoey, governor of North Carolina, and his administration of the affairs of this State.

Second, That we accord deserved honor and acclaim to the charming and gracious First Lady of the State, Mrs. Clyde R. Hoey, whose example and personal contribution have endeared her to the hearts of our people.

Third, we pledge our undivided fealty and support to our esteemed Governor, and all his activities and undertakings for the advancement of our State.

Fourth, that a committee be appointed to take the necessary steps to see that by the end of the term of office of Governor Hoey, arrangement shall have been made for the placing of an adequate portrait of the Chief Executive in an appropriate place in the Mansion or in the State Capitol.⁵⁵

ACCEPTANCE OF CHAMBERS IN THE JUSTICE BUILDING

September 4, 1940

By Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy

For the first 69 years (1819-1888) the Supreme Court held its sessions in the Capitol, except for the period when the Capitol was being rebuilt following its destruction by fire in 1831. Then for 26 years (1888-1914) the court was housed in the State Departments Building. For the past 26 years (1914-1940) it has been in the State Administration Building. It now comes to the Justice Building,⁵⁶ with appreciation to the P. W. A. and to the Legislative and Executive departments for these more commodious quarters, and especially to Governor Hoey who has so graciously presented them. The structure will stand as a monument to his administration.

Our first concern today is with the dedication of this building as a temple of justice; (1) a place where all sorts and conditions of people, regardless of race, color, or creed, whether high or low, rich or poor, saint or sinner, may be heard; (2) a sanctuary for the brooding spirit of the law, which knows neither friend nor foe and claims not for itself the special privilege of one-way thinking, but rather sets its course by a star which it has never seen and digs with a divining rod for springs which it may never reach; (3) a laboratory for the discovery of truth as the law deals with ideas and ideals. The thought world is just as real as the world of trees. It is not every tree in the forest that can be an oak, but every tree can grow. And trees, you know, in a sense, are but rooted men and women, walking trees. There is but one life, one law, and one far-off Divine event to which the whole creation moves. Here, the powerful must accept definition of their power and the humblest citizen is to feel secure in his rights.

⁵⁵Resolutions adopted by the Young Democrats in State Convention at Charlotte on September 9, 1939. Governor Hoey addressed this convention September 8, 1939. See page 288 for this address.

⁵⁶The fall term, 1940, of the Supreme Court was convened in the Justice Building on August 27. Dedicatory exercises were delayed until September 4 to meet the convenience of the Governor. See page 335 for Governor Hoey's address.

You have often heard it said that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. That is true about a chain. It isn't true when applied to an individual, an institution, of a state. A man is as strong as the heights to which he is capable of climbing. We judge a man, not by his weakness but by his strength. So it is with a government or an administration. Each is as strong as the level of fair play to which it strives and reaches.

The establishment of justice may rightly be denominated the end of all government, if not the end of all human society. It has ever been and ever will be pursued by man until it is attained or until liberty is lost in the pursuit. Justice is not an abstraction, nor yet an ethereal, intangible something, but rather a collective and individual matter, an act of the mind, a positive resolution and the will to see that every man shall have his due. No act acquires color or meaning-content until it is brought in judgment, and the correctness of every judgment depends upon its own approximation or nearness to the truth. It is only by the refining process of growth that we are able to approach, if not reach, the ideal of absolute justice—a consummation devoutly to be wished, if happily we may find it.

Your conduct is approved or condemned by your neighbor according to his conception of right, and your neighbor's conduct is approved or condemned by you according to your estimate of right, the correctness of the judgment in each case depending, in its final analysis, upon the correctness of the standard by which it is made. As thus understood, justice is universal in its application, as well as individual, and it likewise imposes an universal obligation. It is as much a duty to see that justice is rendered to others as it is to demand it for one's self, and to fail in either is to fail in the responsibility of deserving. The character of the conduct of a man as he walks along the street is to be judged, in the first instance at least, by those who observe his conduct in the street. In a very real sense, therefore, every man is his brother's keeper and is in duty bound to him according to the precepts of the golden rule.

Stronger than these granite walls, there shall dwell within a determination to see that the right shall prevail, come what may, storm or sunshine, night or day. In the inner shrine of this temple, not built with hands, is to abide the confidence of a free people, which shall be to them as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land, a shelter in the time of storm. Here, upon the anvil of fair debate is to be hammered out their rights, in an atmosphere of calm, above the pettiness of little men who are themselves the storm. Here the liberties of the Commonwealth are to be guarded. Here the principles of human welfare are to be preserved. Here the great traditions of the past are to be exalted as beacon lights for the future. Here the altar fires of conscience are to be kept burning. Here the well springs of a people's faith are to remain unpolluted. Ours is a sacred trust and it calls for a high order of devotion.

It is not enough to dedicate a building. We ourselves must be quickened for the task. Time alone will tell whether this has been done. Today, at least, the resolve is great.

AN APPRECIATION

By WILKINS P. HORTON

December 18, 1940

Although our official relationship will end at the beginning of the new year, those of us who have had the pleasure and privilege of working under your leadership will always remember our pleasant association with you, your helpfulness to us, and your outstanding public service to the people of the State.

The people of North Carolina have acclaimed you an outstanding statesman, a superb leader, and their beloved Governor and friend. They have approved your record, and historians will record its greatness; but perhaps they will not record the true meaning of the spirit with which you have interpreted the will of the people and responded to their needs. One would have to know you, as we know you, to evaluate your service to North Carolina. We have come to realize that both your official acts and private relationships are characterized by a great love of humanity and a tolerant attitude toward all of us.

Even governors find themselves in need of assistance, and for you this was supplied by your gracious wife and charming daughter.

Governor, all of us have no doubt said all of this and more to you, but we really wanted to do something to remind you that we really mean our words. Therefore, it is my happy privilege to present to you in behalf of your official family who are here tonight, this sterling silver service. It will be a joy for us to think that it may remind you of our love and devotion to you, and we hope that Mrs. Hoey and Miss Isabel Hoey may find it valuable in dispensing that special brand of sweet gracious hospitality for which we have come to know and love them.

With this gift we extend to you our love and attachment, and every good wish for the best that life affords.⁵⁷

CLYDE R. HOEY—CITIZEN AND CHURCHMAN

By B. L. SMITH⁵⁸

December 29, 1940

Governor Clyde R. Hoey is a churchman. No other governor of North Carolina ever more sincerely deserved the designation. It is therefore peculiarly fitting that this church⁵⁹ should take occasion to pay him tribute as a churchman. Many will eulogize him as a political leader and as the executive head of the State government. It is right and proper that they should. It is also in keeping with duty and privilege that the institution to which Governor Hoey has rendered such devotion and such generous service should make acknowledgment of his loyalty and take a degree of credit for its influence in his life and upon his administration as Governor.

⁵⁷On December 18, 1940, at the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., a dinner was given to Governor and Mrs. Hoey by the Council of State at which time a silver service was presented to Governor and Mrs. Hoey. The silver service was given as an expression of the appreciation from the Council of State and the heads of the State departments and institutions. See page 358 for Governor Hoey's address of acceptance of the service. Also on page 408 is a picture of the presentation.

⁵⁸B. L. Smith was superintendent of the Greensboro city schools.

⁵⁹Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh.

Mr. Hoey's religious activities have not been matters of parade, of show, or political expediency. In fact, they have often thrown him into conflict with what seemed politically advantageous. He has on occasion gone against the judgment and advice of political counselors to do what his conscience dictated. His church activities have been the genuine expression of a devoted Christian churchman seeking to serve. The everyday affairs of his life have reflected the influence of religious principles. His participation in church matters is no new experience with him. It was his accustomed practice before he was inaugurated and will be his continued policy after he has relinquished the reins of government.

CENTRAL CHURCH, SHELBY

Central Church, Shelby, despite its location in one of the smaller cities, but in part because of Mr. Hoey's strength of character and influence has grown to be one of the stronger Methodist churches in North Carolina. And the Hoey Bible Class is said to be the largest men's Bible Class in the State. While he has moved unassumingly and unpretentiously, yet he has moved with certainty and with strength. He has been regular in attendance, liberal in support, and generous in service. Often he has traversed the State after a Saturday night's speaking engagement in some distant locality to be present to teach the Sunday School lesson on Sunday morning. Not infrequently his signed but unfilled out check has been used to aid in meeting payment in full for church obligations.

EDENTON STREET CHURCH

During Governor Hoey's incumbency as chief executive of the State of North Carolina, Edenton Street Methodist Church has been his church home and has received his support and his service. Fidelity and generosity have characterized this affiliation. Is it not a matter of great significance that this busy official could and would find time to teach a Bible Class and to attend a worship service.

WPTF

Through the facilities of radio station WPTF his weekly Sunday School message has been broadcast to the citizens of all this section of the country. These citizens are the better for having heard his messages.

REPUTATION

Beyond the church walls and beyond radio wave lengths his reputation has gone abroad bespeaking his loyalty to his church and his practice of religious principles in his daily life. His opposition to intemperance, his advocacy of sobriety, and his stand with reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors is known far and near. Whether at a cross-roads Sunday School rally or at an annual conference or at a State convention or at some regional convocation in some distant metropolis, his message and influence have rung true against the wrong and for the right.

CHARACTERIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION

His governorship has not affected his religion but his religion has affected his governorship. It has given his administration its distinguishing tone and character.

Although no governor ever by executive mandate under permissive legislation appropriated as much money for highways, he will not be called "a good roads governor." It would be to reduce his stature and to minimize his service.

Although no administration ever spent as much of state funds for schools, he will not be called "An educational governor."

Business, patriotism, live-at-home, prison reform, labor, old age security, institutional expansion—none of these singly and alone can claim him, yet all have richly shared his interest and support. His administration has sought the common-weal of the whole Commonwealth. Harmony, coöperation, fairness, consideration, good will, magnanimity, spirituality have been the distinguishing features of his administration. He has recognized the worth and dignity of all citizens. He has believed in their capacities. He has confidently looked for the ultimate triumph of right. To the call of the high and the low he has responded with uniform alacrity and beneficence. Dignitaries and humble folk have evoked his utmost effort and his most generous benefaction.

MESSAGE OF CHRISTMAS

With the Christmas message of peace, good will, and well being still ringing in our consciousness, we inevitably link a governmental administration with the principles attributed to the Christ Child. Governor Hoey's term of office is thus linked because he has been a devoted churchman.

He has given to his distinguished successor, who is likewise a loyal churchman, and to all of us a fine example of worthy endeavor and of noble living.

CLYDE R. HOEY—THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

By JOHN R. JENKINS, JR.

December 29, 1940

It is with a deep and sincere feeling of humility that I, a young man and a layman, stand at this sacred pulpit in this great church to speak to you of one of the greatest North Carolinians of all time—the Radiant Clyde R. Hoey, the Christian Statesman.

The great Hebrew Prophet Isaiah in describing his call from God wrote in the first verse of the sixth chapter of his Old Testament prophecies these words: "In the year that King Uzziah died I saw also the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up, and his train filled the temple." You and I do not know how many people of Isaiah's own generation and race of the Jews were effected by the burning messages which he delivered, nor do we know how many people in the generations since Isaiah's day have been influenced by the vivid description contained in Isaiah's sixth chapter which described his call.

Tonight I cannot tell you of Clyde R. Hoey's call to the Christian life nor can I accurately count the number of persons in our own day, and the days yet to come, who have been profoundly stirred by his life and character and utterances. My first thought about Mr. Hoey is to borrow Isaiah's language in this form: In the years that Clyde R. Hoey was Governor I saw also the Lord sitting in the Capitol, high and lifted up, and his train covered the State.

The subject for our thinking, "The Radiant Clyde R. Hoey, the Christian Statesman," brings forth three questions: Is the life of Clyde R. Hoey a radiant life? Is Clyde R. Hoey a Christian? Is Clyde R. Hoey a statesman?

We shall consider these questions in reverse order and first answer the question, is Clyde R. Hoey a statesman? For more than forty-three years our Governor has been holding public offices and serving the people of his State in important positions of public trust. He has served two terms in the State House of Representatives. He has served one term as State Senator. He has been Assistant United States District Attorney. He has been a member of the United States Congress. For the past four years he has been Governor of a State, many of whose people would now have him hold other public offices. This list is in itself an enviable record of achievement in public service. In the usual sense of the word the Governor has been a successful politician. More than that he has been a statesman. Most of us think of a statesman as an ambassador representing a country. During his whole life Clyde R. Hoey has been an ambassador-at-large from the State of North Carolina, creating good will for it throughout the Nation. What more can anyone require to prove that Clyde R. Hoey is a statesman?

Is Clyde R. Hoey a Christian? I am not well enough acquainted with the Governor's childhood life and Christian experiences to describe them to you in detail. I do know that he was reared in a Christian home and that his life was fashioned upon the teachings of a Christian mother. I know that for many years he has been active in his church, regularly teaching a large Men's Bible Class and giving of his time and financial means to the service of the church and its cause. The Governor's life shows that he is a Christian.

Is the life of Clyde R. Hoey radiant? We see many times erected as memorials to great lives and great events monuments of marble and granite bearing inscriptions to describe that which they commemorate. No one of us knows what structures in stone may be erected to memorialize the life of Clyde R. Hoey, but we do know that by his living he has carved for himself in the hearts of his people an everlasting monument of love and truth and honor, and that unintentionally and unknowingly he has lighted a beacon at the summit of this monument that shines forth today and will shine forth in ages to come, showing in brilliance the principles upon which his life has been lived. His is a shining and radiant life.

These things should be all the proof that anyone would require that the life of Clyde R. Hoey is a radiant life and that he is a Christian and a Statesman.

Biographers and historians like to analyze a life and to write of the elements which composed it and went into the shaping of its character.

In the minds of many people Mr. Hoey is considered the greatest governor of North Carolina since the days of Vance and Aycock. What has made him great? We might record here the fine work in highway expansion done during Mr. Hoey's administration, but he will not be remembered as a highway governor or as a good roads governor. We might emphasize the advances which have been made during the administration in social security, social legislation and social justice, but the Governor will not be remembered primarily for these things. Instead the Governor will be remembered as one who lead a Christian life in high places. We could count the miles that the Governor has traveled. We could count the speeches he has made. We could make an imposing catalogue of his achievements, but it is far more important that we view the elements which have made his life great. Of the many things which may have influenced the life of Clyde R. Hoey I shall touch upon only three: His love of God, his love of his fellowman, and the simplicity of his way of living. First, the Governor's life shows a love of God and a dedication of himself to God, which in effect amounts to a fear of God. Dr. Zeno Wall, pastor of the First Baptist Church of the home town of Shelby, who for a number of years has watched the Governor's life and work in his home town and in a church of another denomination, in a letter written to me some weeks ago, stated that in his opinion Governor Hoey's vision and the beautiful diction came from an intimate study of the word of God. The Governor has not told me that he prayed every day, but I say that the life of Clyde R. Hoey bears the marks of frequent reading of the Holy Scriptures and of intimate association with God in prayer. The Governor's life has been made a Christian life because he has loved and feared the Lord.

Second, Governor Hoey has loved his fellowman in a way that has caught the secret of the teaching of Jesus at the time the mother of his two favored disciples asked that they be given seats of preference in His Kingdom, when He said that he who would be greatest of all let him become the servant of all. Last Sunday afternoon Governor Hoey spoke at Central Prison, giving a Christmas message to the inmates—men branded by society as criminals and forced to take punishment for their misdeeds. The Governor has finished his term and did not go to Central Prison to gain support on any issue. He went there to take cheer and encouragement to unfortunate men, both white and black, because he loved them as fellow human creatures.

Soon after Governor Hoey went in office this rumor circulated about the State. On the corner of Fayetteville Street not far from the Capitol there was stationed a man with a popcorn popper and a peanut roaster, a simple man earning his livelihood selling popcorn and peanuts. This popcorn popper and peanut roaster said that the Governor, in passing always spoke or stopped to pass the time of day. This man could contribute little to the life of the Governor of a state. He could give no sage opinion on public affairs. He could exert no great influence, but the busy Chief Executive of the State stopped to speak and pass the time of day. Why? Because he loved the man as a fellowman.

In his letter to which I referred a few minutes earlier, Dr. Wall wrote that on Christmas Eve of last year he saw Mr. Hoey standing in one

place on a street corner in Shelby for more than an hour, hardly moving out of his tracks, shaking hands with his fellow townsmen—men, women and children—and giving pieces of money to unfortunate ones who otherwise might not have had much material source for Christmas cheer. It was not necessary for this man to return to his home town as a hand-shaker and backslapper, and it was not necessary for him to give money to the people of Shelby to continue their political support. He shook their hands and shared with them his means because of his love for them as fellow townsmen.

During his four years in office the Governor has driven countless thousands of miles from one end of North Carolina to the other, speaking to his fellow citizens and sharing with them the joys and problems of his office, and as the head of the State taking the government to the people in a genuine way. In his whole public life Governor Hoey has (here I use the term in no narrow or partisan sense) been true to the democratic ideal of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. These show an abiding love for his fellowman.

The third reason I would give for the greatness of the Governor's life is the simplicity of his character and the simplicity of his way of living. I do not mean by this that the Governor is a simple man or of simple ability. I mean rather that he has followed simple rules of Christian living and moral conduct and that he has held public offices of power, which cause some men of lesser strength to be haughty or to assume an air of artificial dignity, and still he has acted as a plain man. He has been great because he has been simple.

These three things: a love of God, a love of his fellowman, and the simplicity of his life, have been important elements in making of Clyde R. Hoey a Statesman, a Christian and a Radiant life. On these principles he has builded a monument with his own hands in the presence of those who know him and love him, which will stand for generations yet to come, shining forth a light that will be an inspiration to people who come after him and a bulwark in unknown days to those who are faced with the decision of questions vital to the keeping alive of a Christian faith and the preservation of the rights of a free people. Clyde R. Hoey is verily a Christian and a Statesman and his life is truly Radiant.

CLYDE R. HOEY—CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS

December 29, 1940

As a long-time teacher in Edenton Street Sunday School, I rejoice with all its membership that during the last quadrennium this school has enjoyed the blessings and benediction of the exposition of the Scriptures by Clyde R. Hoey, Christian Statesman, who incarnates the virtues of the religious instruction he imparts.

It's a matter for great congratulation that this State's Chief Executive, in a drifting and tragic world, holds fast to the faith once delivered and has the vision to call people back to the old truths which alone can lead

mankind into peace and justice through Christian fellowship and practice.

With gratitude for his inspirational leadership and noble example we bid him hail and farewell, thankful that this church has been so highly privileged as to feel the uplift of the man himself and the messages that have strengthened in moral equipment all who have heard him. As he returns to his home he will be followed by the love and prayers, not only of those to whom, his teaching has imparted increased faith, but all the people of Raleigh who will sorely miss the spirit of fellowship which the whole Hoey family has embodied. As they return to their old home they will carry the affection of the whole commonwealth which the Governor has served with devotion and ability.

We salute Clyde R. Hoey, soon to be exalted to the high station of Distinguished Private Citizen.⁶⁰

⁶⁰*The News and Observer* (Raleigh), December 30, 1940.

APPENDIX VI

DIVIDENDS OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP

By D. HIDEN RAMSEY

May 17, 1940

It is good to be a North Carolina Democrat in this year of our Lord 1940. Ours is the genuine satisfaction of a faithful and fruitful stewardship.⁶¹

This century was just dawning when the Democratic party regained power in North Carolina. Rebelling against a counterfeit liberalism that had produced only mischievous confusion and a shocking deterioration of public standards, the people turned to the Democratic party to restore the years which the locusts had eaten.

In the forty years since that historic struggle and that memorable victory, the people have never faltered in their confidence in the Democratic party. In each succeeding election, they have returned it to authority with new and more decisive expressions of their faith.

The foe who was once able to give battle on virtually equal terms has been reduced to a powerless minority. The Republican party has fallen to such low estate in North Carolina that it has lost its capacity to irritate, not to mention its power to command respect. It arouses in the compassionate Democrat more of sorrow than of anger.

These four decades of uninterrupted control of the State's affairs have been years of prodigious progress for North Carolina and of notable achievement for the Democratic party. They have seen North Carolina win her rank as one of the immortal commonwealths of the Nation.

Today as we meet to review our party's achievements and to gain new vision and new wisdom from common counsel, we think instinctively of those leaders who bore the heat and burdens of the fighting and achieving in other years. Aycock with his glowing faith in the child and the school, Craig the eloquent Rupert of a hundred battles, Bickett with his genius for giving and winning affection, McLean the sage and competent administrator, Simmons the indomitable fighter who fell on sleep the other day—all these and a host of others crowd our memories. They have gone to see what makes the stars shine.

Others remain with us—elder statesmen who have served this State mightily and well and who still enrich and invigorate the Democratic party with their wise counsel and virile leadership. Cameron Morrison who gave such a powerful impetus to progress in North Carolina, Max Gardner who made state government more efficient and more economical by making it more orderly and more business-like, Blucher Ehringhaus who carried the credit of North Carolina unimpaired and unstained through the perils of a demoralizing depression, Josephus Daniels with his half-century of distinguished service to State and Nation—we greet them today in pride and affection. May they long remain with us, giants of our past, leaders of our present, prophets of our future!

If an honest man is the noblest work of God, then honest government is the noblest work of any political party. Simple, unwavering, unques-

⁶¹D. Hiden Ramsey of Asheville was the keynoter of the North Carolina Democratic Convention, held at Memorial Auditorium, Raleigh, N. C.

tioned integrity of administration—that overshadows every service whether it be of issue or of leadership which any political organization can give to any people in any democracy.

Other states have had their scandals in high places. Recently the American people have been appalled by the monstrous length to which official corruption was carried in a Southern state. Within our memory a national administration was besmirched by the shameless venality of some officials whom it placed in posts of considerable authority.

Let this be said to the eternal and unquestioned credit of the Democratic party in North Carolina: in lean years and in fat years, in times of undisputed power and in times of alert and powerful opposition, it has always given to the people of this State honest administration of their affairs.

No North Carolinian in the last two score years has been forced to hang his head in shame because the chief executive of his state prostituted his office to personal gain. No Tar Heel child within this century has ever had his own ideals of public morality tarnished by the sordid example set by the Governor of his State.

Our Democratic governors have been men of unimpeachable integrity. They have brought to the opportunities and temptations of their office the sternest and most incorruptible ideals of financial rectitude. Each could have placed to his people the searching question which Samuel of old put to his people: "Whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed? Of whose hands have I received any bribe to blind my eyes wherewith?" Each of these governors would have received from his people, political foe and friend alike, the same answer which the people of Israel gave to their leader: "Thou hast not defrauded us nor oppressed us neither hast thou taken aught of any man's hand."

The Democratic party has given to the people of North Carolina competent government. It has given them sound government. It has given them progressive government. But above all and more important than all, it has given them that government which is the highest expression of democratic idealism—austerely uncompromisingly honest government.

Our keen but not unmannerly satisfaction with the record of the Democratic party in North Carolina since the turn of the century is heightened for us by the brilliant record of achievement which the national Democratic party has written during all the eventful days since March, 1933.

Let us reconstruct the situation as it existed eight years ago when the Democratic party was summoned to power by the American people. Then the country was being ravaged by a depression of unparalleled severity. Banks were closing their doors in the faces of frightened depositors. Industrial production was falling. Retail trade was drying up. Farmers were wringing their hands in despair as the prices for their products plunged ever deeper. Provident people saw the savings of their life-time swept away overnight or gravely imperilled. Caught in the clutch of economic forces which they could not altogether understand and which they could in no wise control, business leaders surrendered to the spreading feeling of desperation. The very solvency of the Nation's business structure was sapped as billions of dollars of quoted values were swiftly erased.

The Republican administration revealed its utter incapacity to cope with the worsening situation as the shadow of deepening tragedy settled over the land. It lacked the imagination to conceive, the courage to dare, the resolution to do. It could only improvise faint-hearted and futile measures and then retreat before the swelling forces of economic and social disintegration.

Then there came by a decisive expression of public opinion a change in the control of the Nation. The voice of a new leader sounded around the firesides of the Republic. There was the magic of sincerity, the confidence of courage, the promise of constructive action in that voice. This new Daniel came to judgment believed that the American people were too stout-hearted for despair, too resourceful for failure, too rich for widespread penury.

The people rallied instantly and enthusiastically to his leadership. Under his magnetic and driving direction, the full force of the Federal government was mobilized against the growing fury of the depression. The situation was too grave for conventional medication. Unprecedented in its scope and severity, it could be cured only by unprecedented measures.

The sinking banking structure of the Nation had to be shored up. New capital blood had to be pumped into the arteries of anaemic businesses. The credit of the Federal government had to be employed instantly and generously in ending the dreary procession of foreclosures of farms and homes. Work which private enterprise was unable to provide had to be created. Destitution had to be relieved. The purchasing power of the American people had to be stimulated by every available device.

The very boldness of these measures caught the imagination of the Nation and revived the drooping spirits of the people. Slowly but surely, the creeping paralysis of the depression was halted. The faces of the American people were set once more in the direction of better days.

The depression was not casual in its origins. It was the terrible retribution which the Nation had to pay for the economic maladjustments and excesses which it had either fostered or tolerated. The utterly irrational and wholly unstable prosperity of the Coolidge era, the arrogance and avarice of some businesses, the wide disparity between the incomes of the people, the short-sighted tariff policy of the Republican regimes—all these combined to make the day of reckoning inevitable in its coming and disastrous in its consequences.

It was not enough to arrest the ravages of the depression and to start the slow processes of recovery. It would have been indefensible folly if the United States had not tried to build on the debris of the depression a more secure and a more just economic order. Above all was it imperative to erect new defenses against future depressions.

The Democratic administration has given effect to far-reaching policies of economic and social reform. The Nation's banking structure has been rendered proof against public panic. A far-reaching system of social security has been instituted for the protection of the aged and the relief of the unemployed. The balances between industry and agriculture which were tipped against the farmer have been brought into partial equilibrium. Labor has been invested with a new dignity and endowed with new pro-

tections at law. For the protection of the innocent investor effective curbs have been imposed upon stock market operations and the distribution of securities.

All this—and vastly more—has been accomplished without civil commotions such as have ushered in vast innovations in some European countries. These changes have come by the peaceful and constitutional methods of a Democratic people. These policies have been vindicated in every national election in which they have been placed to the test of public opinion.

Social and political progress can not be bought on the bargain counter or plucked out of the thin air. It has its price and that price, whether it be of individual sacrifices or of public costs, must be paid. Our Republic can not solve crucial problems with finality simply by asking: "What does it cost?" It must also put to itself another and equally significant question: "What do we get for that cost?"

The recovery program has cost money, considerable money. Frankly, I for one wish that it could have cost less. When I recall its problems and its achievements I am greatly relieved that it did not cost more. But for every dollar that it has added to the national debt, it has added many dollars to the tangible wealth and many other dollars to the intangible social resources of the Republic. Judged solely and starkly by the comparative balance sheet, the United States of 1940 is a sounder, a richer social, and political enterprise than the United States of 1932.

Let me pause to observe parenthetically and apropos of no fretful business man in particular: It is easy to abuse the faithful crutch after we have ceased to limp.

The reform measures have brought inconvenience and even sacrifices of advantage to special groups of our people. This has always been true of governmental programs that undertake to correct injustices, to prevent malpractices and to equalize the opportunities of American life. I fear that it will always be true, world without end. A democracy owes justice to every minority. Every minority owes to democracy the willingness to accept sacrifices and inconveniences that are clearly in the common good.

The American people will judge the new deal not only by the liabilities which it has incurred but also by the assets which it has revived or created. The American people will judge the New Deal not solely by the exasperations which it has brought to the few but also by the benefits which it has brought to the many.

No thoughtful Democrat seriously contends that all that has been done these past seven and a half years is infallible and inalterable. Perfection is the prerogative of the Lord Almighty, the unrealizable hope of mere mortals. But the clock will never be turned back to 1932. The next administration, be it Democratic or Republican, will make precious few changes in the basic reforms which have been instituted these past seven and a half years. They have become accepted parts of our governmental system.

Republican leaders talk hazily about certain undefined changes which their party will make if and when it is returned to power. But when they are confronted with a demand for a bill of particulars and asked to state by verse and chapter which New Deal legislation they would repeal, they stutter and equivocate.

The issues of this fall's election can be easily clarified by a few very simple and very direct questions:

Who among us would go back to the chaos and misery of 1932 even if all the Federal debt incurred in the interval could be wiped out in return?

Who is there to say that the average American of today is not happier and more secure than he was eight years ago?

Who can seriously contend that the average American business is not sounder and more prosperous today than it was in the grisly days of 1932?

Upon the answers to these questions the Democratic party is willing to stand or fall. We have no fears of the outcome. Our confidence is all the more unshakable because during the past seven and a half years we have given to this country one of its truly great Presidents. History will bracket him with the wise Jefferson, the fearless Jackson, the honest Cleveland, the far-visioned Wilson. Compelling orator, masterful strategist, warm humanitarian, invincible leader, genuine American, he has cast the mould in which the political metal of this generation will run—Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The Democratic party has been fortunate in the leadership which it has enjoyed in the Nation these past few years. It has been equally fortunate in the leadership which it has enjoyed in North Carolina during the past three and a half years. The problems which the state government has had to face and to solve have differed from those which confronted the Federal government. But they have been none the less vital in their import and they have been solved none the less brilliantly and effectively.

North Carolina has been called the "Balanced State." Such she truly is. In no wise are we more balanced than in our political thinking and practice. We have managed with uncommon success in latter years to strike the practical mean between blind change on the one hand and blind resistance to change on the other. We have avoided the twin evils of cold-eyed conservatism and starry-eyed radicalism. We have reconciled sound fiscal administration with wise and progressive social administration.

The Democratic administration which is now entering upon its last months of responsibility has done a notable job in state-building. Constructing upon the work of its predecessors, it has made North Carolina a stronger state economically, a more beneficent state socially, a more contented state politically.

The first concern of any administration should be to administer the business aspects of the state government in strict accord with sound business principles. This administration has placed first concerns first and fully discharged this responsibility.

It has kept the annual budget annually balanced. This avoidance of deficits has been achieved not by manipulating records or substituting optimistic estimates for the cold figures of dollar collection but by keeping cash outgo within the limits of cash income.

This is not all of the happy story. It will have reduced the funded debt of the state by more than \$26,000,000 before it gives way to the successor administration. This gratifying net reduction has been accomplished despite the issuance of \$7,000,000 in new bonds for highly desirable permanent improvements.

We have in North Carolina a budget bureau that actually functions. It is the alert and unrelenting and stern guardian of the State's expenditures. Its job is not easy. Unforeseen emergencies arise to make necessary unforeseen expenditures. The available revenues ebb and flow with the shifting tides of business. The budget bureau has discharged its varied and Herculean tasks with signal efficiency.

There may be private businesses in North Carolina whose finances are more competently and more soundly managed in these unpredictable times. There are not many. I greatly doubt that there is any state government in the Union whose fiscal problems are more capably handled. Fidelity to the letter of the bond and sound business administration—these explain why the State of North Carolina was able recently to market long term bonds at the incredible low interest rate of 1.26 per cent.

It is not enough, of course, for the State merely to spend less than it receives in taxes. The State of North Carolina is a vast social and political enterprise that must yield returns to its people and that must meet the changing problems of changing times. The late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once remarked that with our taxes we hope to buy civilization. Today we are buying in North Carolina more civilization with our taxes than at any time in our long history.

The present administration has been peculiarly sympathetic with the cause of education and extraordinarily helpful in strengthening and expanding our school system. It has increased very substantially the annual appropriation available for the maintenance of the school system. It has removed one very material impediment to true equality of educational opportunity by providing free textbooks for elementary schools. It has related the public school more definitely and more usefully to the problems of life by placing increased emphasis upon vocational education. It has executed a very ambitious and useful building program at the state institutions of higher learning.

Our present state highway system represents an original investment of a quarter-billion dollars. It can not be repeated too often for it is a feat in governmental morality of the highest order: This fabulous sum of money was expended without corruption or without even the whispered intimation of corruption. The present administration has constructed or reconstructed more than 2,400 miles of highways.

What it has done in improving the secondary roads is particularly deserving of high praise. It has accomplished this through the judicious and intelligent expenditure of the current funds and without adding one dollar to the State's debt. I should add just here that not one cent of highway funds has been diverted during this administration.

Every state government feels today an increasing sense of responsibility for the relief and rehabilitation of its needy and its underprivileged. Human resources constitute the truest wealth of any state and a wise government must busy itself with their conservation.

North Carolina has not embarked upon any new and daring ventures in social reform during the present administration. There has been, however, a steady and benevolent expansion in all of those governmental activities which undertake to mitigate the grave social problems arising out of poverty and ill-health and unemployment.

Typical of the State's growing solicitude for its unfortunates—and typical of the warm sympathies of the man who heads this present administration—is the expenditure of \$3,500,000 for rendering fireproof the three state asylums. Society never shows its nobility more completely than in the humane consideration it reserves for those across whose minds inexplicable fate has drawn dark shutters.

The agnostic Robert Ingersoll could never quite forgive the Creator for making disease rather than good health contagious. Our state is striving with conspicuous efficiency to make good health the lot of the average North Carolinian. Its war on disease is being waged on a hundred fronts but particularly noteworthy is its determined campaign against that dread social disease which blights humanity even unto the third generation.

During the past three years the State Unemployment Compensation Commission has disbursed more than \$13,000,000 among the eligible unemployed, saving thousands of self-respecting North Carolinians from destitution. It has accumulated a reserve of approximately \$18,000,000 to cushion the shock of any unfavorable business conditions which the future, immediate or remote, may bring.

Crime is the oldest problem of organized society. It has never been solved. It will never be solved short of the millenium itself. But the State of North Carolina has in recent years equipped itself to deal more intelligently and more helpfully with all of the human and social problems posed by the waywardness of man. We have created a state Bureau of Identification and Investigation and a state Department of Justice to make more certain the detection and apprehension of the wrong doer. It is not enough to arrest, convict, and imprison the guilty. Wherever possible human beings must be saved from society's wretched scrap-heap. Mercy, unwisely bestowed, however, can increase rather than decrease crime. This administration has instituted a modern probation system which is saving hundreds of corrigible violators from the degradation of prison sentences. We have long had one of the most civilized parole systems in the Nation. North Carolina has escaped in recent years those outbreaks of lawlessness which have marred labor controversies in all too many other states. At the very threshold of his administration our Governor made it clear that labor would be protected in the fullest enjoyment of its right to organize and to strike and that invested capital would be safeguarded in the peaceful occupancy and the legitimate use of its property. This timely warning which was backed by the resolution of the man who sounded it sufficed to clarify the situation. Labor enjoys in North Carolina the protection of the most progressive labor legislation in the South and has shown a praiseworthy disposition to respect the laws of the State and the overriding interests of the general public.

If we are to enjoy in North Carolina all of the advantages which we covet for our people, we must create new wealth—new wealth to afford employment and new wealth to share with us the tax burdens which are inevitable to modern society. A socially advanced state can be erected only on an economically advanced state.

This administration has achieved much in stimulating the creation of new wealth in North Carolina. Through the state advertising fund it has

trebled the tourist industry to the enrichment of the State's treasury and to the greater prosperity of the people. It has attracted 149 new industries to the State—not by promising them tax concessions or socially undesirable labor conditions but by presenting intelligently the advantages which North Carolina has to offer new enterprises which seek only equitable treatment from the government of the State.

Prosperity which fails to reach down to the farms of the State is not balanced and cannot be durable. It lacks the roots of permanency. This administration has striven to make more fruitful the exertions of those who draw their livelihoods from the soil. Through the activities of the Rural Electrification Authority it has increased the number of electrified farms five hundred per cent—a record that is without parallel in this country.

There are many more achievements which stand to the credit of this administration and which should be a source of satisfaction to all of us whose lives are cast in the pleasant places which North Carolina affords. Our various state departments have continued to function smoothly and efficiently, serving us with that orderly competence which is all the more useful because it is not spectacular. An instance of such capable administration is furnished by our Utilities Commission which has effected such considerable savings to the people of North Carolina through rate reductions to which it has given effect. Such service can be duplicated in the labors of other departments.

This new and enheartening chapter of Democratic achievement is, of course, the joint handiwork of many officials, elective and appointive. All have had a hand—a helpful hand—in writing it. But there is one official who above all others should receive our praise today. Every administration derives its impulse and its character from the man who heads it.

His days as Governor of North Carolina are nearing an end. He has spent himself without stint or limit in the discharge of the laborious duties laid upon him by law and the still larger responsibilities imposed upon him by the trust and the commands of the people of North Carolina.

For three and a half years now he has moved among us—a kindly and a distinguished figure, gracing our meetings with his superlative oratory, quickening our worthwhile causes with his encouragement, carrying the dignity of his high office among the people of the State and stirring in all of us a greater love of North Carolina and a more constant faith in her destiny.

He must know that he has the respect and affection of those of us who are assembled here today. That knowledge may bring much happiness to him. He must know also—and this is more significant still—that he enjoys the respect and affection of all the people of North Carolina. This is the supreme reward of faithful public service.

If there ever were any widespread feeling that the State of North Carolina was a thing apart from the life of the people, he has eradicated that feeling. No citizen, however humble, can come within the orbit of his warm and human personality without sensing that he too is a useful and indispensable part of this great social and political enterprise which is North Carolina.

If there ever were any gaping divisions within the ranks of the Democratic party as legacies from the spirited primary of 1936, he has healed them. Too big for pettiness, too kindly for malice, too busy for the small irritations of politics, he has unified his party and loved this State into a unity of spirit and purpose which it has never known before.

To his credit stand very considerable achievements of brick and concrete and balance sheets. He will turn over to his successor a political organism that is financially sounder, administratively more efficient, and socially more beneficial because he directed it for four years.

These are not the greatest of his accomplishments. More important are his incomparable services in making all of us feel more keenly our oneness as a people and our good fortunes in being citizens of this commonwealth. Through these contributions he has woven the democratic way of life more securely into the political fabric of North Carolina and made easier and more fruitful the labors of those who come after him.

I do not know that the future holds in store for him. I do know that in the affections of the present and in the calm judgment of the long future he will take his rank as one of the truly great governors of North Carolina—Clyde Roark Hoey.

We have not achieved a utopia in North Carolina. Much has been done. Much remains to be done. We would be recreant to the vital principles of our party and traitorous to our State if we surrendered to a spirit of smug self-satisfaction.

We must not stray from that fundamental concept of sound public finance which we have followed, even down into the very valley of the shadow of the depression. No people can erect a truly great state except upon the tested principles of fiscal honesty and sanity.

As our wealth increases, our services must expand and intensify. No intelligent person can look about him in North Carolina and seriously assert that our state government is doing all that it should for the people. The most that we can say—and this we can say—is that the state is doing all that it can without laying exorbitant tax exactions upon the citizens.

Standing on the portals of this century, Charles B. Aycock pledged the Democratic party of North Carolina irrevocably to the cause of education. In associating our party with the educational opportunity of the State's children he made it invincible. We can not wisely do less than we are now doing for our schools. We must do more as our financial conditions permit. When a state builds some of its wealth into the lives of its children, it chooses that good part which shall not be taken away from her.

I would commend to the Democratic party of North Carolina increasing rather than relaxing concern for the health of the people. Some of these days we will be rich enough in North Carolina to guarantee to every child—the child of the share-croppers' cabin, if you please—the right to be brought into this world under healthy conditions. Some of these days we will be wealthy enough in North Carolina to establish a Passover for our children, as the God of ancient Israel established for the Jewish children. Then the State of North Carolina will place the blood upon the

posts of every home where there are children and the Angel of Death—whether it come in the guise of diphtheria or other contagious disease—will pass that home by, touching with its black wings neither the first-born nor any other child. For the State of North Carolina will have made a covenant with its children.

I chart no program for the future. I merely illustrate that great as are the achievements of the past, the work of building a great state is not finished in North Carolina. There are all about us problems and opportunities challenging the very best that the Democratic party has to offer in vision and in leadership.

These are dangerous and anguished times. In Europe, the great democracies are in a death grapple with evil forces that seek to subjugate them. Over there decent civilization trembles in the balance and people of goodwill are threatened with all of the barbarism of a mechanized mediaevalism. The actual fighting may be confined to that continent but no one can safely place metes and bounds to the territorial cupidity and the foul and filthy ambitions of the German ruler. Certainly the repercussions of that conflict are already spreading into every crevasse of the world. No one knows what the morrow will bring to this Nation in shock and in peril.

This is no time for division within the Democratic party. We must close our ranks and exalt the welfare and security of the Republic and of the state above every consideration of factionalism. We must be ready to bring to whatever problems and jeopardies the future may hold in store for us the united strength of a party that is as old as the Republic and as young as youth itself and that gathers around itself the ambitions and the trust of the people of the United States and of the people of North Carolina.

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